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WHO'S WHO
1938-39



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1938-39

4.10- 3569-

VOLUME XXV

39505

A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day.

FOUNDED BY
SIR STANLEY REED, KT., K.B.E.
EDITED BY

O. 58 FRANCIS LOW.



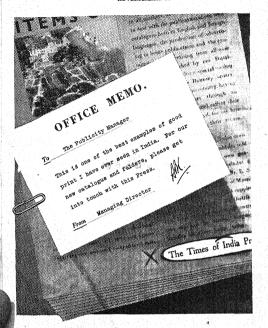
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THE TIMES OF INDIA PRES

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Phases of the Moon-JANUARY 31 Days.

New Moon .. 9th, 7h. 42 9m. P.M. First Quarter .. @ Full Moon

.. 2nd, 0h, 28 2m. A.M. | C Last Quarter 23rd, 1h. 35 9m, P.M.

..16th, 11h, 23:3m. A.M. W New Moon ..

.. 31st, 7h. 4 9m. P.M.

	Day of	Day of			1	ndlan	Sta	ndar	I Tim	ie.			Moon's	Su Dec	n's lina
Day of the Wee	k. the Month.	the		rise. .M.		set. M.	No	rue oon. M.	Mos ris			on-	Age at Noon.	at I	on dear oon,
			н.	м.	H.	м.	н.	м.	II.	м,	н.	м.	D.	١.	s. ,
Saturday	1	1	7	12	6	12	0	42	6	м. 38	6	м.	29+3	23	8
Sunday	2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42	7	23	6	50	0.3	22	Ď?
	3	3	7	13	6	13	0	43	s	6	7	41	1.5	22	50
	4	4	7	13	6	14	0	43	8	47	s	32	2.5	22	4
A Links	5	5	7	13	6	15	0 .	44	9	25	9	23	3.5	22	41
Thursday	6	- 6	7	13	6	15	0	44	10	4	10	14	415	22	34
Friday	. 7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45	10	42	11	5	5.5	22	27
Saturday	. 8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45	11 P.3	20	11	59	6.2	22	15
Sunday	9	9	7	14	в	17	0	46	-0	1	٠,٠	м.	7,5	22	11
Monday	10	10	7	14	. 6	18	0	46	0	45.	0	55	8.5	22	
Tuesday	11	11	7	14	6	18	0	46	- 1	33	1	51	9.5	21	5
Wednesday	12	12	7	15	6	19	0	47	2	27	2	55	10.5	21	4
Thursday	13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47	3	26	3	58	111-5	21	33
Friday	. 14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	4	30	5	1	12:5	21	-24
Saturday	. 15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	5	36	. 6	2	13.5	21	14
Sunday	16	16	7	15	6.	22	O	48	6	41	6	69	14.5	21	
Monday	17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	7	44	. 7	52	15*5	20	51
Tuesday	18	18	7	15	6	24	0.	49	8	44	8	30	16.5	20	41
Wednesday	. 19	19	7	15	6	25	0	49	9	41	9	24	17:5	20	27
Thursday	20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	10	38	10	õ.	1815	20	13
Friday	21	21	7	15	6	26	0	50	11	30	10	45	19:5	20	- 2
Saturday	22	22	7	15	6	27	0	50	A.3		11	25 M.	20.5	19,	48
Sunday	23	23	7	15	6	27	0	60	0.7	23	0	5	21.2	19	35
Monday	. 24	24	7	15	6	28	0	50	1	15	0	47	22:5	19	21
fuesday	. 25	25	7	15	6	29	0	51	2	6	1	31	23*5	19	1
Wednesday	. 26	26	7	15	6	20	0	51	2 :	56	2	17	24.5	18	1
	. 27	27	7	14	6	29	0	51	3	45	3	5	25.2	18	10
	. 28	28	7	14	6	80	0	61	4	33	3	55	26.5	18	1
aturday	. 29	29	7	14	6	30	0	52	5	20	4	45	27.5	18	1 8
unday	. 80	80	7	14	6	31	0	52	6	4	5	36	28.2	17	
Monday	. 31	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	6	46	6	27	29.5	17	8

Phases of the Moon-FEBRUARY 28 Days.

First Quarter ..

.. 8th, 6h. 2.5m, A.M. | C Last Quarter .. 22nd, 9h. 54.1m. A.M.

© Full Moon

..14th, 10h, 44.4m, P.M.

Day of the	Wools	Day of	Day of			-	-		ndard	_		,		Moon's	Sur	ina-
Day of the	Weck.	Month.	Year.	Sun A.	rise. M.	Su:	iset. M.		on.	Mo	on-	Mo se	on-	Noon.	at M	lear
		1.00		н.	м.	H.	M.	н.	M.	н.	м.	н.	м.	D.		s. ,
Tuesday		1	32	7	13	6	31	0	52	7	26	7	19	0.7	17	16
Wednesday		2	33	7	13	6	32	0	53	8	4	8	11	1.7	16	59
Thursday	٠.	3	34	7	13	в	32	0	53	8	43	9	2	2.7	16	4
Friday		4	35	7	12	6	33	0	53	9	21	9	55	8.7	16	2
Saturday	٠.	5	36	7	12	6	84	0	53	10	2	10	50	4.7	16	ŧ
Sunday		6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	10	44	11	47	5.7	15	48
Monday		7	38	7	11	6	85	0	53	11	30 .M.	Α.		6.7	15	29
Tuesday		8	39	7	11	6	35	0	53	0	.m. 20	ô.	45	7.7	15	10
Wednesday		9	40	7	10	6	86	0	53	1	15	1	46	8.7	14	5
Thursday		10	41	7	10	6	36	0	53	2	14	2	47	9.7	14	35
Friday		11	42	7	10	8	37	0	53	3	17	3	47	10.7	14	1
Saturday		12	43	7	9	6	87	0	53	4	20	4	44	11.7	18	5
Sunday		13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	5	23	5	87	12.7	18	33
Monday	٠.	14	45	7	8	6	38	0	53	6	25	6	26	13.7	18	15
Tuesday		15	46	7	7	6	39	0	53	7	24	7	13	14.7	12	5
Wednesday	٠.,	16	47	7	7	6	39	0	53	8	21	7	56	15.7	12	85
Wednesday Thursday Friday	· .	17	48	7	6	6	40	0	53	9	17	8	37	16.7	12	1
Friday		18	49	7	5	6	40	0	58	10	11	9	19	17.7	11	50
Saturday	٠.	19	50	7	5	6	40	0	53	11	5	10	0	18.7	11	24
Sunday	•	20	51	7	4	6	41	0	53	11	57	10	42	19.7	11	
Monday		21	52	7	4	6	41	0	53			11	26	20.7	13	46
Tuesday		22	53	7	8	6	41	0	53	0	M. 48	P.	м. 12	21.7	10	2
Wednesday		23	54	7	2	6	42	0	52	1	39	0	59	22.7	10	-
Thursday		24	55	7	2	6	42	0	52	2	27	1	47	28.7	9	40
Friday		25	56	7	1	6	42	0	52	3	14	2	88	24.7	9	1
Saturday		26	57	7	1	6	48	0	51	8	59	8	28	25.7	8	5
Sunday		27	58	7	0	6	48	0	51	4	42	4	19	26.7	8	3
Monday		28	59	6	59	6	48	0	51	5	23	5	11	27.7	8	11
															¥.	

Phases of the Moon-MARCH 31 Days.

New Moon

2nd, 11h, 9.9m, A.M. | @ Full Moon

16th. 10h. 45.1m. A.M.

24th, 6h, 36,0m, aw

Phases of the Moon-APRIL 30 Days.

.. 1st, 0h. 21.9m. A.M. © Full Moon 14th, 11h. 50.8m. P.M. ... 25rd, 1h. 44.8m. A.M. ... 25rd, 1h. 44.8m. A.M. ... 30th, 10h. 57.6m. A.M. ... 30th, 10h. 57.6m. A.M. New Moon

First Quarter ...

	Day of	Day of			. 1	ndiar	Sta	indar	d Tir	ne.	-		Moon's	Dec	n's
Day of the Week	the Month.	the Year.		nrise.		inset.	N	rue oon.		oon-		oon-	Age at Noon.	tio at 1	n
			н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м,	D.		Ν.,
Friday	. 1	91	6	33	6	53	0	43	6	39	7	31	0.5	4	1
Saturday	. 2	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	7	24	8	32	1.5	4	4
Sunday	. 3	93	6	32	6	53	0	42	8	13	9	33	2.5	. 5	
Monday	. 4	94	6	31	6	53	0	42	9	6	10	34	8.5	5	2
Tuesday	. 5	95	6	30	в	54	0	42	10	3	11	34	4.5	5	5
Wednesday	. 6	96	6	29	6	54	0	42	11	3	١.		5.5	6	1
Thursday	. 7	97	6	28	6	54	0	41	0	м. 4	0	.м. 31	6.5	в	3
Friday	. 8	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	1	4	1	26	7.5	6	59
Saturday	. 9	99	6	27	6	54	0	41	2	4	2	15	8.5	7	21
Sunday	. 10	100	6	26	6	55	0	40	3	2	3	1	9.5	7	4
Monday	. 11	101	6	25	6	55	0	40	3	58	3	45	10.5	8	. 6
Tuesday	12	102	6	24	6	55	0	40	4	53	4	27	11.5	8	28
Wednesday	13	103	6	23	в	55	0	40	5	47	5	7	12.5	8	50
Thursday	14	104	6	22	G	56	0	39	6	41	. 5	48	13. 5	9	11
Friday	15	105	6	21	6	56	0	39	7	25	в	30	14.5	9	33
Saturday	16	106	6	20	6	56	0	89	8	27	7	12	15-5	9	55
Sunday	17	107	6	19	6	57	0	38	9	19	7	58	16.5	10	16
Monday	18	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	10	11	8	44	17.5	10	87
Tuesday	19	109	6	18	6	57	0	38	10	59	9	32	18.5	10	58
Wednesday	20	110	6	17	6	57	0	38	11	46	10	22	19.5	11	19
Thursday	21	111	6	16	6	57	0	38		. 1		12	20.5	11	39
Friday	1 12 1	112	6	15	6	58	0	37	0	M. 30	0	1	21.5	11	59
Saturday	1 1	113	8	14	6	58	0	37	1	12	0	52	22.5	12	20
Sunday	24	114	6	14	6	58	0	87	1	51	1	48	28.5	12	40
Monday	0.	115	6	13	6	59	0	37	2	30	2	33	24.5	12	59
fuesday	00	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	3	9	8	25	25.5	18	19
Wednesday	27	117	6	13	6	59	0	36	3	49	4	20	26.5	18	89
Chursday	28	118	6	12	7	0	0	36	4	31	5	16	27.5	13	58
riday	29	110	6	12	7	0	0	86	5	14	6	16	28.5	14	17
Saturday		120	6	12	7	0	0	86	6	2	7	18	0.1	14	81
	1 "		Ť.,		9.	1	Ĭ,			-			1	•	-

Phases of the Moon-MAY 31 Days.

D First Quarter ... 7th, 2h. 53°8m. A.M. C Last Quarter ... 22nd, 6h. 5°7m. p.M.

© Full Moon ... 14th, 2h. 8°9m. p.M. ⊗ Now Moon 29th, 7h. 29°6m. p.M. t

D Lan moon			п, ан.			•	•		ALCO I							
		Day of	Day of		-	1	ndiat	Sta	ndar	d Tir	ne.			Moon's	Su Dec	n's lina-
Day of the We	ek.	the Month.	the Year.	Sun	rise.		iset.	Νc	on. M.	Mo ris		Modese		Age at Noon.	at 1	on Jean on,
				н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.		м.		м.	р.		٠,
Sunday	••	1	121	6	11	7	1	0	36	- 6	55	8	20	1.1	14	54
Monday		2	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	7	52	9	23	8.1	16	12
Tuesday		3	123	6	10	7	1	0	36	8	53	10	24	3.1	15	30
Wednesday	٠	4	124	6	10	7	2	0	35	9	55	11	21	4.1	15	48
Phursday		5	125	6	9	7	2	0	35	10	57	Α.		5.1	16	5
Friday .		6	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	11	5.9 M.	0	13	6.1	16	22
Saturdav	٠.	7	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	.0	57	1	1	7.1	16	33
Sunday		8	128	6	7	7	3	0	85	1	54	1	44	8.1	16	55
Monday		9	129	6	7	7	3	0	35	2	48	2	26	9.1	17	12
Puesday	٠	10	130	6	6	7	. 4	0	35	3	41	3	1.6	10.1	17	28
Wednesday	.,	11	131	6	6	7	4	0	35	4	35	3	46	11.1	17	44
l'hursday .	٠	12	132	6	5	7	4	0	35	.5	28	4	27	13.1	17	59
Friday		13	133	6	5	7	5	0	35	6	21	5	. 9	13.1	18	14
Saturday	٠	14	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	7	13	5	53	14.1	18	29
Sunday		15	135	6	4	7	6	Q	35	8	4	6	39	15-1	18	43
Monday		16	136	6	4	7	6	0	35	8	53	7	26	16.1	18	58
Tuesday		17	137	6	4	7	8	0	35	9	41	8	15	17:1	19	11
Wednesday		18	138	6	3	7	7	0	35	10	25	0	5	18.1	19	25
Thursday		19	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	11	. 8	9	54	19.1	19	38
Friday		20	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	11	48	10	44	201	19	51
Saturday		21	141	6	2	7	8	0	35			11	34	21.1	20	4
Sunday	1.	22	142	6	2	7	8	0	35	0	M. 26	0 0	м. 25	22.1	20	16
Monday		23	143	6	2	7	. 9	0	35	1	5	1	15	23.1	20	28
Tuesday	٠	24	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	1	43	2	6	24-1	20	39
Wednesday	٠	25	145	8	2	7	9	0	35	2	22	3	0	25-1	20	51
Thursday .		26	146	6	2	7	10	0	36	9	4	3	57	261	21	.1
Friday		27	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	3	50	4	58	27 1	21	11
Saturday		28	148	6	1	7	11	0	36	4	40	8	0	28-1	21	22
unday		29	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	- 5	35	7	5	29.1	21	32
Monday		30	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	6	36	8	8	0.7	21	41
Fuesday	•	31	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	7	40	9	9	1.7	21	50

1145

Phases of the Moon-JUNE 30 Days.

p First Quarter . . . 5th, 10h, 2.4m, A.M. | C Last Quarter . . . 21st, 7h, 21.6m, A.M.

© Full Moon 13th, 5h. 17 0m. A.M. @ New Moon 28th, 2h. 40 0m. A.M.

	Day of	Day of			I	ndian	Sta	ndard	Tim	e.	1		Moon's	St	n's
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year.		rise M.		nset. M.	No	rue on.	Moris			on-	Age at Noon.	at	on Mean oon.
			н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	M.	н.	м.	D.	1	٧.
Wednesday .	. 1	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	A. 8	M. 44	10	M.	2.7	21	28
Thursday .		153	6	1	7	12	0	36	9	48	10	56	3.7	22	7
Friday		154	6	1	7	13	0	37	10	50	11	42	4.7	22	14
Saturday		155	6	1	7	18	0	37	11	47	١.		5.7	22	22
Sunday	. 5	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	P. 0	M. 41	A.	M. 25	6.7	22	29
Monday	. 6	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	1	38	1	7	7.7	22	35
Tuesday	. 7	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	2	81	1	47	8.7	22	42
Wednesday .	. 8	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	3	24	. 2	27	9.7	22	48
Thursday .	. 9	160	6	1	7	15	0	38	4	16	3	8	10.7	22	53
Friday	. 10	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	5	8	3	50	11.7	22	58
Saturday	. 11	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	5	59	4	36	12.7	23	3
Sunday	. 12	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	- 6	49	5	23	13.7	23	7
Monday	. 13	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	7	37	- 6	11	14.7	23	11
Tuesday	. 14	165	6	1	7	17	0	39	8	23	7	0	15.7	23	14
Wednesday .	. 15	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	9	6	7	50	16.7	23	17
Thursday .	. 16	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	9	47	8	40	17.7	23	20
Friday	. 17	168	6	. 1	7	17	0	39	10	26	9	29	18.7	23	22
Saturday .	. 18	169	6	2	7	18	0	39	11	4	10	19	19.7	23	24
Sunday	. 19	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	11	41	11	8	20.7	23	25
Monday	. 20	171	6	2	7	18	0	40			11	58	21.7	23	26
Tuesday	. 21	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	A. 0	M. 18	P.1	50	22.7	23	27
Wednesday .	. 22	173	6	3	7	19	0	40	0	58	1	44	23.7	28	27
Thursday .	. 23	174	6	3	7	19	0	41	1	40	2	41	24.7	23	26
Friday	. 24	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	2	27	3	41	25.7	23	26
Saturday	. 25	176	6	. 3	7	19	0	41	3	18	4	43	26.7	23	25
Sunday	. 26	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	4	16	5	47	27.7	23	23
Monday	. 27	178	6	4	7	19	0	41	5	18	6	49	28.7	23	21
Tuesday	. 28	179	6	4	7	20	0	42	6	23	7	49	0.4	23	19
Wednesday .	. 29	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	7	29	8	45	1.4	23	16
Thursday .	. 30	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	8	34	9	34	2.4	23	13
	1	3 1 2 1 1							1		A 1	J. Sa			

Phases of the Moon-JULY 31 Days.

₱ First Quarter.. .. 4th, 7h. 17.0m. P.M. | C Last Quarter 20th, 5h. 48.6m. P.M.

© Full Moon . . . 12th, Sh. 34 5m. P.M. @ New Moon . .

..27th, 9h. 23.5m. A.M.

		Day of	Day of	-			India	-		d Tir	ne.			Moon's	Dec	
Day of the W	eek.	the Month.	the Year.		nrise. M.		nset.	N	rue oon.		oon- se.		oon-	Age at Noon.	at M No	fear
				H.	м.	н.	u.	н.	M.	н.	м.	н.	м.	D.	٠	N.
Friday		1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	9	36	10	21	3.4	23	
Saturday		2	183	6	5	7	. 20	0	42	10	35	11	4	4.4	23	
Sunday		3	184	6	6	7	20	0	43	11	32 M.	11	46	5.4	23	
Monday		4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	0	26		м.	6.4	22	5
Tuesday	· · ·	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	1	19	0	27	7.4	22	5.
Wednesday		6	187	6	7	7	20	0	43	2	12	1	8	8.4	22	4
Thursday	٠	7	188	6.	7	7	20	0	43	3	4	1	50	9.4	22	36
Friday	٠	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	3	56	2	34	10.4	22	3;
Saturday		9	190	6	8	7	20	0	44	4	46	3	20	11.4	22	2
Sunday		10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	5	34	4	7	12.4	22	1
Monday		11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	6	21	4	57	13.4	22	15
Tuesday	٠.,	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	7	5	5	47	14.1	22	
Wednesday		13	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	7	47	6	36	15.4	21	55
Thursday		14)	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	8	26	7	26	16.4	21	47
Friday	٠	15	196	6	9	7	19	0	45	9	4	8	16	17.4	21	35
Saturday	٠	16	197	6	9	7	19	0	45	9	42	9	5	18:4	21	25
Sunday	٠	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	10	19	. 9	55	19.4	21	18
Monday		18	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	10	57	10	46	20.4	21	. 8
Tuesday	٠,.	19	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	11	38	11	37	21.4	20	58
Wednesday		20	201	6	11	7	18	0	45		.	P.	31	22 . 4	20	47
Thursday		21	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	0	M. 20	1	28	23.4	20	36
Friday		22	203	в	12	7	18	0	45	1	8	2	27	24.4	20	24
Saturday		23	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	2	1	3	28	25.4	20	12
Sunday		24	205	6	12	7	17	0	45	2	59	4	30	26.4	20	. (1
Monday		25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	4	2	5	31	27-4	19	48
Fuesday		26	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	5	7	6	28	28.4	19	35
Wednesday		27	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	6	12	7	21	0.1	19	21
Chursda y		28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	7	17	8	10	1.1	19	8
Friday		29	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	8	19	8	67	2.1	18	54
Saturday		80	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	9	18	9	40	3.1	18	40
Sunday		81	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	10	15	10	23	4.1		25

Phases of the Moon-AUGUST 31 Days.

D First Quarter .. 3rd, 7h. 29.8m. A.M. | C Last Quarter 19th, 2h. 0.2m. A.M.

4	Day of	Day of			I	ndian			Tim	e.			Moon's	Dec	lina
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year.		nrise. .M.		nset. .M.	N	rue oon.	Mo	on- se.		on- et.	Age at Noon.	at M	
			н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	м.	н.	M.	D.		N.
Monday	1	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	11	и, 11	11	м.	5.1	18	1
Tuesday	2	214	6	15	7	14	0	45	0	м.	11	47	6.1	17	5
Wednesday	3	215	6	16	7	14	0	45	0	59	٠.٠		7.1	17	40
Thursday	4	216	6	16	7	13	0	45	1	51	å.	M. 32	8.1	17	2
Friday	5	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	2	42	1	18	9.1	17	9
Saturday	6	218	6	17	7	12	0	45	3	81	2	5	10.1	16	52
Sunday	7	219	6	17	7	12	0	44	4	18	2	58	11.1	16	36
Monday	-8	220	6	17	7	11	0	44	5	3	3	42	12.1	16	19
Tuesday	9	221	6	18	7	11	0	44	5	46	4	32	13.1	15	. 5
Wednesday	10	222	6	18	7	10	0	44	6	26	5	22	14.1	15	45
Thursday	11	223	6	18	7	9	0	44	7	5	6	12	15.1	15	2
Friday	12	224	6	19	7	9.	0	44	7	43	7	2	16.1	15	1
Saturday	13	225	6	19	7	8	0	43	8	21	7	52	17.1	14	5
Sunday	14	226	6	19	7	8	0	43	8	58	8	43	18.1	14	33
Monday	15	227	6	20	7	7	0	43	9	38	9	34	19.1	14	15
Tuesday	16	228	6	20	7	6	0	43	10	20	10	27	20.1	13	56
Wednesday	17	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	11	5	11	22	21 1	18	37
Thursday	18	230	6 .	20	7	5	0	42	11	55	P.	18	22.1	13	18
Friday	19	231	6	21	7	4	0	42			1	17	23.1	12	58
Saturday	20	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	λ. 0	м, 49	2	17	24.1	12	89
Sunday	21	233	6	21	7	3	0	42	1	47	3	16	25.1	12	18
Monday	22	234	6	21	7	2	0	42	2	49	4	13	26.1	11	5
Tuesday	23	235	6	21	7	1	0	42	3	52	5	7	27.1	11	39
Wednesday	24	236	6	22	7	1	0	41	4	57	5	58	28.1	11	11
Thursday	25	237	6	22	7	0	0	41	5	59	в	46	29.1	10	58
Friday	26	238	6	22	6	59	0	41	7	1	7	31	0.8	10	88
Saturday	27	239	6	22	6	59	0	40	8	0	8	14	1.8	10	1
Sunday	28	240	6	28	6	58	0	40	8	57	8	58	2.8	9	5
Monday	29	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	9	54	9	41	8.8	9	3
Tuesday	30	242	6	23	6	56	0	39	10	49	10	26	4.8	9	18
		Mark Street Co.	E 2	23					0.3				1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Phases of the Moon-SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

D First Quarter .. 1st, 16h. 58.1m. P.M. C Last Quarter .. 17th, 8h. 42.0m. A.M.

Phases of the Moon-OCTOBER 31 Days.

D First Quarter .. 1st, 5h, 15.0m. P.M. C Last Quarter .. 16th, 2h. 54.0m. P.M.

(b) New Moon .. 23rd, 2h, 12.2m. P.M.

Phases of the Moon-NOVEMBER 30 Days.

© Full Moon 8th, 3h. 53 4m. A.M.] New Moon 22nd, 5h. 34 7m. A.M.

C Last Quarter . . . 14th, 9h. 50 0m. P.M. D First Quarter . . 30th, 9h. 29 4m. A.M.

	Day of	Day of	1		I	ndlar	Sta	ndar	d Tin	ae.			Moon's	De	un's
Day of the Weel	the Month.	the Year.		rise.		nset.	N	rue oon. .M.		oon-		oon-	Age at Noon.	at 1	ion Mear
	1	1	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	м.	D.		s.
	1 2 2										١.				٠,
Tuesday	1	305	6	38	6	6	0	22	1 P.	м. 33	o	.M, 40	8.9	14	14
Wednesday	. 2	306	6	39	6	6	0	22	2	12	1	29	9.9	14	34
Thursday	. 3	307	6	39	6	5	0	22	2	50	2	19	10.9	14	53
Friday	. 4	308	6	40	6	5	0	22	3	28	3	10	11.9	15	12
Saturday	. 5	309	6	40	6	4	0	22	4	9	4	1	12.9	15	30
Sunday	. 6	310	6	41	6	4	0	22	4	52	4	56	13.9	15	48
Monday	. 7	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	5	39	.5	53	14.9	16	б
Fuesday	. 8	312	6	42	6	4	0	22	6	31	6	53	15.9	16	24
Wednesday	. 9	313	6	42	6	4	0	23	7	27	7	54	16.9	16	42
Phursday .	. 10	314	6	43	6	3	0	23	8	27	8	55	17:9	16	59
Friday	. 11	315	6	43	6	3	0	23	9	28	9	54	18.9	17	16
Saturday	. 12	316	6	44	6	3	0	23	10	29	10	51	19.9	17	32
Sunday	. 13	317	6	44	6	2	0	23	11	30	11	43	20.9	17	49
Monday	. 14	318	6	45	6	2	0	23			0	м. 31	21.9	18	5
Tuesday	. 15	319	6	45	6	1	0	23	0	M. 30	- 1	16	22 9	18	20
Wednesday .	. 16	320	6	46	6	1	0	23	1	27	1	59	23.9	18	36
Thursday .	. 17	321	6	46	6	1	0	23	2	23	2	41	24.9	18	51
Friday	. 18	322	6	47	6	0,	0	23	3	18	3	23	25.9	19	5
Saturday	. 19	323	6	48	6	0	0	23	4	13	4	5	26.9	19	20
Sunday	. 20	324	6	48	6	0	0	24	. 5	9	4	49	27.9	19	34
Monday	. 21	325	6	49	6	0	0	24	- 6	3	5	36	28.9	19	47
Cuesday	. 22	326	6	49	6	0	0	24	6	56	8	23	0.3	20	1
Wednesday ,	. 23	327	6	50	6	0	0 -	24	7	48	7	13	1.3	20	14
Chursday .	. 24	328	6	51	6	0	0	25	8	38	8	3	2.3	20	26
riday	. 25	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	9	26	8	53	3.3	20	38
aturday .	. 26	330	6	52	6	0	0	25	10	10	9	43	4.8	20	50
unday	. 27	331	6	58	6	0	0	25	10	52	10	32	5-8	21	1
Ionday	. 28	332	6	58	6	0	0	26	11	80	11	21	6.8	21	12
hosday	. 29	333	6	54	6	0	0	26	P.	8		.	7.3	21	23
Vednesday .	80	834	6	54	6	0	0	27	0	45	۵.	м.	8.8	21	33

Phases of the Moon-DECEMBER 31 Days.

C Last Quarter	D	Day of			In	dian		dard	Tim	е.		_	Moon's	Sun Decl tic	ina-
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year.	Sun	rise. M.	Sun P.M		Tr No P.	on.	Moc		Moo	n-	Age at Noon.	Noo	ean n.
			н.	М.	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.	н.	м.	D.	S	
Thursday .	1	335	6	55	6	0	0	28	1	23	0	59	9.3	21	43
Friday .		336	6	55	6	0	0	28	2	1	1	50	10.3	21	53
aturday .		337	6	56	6	0	0	28	2	43	2	41	11.3	22	1
Sunday .	. 4	338	6	57	6	0	0	29	3	27	8	36	12.3	22	10
Monday .	-	339	6	58	6	0	0	29	4	15	4	34	13.3	22	18
Luesday .		340	6	58	6	1	0	30	5	10	5	34	14.3	22	26
Wednesday .	1 -	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	-6	9	6	36	15.3	22	33
Thursday .		342	6	59	6	1	0	30	7	12	7	38	16.3	22	40
Friday .		343	7	0	6	2	0	31	. 8	15	8	38	17:3	22	46
	10	344	7	0	6	2	0	31	9	19	- 9	35	18.3	22	52
Sunday .	. 11	345	7	1	6	2	0	32	10	21	10	26	19.3	22	57
	. 12	346	7	2	6	3	0	32	11	21	11	14	20.3	23	. :
	. 13	347	7	2	6	3	0	33		м.	11 P.	58 M.	51.3	23	
	. 14	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	0	18	0	41	22.3	23	11
	. 15	349	7	3	6	4	0	34	1	15	1	23	23.3	23	1
	. 16	350	7	4	6	4	0	35	2	.9	2	6	24.3	23	1
	. 17	351	7	4	6	5	0	85	3	: 4	2	48	25.3	23	2
ika dalam da	. 18	352	7	. 5	6	5	0	36	3	58	3	32	26.3	23	2
	. 19	353	7	5	6	6	0	36	4	50	4	19	27.3	23	2
	. 20	354	7	6	6	6	0	37	5	42	5	7	28.3	23	2
	. 21	355	7	7	6	7	0	37	8	33	5	57	29.3	23	2
	. 22	356	7	7	6	7	0	38	7	21	6	47	0.2	23	2
DATE OF STREET	28	357	7	. 8	6	8	0	38	8	6	7	36	1.2	23	2
	. 24	358	7	8	6	9	0	39	8	49	8	26	2.5	23	2
	25	359	7	2	6	9	0	89	9	29	9	15	3.2	23	2
	. 26	360	7	و	6	9	0	40	10	7	10	4	4.5	23	2
	27	361	7	10	6	10	0	40	10	4	10	52	5.6	28	2
	28	362	1	10	6	10	0	41	11	21	11	41	8.5	28	1
	29	363		11	1	10	0	41		58			7.5	28	1
	- 20	364		11	1	11	0	41	0	.м. 36	o A	.м. 31	8.9	28	1
	30	865		11	1	11	0	42	1	18	1	22	9-5	28	

CALENDAR FOR 1939.

				11			-			
	NUARY.						JLY.			
	1 18 25 2 19 26 3 20 27	3 30 3 31 6 特 6 特	经验验的	Sun M Tu W Th F	發格發發於於1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31 音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音音
FEE	RUARY.					AUC	us'	r.		
M 楼 Tu 讲 W 1		27 28	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sun M Tu W Th F S	∯ 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	经持续保持保持
	ARCH.				SI	PTE				
M	18 25	28 29 30	*	Sun M Tu W Th F S	發音音音音 1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	经债债债券价值
	PRIL.					CTC				1
Sun 特 M. 特 Tu. 特 W. 特 Th. 特 F. 特 S 1	1 11 18 5 12 19 6 13 20 7 14 21	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 分 分 分 分 分 分 分 分 分 分 分 分	Sun M Tu W Th F S	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31 特 特	好好好好好好
	MAY.			4 7.4	N	OVE				
Sun # M 1 Tu 2 W 3 10 Th 4 11 F 5 12 S 6 13	3 15 22 9 16 23 9 17 24 1 18 25 2 19 26	28 29 30 31 #	特特特特特特特	Sun M Tu W Th F S	骨 骨 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	特殊特殊特殊
EX	UNE.				Di	ECE		R.		
Sun # 5 M # 5 Tu # 6 W # 7 Th 1 8 F 2 9 S 3 10	13 20 14 21	25 26 27 28 29 30	特特特特特特	Sun M Tu W Th F S	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31 # # # # #

PREFACE

STOR STOR

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay, July, 1938.

An Indian Glossary.

ARKARI .- Excise of liquors and drugs.

ACHHUT .-- Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar, ACREAGE CONTRIBUTION .-- Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government.

ADHIBAJ.—Supreme ruler, over lord, added to "Maharaja," &c., it means " paramount."

AFSAR .-- A corruption of the English "officer" AHIMSA .-- Non-violence.

AHLUWALIA .- Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AKALI .- Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious

AKHARA .- A Hindu school of gymnastics. AKHUNDZADA,-Son of a Head Officer.

ALIJAH, -Of exalted rank. ALIGHOL.--- Literally a Mahomedan circle. A

kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence.

ALI RAJA .- Sea King (Laccadives).

AM .- Mango

AMIL .-- A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials.

AMIR (corruptly EMIR) .-- A Mohammedan chief, often also a personal name.

AMMA .- A goddess, particularly Mariamma. goddess of small-pox, South India. ANIOUT .- A dam or weir across a river for

irrigation purposes, Southern India. ANJUMAN .- A communal gathering of Maho-

APHUS,-Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of

Bombay mango. ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT .- Written petition.

ASAF. - A minister.

ASPRISHYA, -- Untouchable (Sanskrit), Aus .- The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. Ahu, Assam.

AVATAR .- An incarnation of Vishnu. AYURVEDA .- Hindu science of Medicine.

BABA .- Lit. " Father," a respectful " Mr." Irish " Vour Honour."

BADMASH.—A bad character; a rascal. AIN .- A timber tree TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA. BAGR .- Tiger or Panther. RAGHLA. (1) A native boat (Buggalow). The common pond heron or paddybird, BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "warrior", a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, army (dal) of reforming Sikhs.

th, Lal: 5th Babu.

often bestowed by Government; added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler. BATRAGI .- A Hindu religious mendicant.

BABU .- (1) A gentleman in Benzal, corres-

ponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan,

(2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a cierk or

accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son

of a Raia but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term

of address = Esquire. There are, however, one

or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as -1st, Kunwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur;

BABUL .- A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA.

Bajra or Bajri.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, Pennisetum Typholdeum; syn, cambu. Madras.

Bakeshi.-A revenue officer or magistrate. BAKHSHISH .- Cherl-merl (or Chiri-mirl) Tip. BAND .- A dam or embankment (Bund).

BANDAR .--- Monkey. BANYAN .-- A species of fig-tree. FIGUR

BENGALENSIS. BARA SING .- Swamp deer,

BARSAT .- (1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BARSATL -- Farcy (horse's disease).

BASTI .- (1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA .- Lit. ' discount ' and hence allowances by way of compensation. BATTAK .- Duck.

BAWARCHI.-Cook in India, Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.

BAZAR .- (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma,

BEGUM or BEGAM.—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER .- A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, Zizyphus Jujuba.

Note. - According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values: -- a either long as the a in' father' or short as the u in 'cut,' e as the a in 'gain,' I either short as the i in' bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in ' bone.' n either short as the oo in ' good,' or long as the oo in ' boot,' at as the in ' mile, ' au as the ou in ' grouse.' This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree

India.

leather.

MICHELIA CHAMPAGA.

Besar.-In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar).-Woman's nose-ring. BEWAR .-- Name in Central Provinces for

shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India.

BHADOL .- Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon.

BHAGAT OR BHAKTA .- A devotee.

BHAG-BATAL-System of payment of land revenue in kind.

BHAIBAND .- Relation or man of same caste or community.

BHAIBANDI.-Nepotism.

Bhangi .-- Sweeper, scavenger.

BHANG .- The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic.

BHANWAR .- Light sandy soil; syn. bhur. BHANWARLAL .- Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States.

Buaral,-A Himalayan wild sheep, Ovis NAHURA.

BHARAT .- India.

BHARATA-VARSHA .- India.

BRENDI .- A succulent vegetable (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS).

BHONSLE,-Name of a Maratha dynasty. Buup .- Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar. BHUGTI.--Name of a Baluch tribe.

Buusa,-Chaff, for fodder.

Buut.-The spirit of departed persons. BIDRI .- A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver. named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

BIGHA .- A measure of land varying widely: the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre. "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Birishti." Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier (lit. "man of heaven"). BIR (BID).—A grassland—North Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "Vidi." India,

BLACK COTTON SOIL .-- A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

BOARD OF REVENUE .- The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

BOHRA,-A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.

BOR .- See BER.

BRINJAL .- A vegetable, SOLANUM MRLON-GENA; syn. egg-plant. BUND,-Embankment.

BUNDER, or bandar .-- A harbour or port. Also "Monkey."

BURJ .-- A bastion in a line of battlements. CADJAN .- Palm leaves used for thatch. CHABUE, -- A whip.

CHAMPAK .-- A tree with fragrant blossoms, CHANA .- Gram. CHAND .- Moon . CHANDI .- (Pron. with soft d) Silver : Chandi

CHABUTRA .- A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern

CHADAR.-A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Chudder.)

CHAITYA .--- An ancient Buddhist chapel.

CHAMBHAR (CHAMAR).—"Cobbler", "Shoe-maker." A caste whose trade is to tan

(with palatal and short a)-Goddess Durga.

CHAPATI .- A cake of unleavened bread, CHAPRASI .- An orderly or messenger, Nor-

thern India; syn. pattawala. Bombay; peon. Mairas. CHARAS .- The resin of the hemp plant,

CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking,

CHARKHA .- A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHRI .- Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

CHAUK, CHOWK .- A place where four roads meet.

CHAUKIDAR .- The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH .- The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI),-Village headquarters.

CHEETAH .- Hunting leopard.

CHELA .- A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching. CHHAONI .- A collection of thatched huts or

barracks; hence a cantonment. CHHAPRAPATI.-One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

CHHATRI.-(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIRF COMMISSIONER .- The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

CHIKOB .- A kind of partridge, CACCABIS OHUCAR.

CHIRU.-The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

CHINAR .- A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIEN-

CHINKARA .- The Indian gazelle, GAZELAL BENNETTI, often called 'ravine deer,

CHITAL .- The spotted deer, CERVUS AXIS. CHOBDAR.-Mace bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions. CHOLAM .- Name in Southern India for the

large millet, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM; syn. jowar. CHOLL .- A kind of short bodice worn by

Women.

CHOWRIE,-Fly-whisk.

CHUNAM, chuna.—Lime plaster.

CIRCLE.-The area in charge of-(1) A Conservator of Forests; (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General; (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE .- An offence for which the cuiprit can be arrested by the police without a

COLLEGEOR .- The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Syn. Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Angio-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge. CONSERVATOR .- The Supervising Officer in

charge of a Circle in the Forest Department. COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the

Secretary of State in Council. COUNT .- Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound

COURT OF WARDS,-An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualifled persons.

CRORE, karor,-Ten millions,

DADA.—Lit." grandfather" (paternal); any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hooligan boss."

DAFFADAR .-- A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAFTAR .- Office records. DAFTARI .- Record-keeper.

DAH OR DAO .- A cutting Instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk) .- A stage on a stage coach route, Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.

DAKAITI, DACOITY .- Robbery by five or more narsons.

DAL.—A generic term applied to various liant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing.

Day,-An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State. DARGAH. A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of

a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie,-A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DARKHAST,-A tender or application to rent land.

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARSHAN.-Lit. "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN,---A door-keeper, DARWAZA .--- A gateway.

DASTURI, .-- Customary perquisite.

DAULA AND DAULAT,-State. DEB .- A Brahminical priestly title: taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR .- Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR .- A cedar, CEDRUS LEBANI OF C. DEODARA. Deputy Commissioner, -The Administrative

head of a District in the Punjab, Provinces, etc. Syn. Collector. DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR .--- A

subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Dera. -- Tent in N. India. DERASAR,-Jain Temple.

DESAL-A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESH-BHAKTA .- Patriot. DESHI.-Indigenous, opposed to bideshi.

DESHMUKH .- A petty official under native (Maratha) rule,

DESH-SEVIKA .- Servant (Fem.) of the country: Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement.

DEVA .- A delty. DEVADASI,-A girl dedicated to temple or

God. Murli in Maharashtra. DEVASTRAN.-Land assigned for the upkeep

of a temple or other religious foundation, DEWAN .- A Vizier or other First Minister to

an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which DAL.—(Pron. with dental d and short a)
"Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g.,
'Akall Dal, Seva Dal.

and also producing a gum; syn. palas, Bengal and Bombay; Chhiui, Central India; "Kha-khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

DHAMNI .- A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARALA .- Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons.

DHARMA. - Religion (Hindu).

DHARMSALA .- A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

DHATTRA .-- A stupefying drug, DATURA APSTUOSA.

DHED .- A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI .- Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

Duort - A washerman. DHOTI .- The loincloth worn by men,

DIN. - Religion (Mahomedan). DISTRICT .- The most important adminis-

trative unit of area.

Division.—(1) A group of districts for ad-ministrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN (SIKH),-Communal Gathering. DIWALL.—The lamp festival of Hindus.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, adminis-ation; now used generally in Northern rration: India of civil justice and Courts.

DOAR .- The tract between two rivers, esnecially that between the Ganges and Jumna,

Dom,-Untouchable caste in Northern India. Daug -A hill-fort, Mysore.

DRY CROP .- A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

DRY BATE .- The rate of revenue for unirrigated land. Dun,-(Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern

India. Erra --- A small two-wheeled conveyance

irawn by a pony, Northern India. ELCHI, ELACHI,-Cardamom.

Elchi (Turk.) -- Ambassador. BLAYA RAJA .-- Title given to the heir of the

Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER .- See De-

puty Magistrate and Collector. FARIR .- Properly an Islamic mendicant but

often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also. FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT .- An annual pro-

vision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt,

FARMAN .-- An imperial (Mughal) order or

FARZAND-Lit, means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc.

FARZANDARI OF FAZANDARI .- A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.

FASLI.-Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3.

FATEH,-" Victory." FATRH JANG .- "Victorious in Battle" (a

title of the Nizam).

FATWA .- Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI .- Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.

FAUJDARI.-Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,-The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI .- A phreton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi .- The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

GAERWAR (sometimes Guicowar),-Title with " Maharaja " added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cow-" i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appelation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gnekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwallor.

(All these are surnames of which Gackwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas-and even Mahars).

GANJA .- The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA. used for smoking.

GAUR .- Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' BOS GAURUS.

GAYAL .-- A species of wild cattle. Bos Fron-FALIS, domesticated on the North-East Frontier; syn. mithan.

GHADR .- Mutiny, Revolution.

GHARRIE (GARI) .- A carriage, cart.

GHAT, Ghaut.—(1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL,-A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHAZI,-One who engaged in "Ghazy," a holy War, i.e., against kafirs.

GHI. Ghee .- Clarified butter.

GINGELLY .- See TIL.

Godown .-- A store room or warehouse. Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay 'gadang.'

GOPI .- Cowherd girl. The dance of the vouthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings.

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

Gosain, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit.

Gosha.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women; 'lit. the word "Gosha" means corner or seciusion: "one who sits in "is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda" e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashin.

Pardanashin.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, Clork Arietinum.

In Southern India the pulse Dollohos biflorus

is known as horse gram.

Grantha-Saher.—Sikh holy book.
GUNJ.—The red seed with a black 'eye' of
ABRUS PRECATORIUS, a common wild creeper
used as the official weight for minute quantities.

of opium 96th of a TOLA.

GUP, OR GUP SHUP,—Tittle tattle.

GUR, Goor.—Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.—A Himalayan goat antelope CRMA

GORAL. GURDWARA, -A Sikh Shrine,

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HABSHI.—Literally an Abyssinian. Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark.

Hadis")
Tradition of the Prophet.

HAFIZ.—Guardian, one who has Quran by

heart.

HAL-Pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajam, Hajjam .-- A barber.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red. HAKIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a).—Governor, ruler.

HALAL—Lawiul (from Islam point of view)Used of meat of animal ceremonlously slaughter-

ed with a sawing motion of the knife. cf.
"Jhatka".

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; llt.

one to whom everything is lawful food.

HALL.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

HAMAL—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HAQ.—A right.

HARLIAN—Untouchables. The term originally means "the people of God". According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH)—The era dating from the fight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 222 A.D. HERRA LAL.—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lai' is ruby.)

HILSA.—A kind of fish, CLUPEA ILISHA. HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft (banking).

HOLKAR. -See" Gackwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma,

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe, HUKM.—An order.

HUNDL -A bill of exchange.

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

ILAKHR.—A department. (Hakha in Maratki

ILAKHR.—A department. (Hakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

IMAM.—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer. Mahomedan.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood.

IZZAT.—Prestice.

JACK FRUIT.—Fruit of ARFOCARPUS INTE-GRIFOLIA, Ver. PHANAS.

JAGGERY, jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAH.—A term denoting dignity, applied to

JAH.—A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State. JAM (Sindhi or Baluch).—Chief. Also the Jam of Nawanagar.

Jam of Nawanagar.

Jamabandi.—The annual settlement made under the rvotwari system.

JAMADAR.—A native officer in the army or police. JANGAMA.—A Lingayat priest.

JAPIL Distraint; attachment: corrupt of

Zauti. Jatha.—An association.

JATKA .- Pony-cart, South India.

JAMIRAT-UJ-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia,

JHATKA—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal", s.v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam, JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musalmans.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier.

Jogr. (Yogr).—A Hindu ascetic. Joshr.—Village astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, Andropogon Sorghum, or Sorghum vulgare; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDI.—A revenue term in S. Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

KACHCHA .-- Unripe, mud built, inferior . KACHERI, kachahri.—An office or office build- leryman, or tent-pitcher.

ing, especially that of a Government official. KADAB, karbi.-The stalk of jowari (q. v.)-

a valuable fodder. KAFIR.-Infidel, applied by Muslims to all

non-Muslims. Kaju, kashew,-The nut of Anagardium

OCCIDENTALE, largely grown in the Konkan. KAKAR .- The barking deer, CERVULUS MUNT-

KAKRI,-Cucumber.

KAM.—Black soil.

KALAR, kaliar .- Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efferescences, Northern India, KALI-YUGA.— The Iron age. (short a).

KALL-Popular goddess consort. of Shiva. (long a).

KALIMA .- The Mahomedan Confession of faith, KAMARBAND, Cummerbund,-A waistcloth, or

KANAT .- The wall of a large tent. "Kanat" (in Persia)-Underground Canal.

KANGAR .- A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.

KANKAR.—Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stones or for preparation

KANS .-- A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand SAPCHARUM SPONTANEUM.

KANUNGO .- A Revenue Inspector.

KARAIT .-- A very venomous snake, Bun-GARUS CANDIDUS OF CARRULBUS.

KARBHARI.—A manager, Also Dewan smaller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat-Dewan in KAREZ .- (Persian 'Kanat'.) Underground unnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan.

KARKUN .-- A clerk or writer, Bombay.

KARMA.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil

actions in past existences. KARNAM .- See PATWARI.

KARTOOS .- A cartridge.

KAS .-- The five " Kas " which denote the Sikh are Kes, the uncut hair; Kachh, the short drawers; Kara, the iron bangle; Kirpan, the steel knife; and Kangha, the comb.

KASAL .-- A butcher.

KAZI .- Better written Qazi-Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law. Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law. KHARITA .- Letter from an Indian Prince to

the Governor-General.

KHABARDAR,-Beware.

woven from hand-spun yarn.

KHALASI .- A native fireman, satior, artil-

KHALSA .- Lit. ' pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India, and Deccan.

KHAN .- Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI, candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds.

KHANSAMA .- A butler.

KHARAB.—Also "Kharaba." In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No. which being uncultivable is left unassessed. KHARGOSH .- Hare.

KHARIF.-Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.

KHAS.—Special, in Government hands. Khas tahasildar, the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR .- Local levies of foot soldiers. Afghanistan or N. W. Frontier.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus .- A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, ANDROPOGON SQUAR-

KHEDDA, kheda.-A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching,

KHICHADI, ke jierce. - A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHILAT .- A robe of honour.

KRUTBA.—The weekly prayer for Maho-medans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular. KHWAJA .-- A Persian word for "master,"

sometimes a name. KINCOB, kamkhwab.-Silk textiles brocad-

ed with gold or silver. KIRPAN,-A Sikh religious emblem; a sword.

KISAN .- Agriculturist, used in North India. Ryot"in Maharashtra, etc. Kodali Also " Kudali".-The implement like

a hoe or mattock in common use for digging; syn, mamuti, Southern India. KONKAN .- The narrow strip of low land be-

tween the Western ghats and the sea,

Kos.—A variable measure of distusually estimated at about two miles. distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Kor.-Battlements.

KOTHI .- A large house.

KOTWAL.-The head of the police in a town, KHADI (or KHADDER) .- Cotton cloth hand- under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALL.—The chief police station in a headquarters town.

KUCHA BANDI-A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

Kurr.—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KULKARNI.-See PATWARI.

KUMBHAMELA.—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

KUMBHAB.—(M.) A potter. U." Kumhar." Wariations as ut MARARAJ RAN KUNBI.—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarat (MARA-Egreat).

KUNWAR OR KUMAR.—The heir of a Raja (Every son of any chief inGujarat and Kathlawar). KURAN.—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting

KUSHTI (U)., KUSTI (M).-Wrestling.

KYARI,-Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation.

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKH, lac.-A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu").

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the cosharers in a zamindari village, Northern India. LANGUR.—A large monkey. SEMNOPITHEOUS

ENTELLUS.

LASGAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindustani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat"—Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"—Commander in Chief, "Chhota Lat" Governor.

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brichord soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped

as the representative of Shiva.

Litchi.—A fruit tree grown in North India

(Litchi chinensis).

Lokamanya.—(Lit.) Esteemed of the people.

A national hero,

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA.—" Protector of the
World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and
Batta.

LONGYI.-A waistcloth, Burms.

LOTA.—A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongl—A cloth (coloured dhoti)
simply wound round the waist.

MADRASA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN.—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarsheth (q, v_*) .

MAHA....(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Tahka under a MaHAKAH.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or cise a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA; its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA—great).

MAHARAJ KUMAR .- Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskritic lore.

MAHSEER, mahasir .-- A large carp. BARPUS-

MAHUA.—A tree, BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking. The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is

"Muhurta"; in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground
the park at Calcutta.

MAINA.—A bird.

Major works.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest.

Majur .- A labourer (in Bombay).

MAKTAB,—An elementary Mahomedan school.

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term

applied in the Gentral Provinces to a cu-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State. MARTA,—Licence, monopoly.

IARTA.—Licence, monopoly.

MAKTADAR.—A licencee, monopolist. MALL.—A gardener.

MALIK,---Master, proprietor.

MAMLATDAR (Mar. "Mamledar.").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial-syn. tahasildar.

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or plilared ball, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEBN.—The fruit of GARCINIA MANGOS TANA.

MARI,—A Baluch tribe. (Bhugtls and Maris generally spoken of together.)

MARKHOR .- A wild goat in North-Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI.

Masjid,—A mosque. Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventional establishment.

MAGLANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic

and religious knowledge.

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan law.

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion" in Vedanta philosophy.

MEHEL OF MAHAL.—A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Raiput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAB.—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque,

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit. MIMAR.—A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

Mir.—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.
Mirza.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esouire."

MOFUSSIL.—See Muffassal.

MISTRI.—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MOHUR.—A Gold coin no longer current,

MOHUR.—A Gold ec

Molesalam,—A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs. Mong Moung, or Maung (Arakanese)—

Mong, Moung, or Maung (Arakanese)-Leader.

MORA .- Stool.

Mossoox.—Lit. Scaeon, and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate the North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern whiter from the cold land and the northern cold in the northern whiter from the cold land in the northern white the northern white the northern summit in S. E. Madriss and Geyfon through moisture sequired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the enquator into the low pressure areas of the Australiasian Suttlemen summit.

Moplan (Mappila).--A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar.

Moulvi or Maulvi.—A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher,

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR.—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

MUEZZIN —Person employed to sound the

Mahomedan call to prayer.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadr).

MUJAWAR.—Custodian of Musalman Sacred place, especially Saint's tomb.

MUJTAHID.—Lit. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MURHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) A legal present the corruptly mukhtiar).—(2) A legal present and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive

and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained

by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIEVANA, MOKSHA.

MUNTAZ-UD-DAULA Distinguished in the

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

Mung, mug.—A pulse, Phaseolus radia tus: syn. mag. Gujarat. Munj.—(1) A tall grass (Saccharum munja)

in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony. MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any

Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

Munsix.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURLI (DEVADASI).—A girl dedicated to a God or temple,

MURUM, moorum.—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin in

—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gularat; also called "Mumas," Myowus.—"Mr."

NACHANI, NAGLI-See RAGI.

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana. - A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSHETH.—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

NAIB.—Assistant or Deputy,

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army. (In Bombay a head peon.)

NAT,-A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Vicercy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

NAWABZADA .- Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, nazarana.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM .- Superintendent or Manager.

NET ASSETS .- (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR .- Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs.

NGAPL-Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma. NT.GAO .- Blue Bull. A large antelope.

NIM, neem .- A tree, MELIA AZADIRACHTA the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA --- See MUKTI.

NIKAH .- Muslim legal marriage.

NISHAN .- Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

NIZAM .- The title of the ruler of Hyderabad. the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT .-- A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.-Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

NON-GOGNIZABLE .- An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Nono (Thibetan) .- The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS .- A class of tenants with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, he ond the terms in their leases or agreements. NON-REGULATION .- A term formerly applied

to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in NULLAH, NALA,-A ravine, watercourse, or

OCCUPANCY TENANTS. - A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

PADAUK .-- A well-known Burmese (PTEROCARPUS sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the mousoon is prognosticated. PADDY .- Unhusked rice.

PAGA .- (Persian Paigah) troop of horses among the Marathas.

PAGE.-A tracker of thieves of straved or stolen animals.

PAHAR .- A mountain.

PAIGAH .- A tenure in Hyderabad State. (Lit. Jagir for maintaining "Palgah," i.e., mounted

PAIR .- (1) A foot soldier ; (2) in Assam formerapplied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAILL.-A grain measure.

PAILWAN, PAHLWAN .- Professional Wrestler. PAIRER. - The name of the second best Variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APRUS (q. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APRUS (g. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red., used of chicken with rice and spides.

PAKKA, PUCCA,-Ripe, mature, complete,

Palas.—See Duak. PALKI .- A palanguin or litter.

PAN. The betel vine, PIPE BETEL.

PANCHAMA .- Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT .- (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town; (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA,-A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools.

PANSUPARL-Distribution of PAN and SUPARI (q. v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAPAIYA .- Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. Carica Papaiya,

PARAB. - A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PARABADI.-A platform with a smaller plata. form like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and

PARDA, purdah .-- (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded ; syn. gosha.

PARDANASHIN.—Women who observe purdah. PARDESL-Foreign, Used in Bombay canecially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India.

PARGANA .- Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India. PASHM .- The fine wool of the Tibetan goat .

hence Pashmina cloth. PASHTO, PUSHTO .-- Language of the Pathans.

PASO .- A waistcloth .

PAT, put .- A stretch of firm, hard clay. Desert. PATEL .- A village headman, Central and Western India; syn. reddi, Southern India, gaonbura, Assam; padhan Northern and Eastern India Mukhi, Guzarat, (Patil in Maharashtra.)

PATIDAR .- A co-sharer in a village, Guiarat, PATTAWALLA .- See CHAPRASI.

PATWARL.-A village accountant; syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talati, Gujarat; shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg; mandal, Assam; tapedar, Sind.

PRON .- See CHAPRASI.

PESHKAR,-One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk,

PESHKASH .- A tribute or offering to a supe-

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

PICE, palsa.—A copper or bronze coin

worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul or dhenkuli, or dhikli, Northern India.

PIPAL. -Sacred fig-tree. Ficus Religiosa.

PIR.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint.

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner. Pongyi.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postin, Postcen.—A coat or rug of sheep shin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan. PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round,"

of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

Prant.—An administrative sub-division in

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kathiawar.

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEE.—Sub-Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency).

PRESIDENCE A former Division of Pritich

PRESIDENCY,—A former Division of British India.

FRINCE,—Term used in English courtesy for "Shahzada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Armini-Arcot").

i-Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests.

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

Puja .- Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple. PUNDIT.—See Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books; (2) to a geological 'group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence.

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

Pwe.—An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS-Bands of reveilers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA.—A Fort.
RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South-

west monsoon.

RAG. RAGINI.—Mode in Indian music.

RAGI (Eleusine corocana).—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAIL-GARI,-Railway train,

RAIVAT OR RYOT.-Farmer.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is Rani (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rasad, Raeat, Raikear, Raikbar and Raikat. The form Rai is common in Bengal, Rao in S. & W. India.

RAJ KUMAR—Son of a Raja.

RAJ RAJESHWAR .- King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (g. v.) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RANN OR RUNN.—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrusted with salt when dry, e.g., the Rann of Cutch.

RANZA .- Mausoleum, shrine.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cetten.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India. RESERVED.—Forests intended to be main-

tained permanently.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses.

ROHI, ROZ.-Nilgai. ROHU.-A kind of fish, LABEO ROHITA.

ROTI.—Bread.
ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan, Alsc

Mausoleum (corruption of "rauza.")

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants

of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

SADHU .-- A Hindu ascetic.

SADE, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG—Along-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (CARTHAMUS TINOTORIUS), ver. kardai, kushant.

SAUBE—The native Hinds term used to or a European ("Mr. Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Saheb," and his wife ("Smith World be "Smith Saheb," but he addressing it would be "Snich, ten." Saheba, "without the name); occasionally uppended to a thick in the same way as "Balactur," but inforior ("master).

troops.

SAMIBZADA, -Son of a person of consequence.

SAID, SAYID, SAIVID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD .- Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.

SAL .- A useful timber tree in Northern India, SHOREA ROBUSTA. SAMBAR .- A deer, CHRYUS UNICOLOR; syn

Barau.

Samiti. -- Association, Union, Assembly. SAN .- Bombay hemp. CROTALARIA JUNCEA.

SANAD-(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants. SANGATHAN .- Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu

against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim" q. v. SANGRAM SAMITI,-War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI .- A Hindu mendicant,

SARI .- A long piece of cloth worn by women . SARANJAM .- Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR) .- A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans are "Wali," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mirza," "Mirza," and "Khan," only

SARKAR .- (1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corres-ponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH.—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories.

SATI .- Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband. SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.-Banker, dealer

in money, exchange, etc.; money-lender. SATYAGRAHA, -(lit, Insistence on truth). passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI-A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead. SATTA .- Speculation.

SAUDAGAR .- Merchant.

SAWAL .- A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (ilt. one-fourth better than others). SAWBWA .- A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

with crimson flowers and pods containing a between the two, the "Swa" emphasising the quantity of floss, Bombax malabaricum.

preference against everything "pat," foreign.

SEROW, sarau,-A goat antelope, NEMOR-HARDUS BUBALINUS.

SETH, SHETH,-Merchant, banker,

SETTLEMENT.—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments.

Shahid.-- A Musalman martyr.

Shahzada,-Son of a King,

SHARKH OF SHEIKH (Arabie) -A chief. SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan denoting "learned."

SHAMSHER-JANG .-- "Sword of Battle" title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBEOG .- See PATWARI.

SHASTRAS.-The religious law-books of the Hindus. SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri,-A pan on 3 fee

with live charcoal in it. SHER .- Tiger. Sher, ser, seer-A weight, or measure varying

much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs. SHETH, shethia .- A Hindu or Jain merchant.

SHIAS .- Musalmans who accept Ali as the originally feudal tenure land for maintaining lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs. SHIGHRAM,-See TONGA.

> Shisham or sissu,-Blackwood. A valuable timber tree, DALBERGIA SISSOO, SHRADDHA .- Annual Hindu ceremony of

> propitiating the manes. SHRUTL.-Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis.

SHROFF .- Banker.

SHUDDHI,-Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

Sidi,-A variation of "Said," Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army.

SILLADAR .- A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment

SINDHIA .- See under " Gaekwar."

SMRITI.-Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas. Sola .- A water-plant with a valuable plth.

AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA. SONI, SONAR .- Goldsmith.

SOWAR .- A mounted soldler or constable, SOWKAR .- Merchant.

SWALL or cotton tree.—A large forest tree country. There is actually a shade of difference

SRI OR SHRL—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking a person much respected (never addressed to hin; nearly =" Bsquire"); used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the sthat of s in the German Stade).

SRIJUT SRIYUT.-Modern Hindu equivalent

STUPA or tope.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relies.

SUBAR.—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

SUBAHDAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a juntor officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN .- A King.

SUNNAT.—Traditional law followed by Sunnis.

SUNNIS.—Musalmans who accept the first four Khalifa as lawful successors of the Prophet.

SUPARL.—The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA GARROUL.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District; (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail.

SURAJ, SURYA,-Sun.

SURFI.—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dhed caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lalia."

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, etc

SYCE, sais .- A groom.

SYED, SYED, -- More variations of " Said,"

TABLIGH. -- The Mahomedan conversion move

TARIT. -- See TAZIAH.

ment.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District syn. taluka, Bombay; taluka, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil; syn. Mamiatdar, Bombay; township officer, or myo-ok, Burma; Mukhilarkar, Sind; Vahivatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements; syn. tagai. Also "Tagavi" (M. "Tagai"). Bombay.

TAKLI.—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL-Take . Musical time.

TALAK .- Mahomedan term for divorce.

TALATI,-Village accountant.

TALAY, or talan - A lake or tank

TALUE, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore: syn. tashil.

TALUKDAR—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talutdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Guiarat.

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind.

Tamasha, Tambaku, Tobacco,
Tamasha, Entertainment, cala. In sarcastic

sense, exhibition.

TAMBU.—Tent in the Bombay Presidency.

TAMBAN, turntum —A North Indian name for

a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley,

in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

TANKIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at scentring better education and a closer approach

to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR.—See PATWARI.

Tarai.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, toddy—The sap of the date, palmyra, or cocoanut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called Sendhi.

TASAR, tussore.—Wild silkworms, ANTHERAEA PAPHIA; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TALTI. - Brush woodfence or hurdle.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut, Marathi, dola. TEIK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern

and Western India and Burma, TECTONA GRANDIS.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—See Council bills.

Telegraphic Transfers.—See Council bills.

Thag, thuggee.—Robbery after strangulation

of the victim.

THAEUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the

Western Ghats.
THAMIN.—The brow-antiered deer, Burma CHRYUS ELDI.

THANA.—Military or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it.

Typ or TIR .- Locust.

TIKA .- (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

TIKA SAHEB,-Heir-apparent in several North Indian States.

TIKAM.—The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from Tikshna=Sharp). TIL .- An oilseed, SESAMUM INDIGUM; also

known as gingelly in Madras. TILAK .- (Short a) the caste mark on the to the English parish. forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel .- A foreman, subordinate affairs are administered by a small committee, officer of a ship,

TIPAL, Teapoy .- A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TITAR .- Partridge.

Tola .- A weight equivalent to 180 grains

TONGA .- A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top ; syn. SHIGHRAM.

TOTE.-The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese thois and similar words in Tamil and Malavalam meaning an estate.

TSINE,-Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos sondaious : syn. hsaing and banteng.

TUMANDAR .- A Persian word denoting some Office. ULEMA, (Plural of Alim) .- Mahomedan learned

UMARA .--- Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of "Amir."

UMBAR .- A wild fig-(FIGUS GLOMERATA). UMEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a

situation ; candidate. UNIT .- A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

URDU,-Hindustan language as spoken and written by Musalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

URIAL,-A wild sheep in North-Western In lia, Ovis vignei. URID, UDID .- A pulse, 'black grain ' (PHA-

SHOLUS MUNGOL URUS.-Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR .- Soil made barren by saine efflorescence, Northern India.

USTAD .- Master teacher, one skilled in any harem. art or science. UTHAMNA .- Among Hindus, consolation visit

paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VARIVATDAR .- Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn, tabsildar,

Vaid or Baidya (is also a caste in Bengal).---A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VARIL-(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

VEDA.—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA,-The philosophy of the Upanishads, VIHARA .- A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly VILLAGE UNION .- An area in which local

WAAZ .- Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or WADI .- (1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private closed land near a village. WARF .- A Muhammadan religious or chari-

table endowment. WALL-Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO .- A step well.

WATAN .- A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash dlowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

Wazir.-The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET RATE .- The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

WRITER .- South Indian equivalent of babu. YAMA,-Hindu god of death. Yoga .- A system of Hindu philosophy.

Practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers. Your.-A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers

complete control over bodily functions. YUNANI.-Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZABARDAST .- Lit. "Upper hand." hence strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI .- Oppression. ZAMINDAR .- A landholder.

ZAMINDARL—(1) An estate: (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord

ZANANA .- Of women. Women's apartment,

ZIARAT.-Pilgrimage. Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage,

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint. ZILA .- A District. ZOR-TALABI .- Tribute paid to Junagadh

Darbar by numerous Kathlawar States. ZULM, ZULUM, -Tyranny, Oppression.

Manners and Customs.

varies from fair to black, the tourist's atten-tion in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the joins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and who at one time were a lew leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to day within the precincts or civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.-The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind-a fashlon which is supposed to best the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, enow. Before Enropeus introduced outlooks a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one into coat, and selves as been a been and one into coat, and selves as been a weapon, if allowed, dress. More than seventy shapes to the base, and thinks a been domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles; folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban-all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he halls from Poona or Dharwar.

Ahmeda bad or Bhavnagar. Fashion Variations,-Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his walst in front. The Pathan

Next to the complexion of the people, which | of the cold north-west wears loose barry trousers, a tall head-dress belitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own headdress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes .- The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head, The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice; on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petiticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussahnan ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are gosha and their dress and persons are hidden by a weil when they appear in public : a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans In most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the tempies, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not olip their hair, and generally coll the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society, Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon, Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation is gold or silver

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to filindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the foreband, it represents prosperity or foy, and is omitted in morning and a second second second control of the morning and a went it is made with ground sandatwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more calcorate mark only with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnus' soft. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with another than the second seco

respectively. The Lingsysts, a Shulva seel suppend from their necks a metallic case tentance state of their necks are traille caselet containing the Lings or phallus of their god, Bairngis, ascetties, besides wearing Rudraisha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with sabes. Religious mendicants suspense name they beg. Stries of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's leathers.

and the common must, their forehoods with a direct point and line. High casts who are forbidded no exhibit sits sign of happines, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornanents. Flowers are worn in the chignon, the common smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turneric, so that same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The diquid with which the will up is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the unimal in many other case; this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali Is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no receon can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality an annual, a relationship, or a delty. The unducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, under, or mother, or sister, among the higher classes as well. Apps Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Rapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Ilibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is experited to the same of the description of the same of the description of the same of the description of the same of the name of the same of the same of the name of the same of the name of the same of the name of

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-easte practices.—The high easte lindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a delty is on his lips, the more marit he earna. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and the properties of the control of the control

Family names.—When a person rises in inportance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Guota to a Vaishyas, and Dass to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaish-navas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular. and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyar or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal Into Mukerii, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred bools. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed, Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Valshya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramii or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Teugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honoritic. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.-Family names sometimes denote a profession : in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers, Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahai-navis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaria and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and ple-turesque as Hindu appellations. The agno-mens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheiki, 920, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honoyird additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by lainap prior to face. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement of indebtedness shown by the works of the of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded their or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.O. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:— Name. Dates. Locality of the best

Name. Dates. Locality of the best Examples.

Ohalukyan ..A.D.1000— Umber, Somnathpur, 1200. Ballur.

Dravidian ..A.D.1350— Ellora, Tanjore, Matura, Tinnevelly.

Pathan ..A.D.1200— 1550. Indo-Saracenic A.D.1520— Lahore, Delhi, Agra, 1760. Amber, Bijapur.

suddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the Topes or sacred mounds. The Interior decorations, and external facades of the forn.cr. and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakeably to their being derived from wooden structures of an antile period. The characteristic factor of the control o

porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decontive carving covering the whole interior, excented with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical Chalukvan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared por-ches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the fivefold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar, The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors. Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapar at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account critis than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great drill architecture in India was routed by the state of their simple state of the state treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of at was passiciated and containing in the control of the properties of th

of ancient India, as they have from those of Rgyrfs, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmald of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stercotyped forms to which it became bound. The levels use of senipture on Indian temples often levels use of senipture on Indian temples often levels used to the senipture of the senipture of the and dignity of their mass and outline; but for excherance of imagnation, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian seulpture is pernaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhiet specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhiet specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhiet and Hephanta. The proof of Buddhiet and Hephanta. The proof of Buddhiet has a manuel of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpleece of art.

Painting.-Much of the carved stonework

upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern accepta-tion of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta. Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. Alanta Caves remained hidden in the Decean jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1929. They are painted in a species of tempora; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but deteriorated owing to the well meant, our misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering eare of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque watercolour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in Some of the infest of the center specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the caligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects, The

when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios. Modern Painting,-As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic develop-

ment in India, so the reign of his successor Agranggeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming fact of the school of adjusted particles. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the hattle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their crection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in Ladia capable of modelling or carving civil scalpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a Voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century enroughous England in the 19th Century were imitated in India; and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian

transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

Art Schools in the presentarticle. The Calcuttaschool, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, left India in 1907) banished from the left India in 1907) bankined from within its walls every vestige of European art; and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely skeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art .- The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs, Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the edu-cated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models; and that to copy these would be as anprolitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediaval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of Euro-pean styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns, administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to Inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Eurns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Igno and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. B., Gladetone Solomon, K.I.I., R.B.O., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Direc-tor, Mr. C. B., Gerrard, A.E.O.A., R.B.A., R.O.I. Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of skudy. He siso, as Chairman of the Govern-

ment Art Examinations, revised and reconstructed the code which governs these tests in to-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. These now number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. In this very advanced test of capacity.

The life Classes which were organised at
the end of 1919 have been pronounced by
competent judges as well up to the level of the
Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object. In India where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of sebolarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England

when five artists of Bombay, and the be expected that it will not occasional Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were com- itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

missioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School andertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1920, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Oneen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibiton in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H.H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the critics and prominent art journals in England, The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architec-tural drawings. At the request of this Committee, The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. (Had-patronage of successive Governors of Bombay stone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catapatronage of successive Governors of Bombay stone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and cata-and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wil- logue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole son, the Government of India inaugurated a enterprise was a successful demonstration of the competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Paint-decoration of wall spaces in the new ing, and since this Exhibition the long-standing buildings at New Delhi. The result of the controversy as to the Bombay methods of art Competition was notified in October 1928, training has collapsed though it is hardly to when five artists of Bombay, and the be expected that it will not occasionally reassert

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on can entirely understand it, while art criticism and in the sterner building materials-these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architec-ture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it

lines of its own, and its monuments are unique analysis is a branch of study that the Indian among those of the nations of the world. An has not as yet developed to its full extent, and the difficult at the lest authority on the subject of the people towards religious ferrour of the has been Fergusson, whose compendious work contemplative rather than of the fanatical is that which will find most ready acceptance sort, combined with the richness of the country by the general reader. But Fergusson attempts by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions: and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally acmay be such a treatise never will be written in cepted ditherto. He asserts that there is no the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of stone architecture in India of an earlier date Indian art is foreign to the European and few than two and a half centuries before the Christ272 to 236."

at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasstrong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. same degree, From this it has been a fairly common assump-tion amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique

"Tower of Victory" at Chittore, Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Eliora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred bunning or group of bunnings, several fundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, ar undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srivangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples

the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study: Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c.

Indo-Saracenic.

ian era, and that "India owes the introduc teations. The dome, not entirely an unknown tion of the use of stone for architectural pur-feature hitherto, became a special object of poses, as she does that of Buddhism as a state development, while the arch, at no time a religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by Buddhist Work.
Fergusson's first architectural period is minaret also became a distinctive feature, when the Buddhist, of which the great top [The requirements of the new religion, mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worshipwe have the Gandharan topes and monas-teries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist treatments that had hitherto been to some architecture of greatest interest and most ready extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry architecture of greatest inderest and most ready extent denied. The Moslem harted of idolatery access to the general student are to be found set a tabu on the use of sculptured represent the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karil, jations of animate objects in the adornment with relation to the Gandharn work may be of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity alhede to in passing. This is the strong came to be displayed in the use of pattern and European tendency, variously recognized as of geometrical and foliated ornament. This great, the observed in the details. The like builders to a greater extent than before foliages seen in the capitals of columns bears to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface while the sculptures have a distinct trace of and the wathetic and symbolic interest of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment detail being no longer to be depended on to the Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the

principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic stylethe former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri. his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked indi-vidualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in

the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhei and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedapad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are unnoun, unappur, memares, uwantor, acc. The bit the sayle and equally straining. They are plance of the Hindu Rain, Man Singh at perhaps more distinctively Makmoredan than Gwalfor is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India, So also are the lace the dome is developed to a remarkable palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur.

Udaipur. ing the greatest space of floor in any building Among all the periods and styles in India in the world roofed by a single dome, not even the characteristics of none are more easily excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was the characteristics of none are more easily excepting the Failanceal. The little falso was recommable than those of what is generally been placed by the shows a bold meacuring the properties of the properties o

II. MODERN.

is first that of the indigenous Indian department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the metier, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can shew many notable buildto turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy ini-tiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyaity.

To the work of the indigenous "masterbuilder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the pre-servation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival-almost the only one left in the worldof "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of vital to the interests of the country's archi-Western ideals and fashions. The matter tecture, is too purely technical for its neurit assumed some years ago the form of a mild to be estimated by the general reader or discontroversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government lies in the fact that it affords an added interest of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both that this project should be utilised to give the schools of thought in the modern build-required impetus to Indian art rather than ings of British India as well as examples of the that it should be made a means of fostering "master builders" work in nearly every native European art which needed no such encourage-town and bazaur. The town of Lashkar in ment at India's expense. The advocates of Gwalior State may be eited as peculiarly rich Hills we allowed the second part to have been in mind agency of the second part of the second part of have been in mind agency of the second part of the second part

The modern architectural work of India the past. They still muster a considerable divides itself sharply into two classes. There following not only amongst the artistic public is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master of England and India, but even within the is first that of the indigenous indicated in the lands of the indigenous holding in the builder. In the builder is the befound chiefly in the lands of lovernment services. Their opponents, holding States; particularly those in Rajputana, what appears to be the more official view both Second there is that of British India, or of as to archeology and art, have pointed to the all those parts of the peninsula wherever "death" of all the arts of the past in other Western ideas and methods have most strongly countries as an indication of a natural law, and weaker the transfer of the property of the control of the property of the prop Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the ings. Of recent years there has been a tend-moment the more influential hearing, and the ency on the part of professional architects task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many,

The controversy of East and West, however cussed here. Its chief claim on our attention

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories; and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied.

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles are Hudu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, detaing as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great. Arabidan skyle, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in medians is based upon religion and the requirements of religious timal. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindia art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decreative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedan rative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedan the continuity of the second of them, radial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work with the sexulemune, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, tectioner, include and good taste. Mahomedan use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and acope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist ground the Buddhist ground the same strength of the temples of Southern India, employed to the temples of Southern India, Abn. A curious fact in relation to Hiddu work abn. A curious fact in relation to Hiddu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to frace, as in the case of Greek, Moman and steps from art in its primitive state to its eulminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fluid evaluation in India seem to spring into existence fluid evaluation in India seem to spring into existence fluid inter cartifactually into existence fluid and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fluid evaluation in India seem to spring into existence fluid into critical to the contract of the co

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carv-ing; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed where its in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while won-derful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; veneering the surand used precons index as venerating the straight faces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of measie composed of fade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work .- With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by are and the sword. It is therefore only possible to con-jecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country. are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to their own manions. These were commed to small tables and stools, book rests, elothes chests and screens, the designs of which con-formed somewhat closely to the architec-tural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated tion to detail and the inisis generally associated with the carving of Yovry. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to wood work.

Metal Work.—With the exception of wearing, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic certainment in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most which used the adversal been the two metals most which used in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human band; and the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment are tasted and still unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine cast-invented and the simple still the simple still the simple simple size of the size of t

to metal work, the less exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain sughcest technical fault is apparent on a ham surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of per-fectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achieve-Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and

perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and Variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations. whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was in-troduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or designs,

Archæology.

The aucient monuments of India are as varied | plements and vessels, terracotta figurines and as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted the earliest known were the brick and stone and plain. erections of the Marrya period, (3rd century Those discoveries establish the existence in B. C.) and some rough stone walls at the Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd

the best in style; those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or have been temples and one-of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of then were of two or more storeys with staircases giving

B. C.) and some rough stone walks at the small state of the state of t and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th it is a point of interest that the specimens of and proved that as far back as the 3rt or 4th it is a point of interest that the specimens of millennium B.C. and probably much eadler still, wheat found at Mointo-daro and Harappa India was in possession of a highly developed resemble the common variety grown in which was in possession of a highly developed resemble the common variety grown in the common variety imposed one upon the ruins of another.

Tradition bull, the bull that the ruins of another tradition bull, the bull that the ruins of the property of the prop arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree shops, but there are others which appear to of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts, That they possessed a well developed system

of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of access to the upper rooms. In and around the the dead at Mohenjo-daro is uncertain but at ruins have been found many minor aniquities Harappa two types of burdal have been met with including gold and silver jewellery, eggraved namely, complete burdals of reactions? along, with seals of stone and tvory and paste, copier in- timerary pottery, and "pot burdals". Only 27

was confined to the Indüs Valley and there can hirghests. The Pillar is now broken in three hardly be any reasonable doubt that future pieces, measuring together more than 43 feet researches will trace it into the valley of the longth, and there is reason to believe that a Ganges. On the southeast, this prehistoric fourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The culture has been traced upto Labadi State, date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more until a recent discovery which is of an inscription than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic of the time of the Paramara King Biolja of Dhar, monuments referred to above from the historic A. D., 998-1035, fragments of which were found but there is every hope that this gap in our grammar school established by that King. This knowledge may be filled in by further exerva; is held to fix the period when the pillar was made thous. From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 3rd Monastery No. 9 lately brought to light at century set, the instory of architecture and instantal the rife of one of the anders uniform the formative risk of India is clear, and can be side, contained 75 Loronzo and stone languages are represented by the contained of the side of the stringency caused by the world economic de-land goddesses. A copper plate previously found pression caused almost the suspension of a Nalandar recorded the donation of a Palan exeavation in these areas but there are welcome signs of a revival of activities in the near fature.

Pillars .- The Monumental monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Patali-putra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Circa 250 B.C.), the remains Nalanda finally disproves this conclusion and of a large pillared hall constructed by the same shows that all the bronze images discovered in emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka stupa at Sarnath near at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. and are now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Besnagar in the Gwallor State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone; but there

of the latter were found to contain skulls and in the South Karara District. A particularly of the litter were found to constitue and it are south Kanara District. A particularly hmman cones and are secondary power exposure. The first state of the secondary that the first state of the secondary that secondary shed of the Shife and a norm and he is energy produces of ancient mutan metal-fore blobby improbable that this civilization have excited the admiration of modern metallore nighty improve the find is Valley and there can hirrights. The Filler is now broken in three period of India, little or nothing is yet known in a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a century B.C. the history of architecture and Nalanda, the site of one of the ancient univerat Kamma returned the domaton of a Fam-king of Bengal at the request of Balaputra of the Sallendra dynasty of Suvaranadvipa Sumatra), and it was surmised that the Nalanda bunnaral, and to was surmised that the Manahab pronzes were either made at Malanda by Javanese artists or brought from Java. The discovery of the new lot of bronze statues at Malanda and another magnificent collection from Kurkihar, now in the Patna Museum and finally of a four-chambered smelting furnace at Bihar were the work of local metal-casters.

Tones --- Stungs known as danglas in Ceylon and commonly called topes in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka were constructed either for the safe custody are known besides the Elephant capital of reics hidden in a chamber often near the of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know at remarks, center to the properties of the production of data angelials, frough we show the characteristic production of the production o the share, which mononlosses, and compressed cores there were the startes when the startes and the startes and covering semipates in the round. By for immire of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the best capital of Asoka's time was that ex- the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, Of those burned at Saranth near Beares. The four belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of lions standing back to back on the abacus are Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire carved with extraordinary precision and ac-curacy, and originally supported a wheel sym-supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. bolizing the law of piety preached by the Round the drum is an open passage for circum-Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found, ambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character, and are carved, inside and wooden in character, and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate basreliefs. The original stupa, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his llon-Century A.D. All these are of stone. But there exceeded by Asole, at the same time as his Horse one of time also. It is near the 62th Silner verowned piller near the south gata, but as a Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its linker verowned piller near the south gata, but as as Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its linker verowned piller near the south gata, but as a belli, and an inscription on it speaks of its linker verowned the south gata to the care the south gata that having been carried and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous of iron largare than any that have been form and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous of iron largare than any that have been form of Sarrahad, Bhardade in Nagandh Sate, G.I., aven in Burope to a very late date, and not attracted that have been found are those even in the support of the state of the frontier. The tope proper at Barbath has Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist entirely disappeared, having

inscriptions and thus enable one to identify Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The stung at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The stupa at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relies being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the stupus that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves .- Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bom-bay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Bagh in Gwalior State Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Khandagiri 20 miles Hdavagiri from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists. Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Alivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Apanea and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types-the chaityas or chapel caves and viharas or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small stupe at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. surrounded by a number of cells. In the later viharas there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large Image of Buddha. Hardly a chattpa is found without one or more relative adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temperature adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temperature and the state of the Hindu cave temperature and the state of the temperature and th

for building villages, and what remained of the of these caves were once adorned with fresco 7.4 rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. paintings. Ferhaps, the host preserved among The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. the scenes sculptured with the Jalakas or Birth and have elicited high praise as works of art Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalier State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society,

Gandhara Monuments .- On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried stupas, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long garland, winged Atlantes without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at reshawar, locally known as Shah-ji-ki-Dheri, which was explored in 1909, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable brouze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the stupa raised over a portion of the body relies of Buddha by the Indo Seythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists o. Burma and are now enshrined at To about the same age belong the Mandalay. stupes at Manikvala in the Puniab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed in north-west India. In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of an unspecified era and The second class consist of a hall roughly corresponding with the year 76 A. D. The record is regarded as important, because of the assistance it gives in dating Gaudhara sculptures in various parts.

pies the first product of the temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is temples at Ajhole in Bijapur, the latter of which dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I, (A. D. 768), The only common characteristic is flat roofs who may still be seen in the paintings in the without spires of any kind. In other respects ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine, they are entirely different, and already here we callings of the upper porch of the main same, pany are entropy uncrease, and already near we of the Jains caves the earliest are at Kharda-i mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-girl and Udayagirj those of the medieval type, Aryan and Drawllian, whose diffurences become in Indra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest more and more pronounced from the Tute comperiod, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many larry onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the

and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple, and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Raths, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than raths. They are the earliest examples of typical Bravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasarath at Conjecveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadkal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the mono-lithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples. Intermediate between these two main styles

comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattibali, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid

Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Saracenic Architecture.-This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called Arhai-din-ka-jhompra at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by and as one same time was constructerised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Quib Minar and tombs of Altamish and Ala-ud-din Khiliji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's tomb. Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans, The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masidot

most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular | central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saraeenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant. It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated atone windows in Sidl Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured Mihrabs and domed and panelled roots is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed eisewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bija-pur. There is here relatively little trace of pur. There is nere regardent needs are of third forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid. Gagan Mahal, Mibar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatelpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wite Mumtaz Mahal, was con-structed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time. Inscriptions .- We now come to inscrip-

tions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahml. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbaggarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigliva in the Nepal Taral, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showwith the ruins of the buildings of this type, the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showmas important of which are the Adina Manjadof ing by the way the wast extent of territory held Silandiar Shah, the Egiakhi monque, Barndi by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts of Adinary and Hadra were also greater to the Rock Edicts of the Adinary and Hadra were also greater to the Hornary and Lower and Lowe

the birth-place of Buddha which was for long nent footing and united them together under. disputed. Another noteworthy record is the incontrol of Director-General, provision being inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar also made for subsidising local Governments out had been known for a long time, but Sir John Joi imperial funds, when necessary. The Another had been known for substitutions of the pillar Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialkildas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a Bhagavata, which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are forforn and blind.

Archaeological Department.—As the archaeological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archeological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archeological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archaelogy. The next advance was the initiation of the local Survevs in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his matter was taken by Lord Curzon's Government copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on who established most of the Archaeological South Indian epigraphy and a large number Circles that now obtain, placed them on a perma-published in extension.

Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relies especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., c.I.E., late Director-General of Archaeology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the presental terediconditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buriedsites such as Taxila. Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bibar, Pabrapur in Reneal and Nagariunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohen jo-daro excavations for here the Archaelogical Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archaeologi-cal Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and educations. It maintains the archeological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj, and at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excepated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohanjo-daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place, The epigraphical material dealt with by the

Archaelogical Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India local Governments often without expert guid-ance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke 2nd volume, a revised edition of the Asoka 2 to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned inscriptions has been recently published, while a sum of 3f lakhs to the repair of monuments in the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi under inscriptions is inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs, The volume of post and that of the Director-General were work done in South India, which is particularly abolished. The first systematic step towards re-rich in lithic records, will be apparent from cognising official responsibility in conservation the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been

Indian Time.

For many years Indiantime was in a state of and through them to all local bodies, a long actic confusion. What was called Madras or letter which reviewed the situation and made chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways; and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Government,

suggestions for the future. The essential point in this letter are indicated below: "In India we have already a standard time

which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all rallway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5th, 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich, Similarly

Rangeon local time is used upon the railways bours faster than that of Greenvich, which telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. would be known as Indian Standard Time: shado of Greenwich But neither of these and the difference between standard and local standards bears a simple and easily remembered then at the places mentioned below would be calation to Greenwich time.

wripe Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in india and in Engind, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advised with its observatories, writers—"The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly of, hours east of Greenvich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements; but that for international scientific purposes the hourly of Greenvich up the process the hourly of Greenvich to the process of the first process of the contract of the

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with delir continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as hie is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the occain, it is open to where similarly sthated colonies and to a dopt where similarly sthated colonies and to a dopt

the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the rallways; and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike; and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India, The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour: whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the by the Municipalitatiway and telegraph clocks in India by sm. of some ortholox."
50s. They would then represent a time 5 } Time is universal.

hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time: and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures represents a standard time is in advance of or belind color time respectively:—Dibrugarh 51 8, Shillong 88, Calcutta 24 S., Allahubad 2 F., Matras 9 F., Laboro 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Pesbawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 P., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s, in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 64 hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a match which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense or bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fear as another than the result of the read and th

Coinage, Weights and Measures

rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a convers on into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000=£100). after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was re-solved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the runce to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupes was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. Instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctua-tions. (See article on Currency System).

Notation .- Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1.00.000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666.667
after 1899. With the rupes at 1s. 6d. a lakh
is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 11d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

As the currency of India is based upon the The scales used generally throughout Northern mee, statements with regard to money are India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maind = 40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2.057 lbs and the maund 32.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail -For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the runee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight may, perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops, where pennyworths & many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted-based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb, for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on,

The name of the unit for square measure-ment in India generally is the bigha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms,—Indian versues are treasures have never been settled upon as organised basis suitable for commerce and organised the modern age. They Proposed Reforms.-Indian vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages so tolig as the dealings of device and value were self-contained and before rouds and rati-ways opened up trade between one and the other. It we take, for instance, the manud-denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the mound as be-tween district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the manud of sugar weighs 48; seers 19. Cawnpore, 40 in Mutra, 72; in Gorakhpur, 40 in Moradsbad, 43; in Saharapur, 50 in Barelly, 46 in Syzabad, 48; in Shahanya, 51 in Goshangunge. The manud varies throughout all India from the Hensal and the statement of realisay manud of 82-97 ilsa, to the Factory or realisay manud of 82-97 ilsa, to the Factory. Weights—The various systems of weights manuel of 28 lbs., which apparently answer in India combine uniformity of scales with manuel of 28 lbs., which apparently answer improve variations in the weights of uniform the correct Department manual in use at the maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Hombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which ome authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry .- These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefi-There are variations of every detail niteiv. of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy, Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal punits of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been aken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has m 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an aid interim report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse condi-tions of trade and social life would not result alm bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, away faire, or the means of cooperation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed to this concusion. In committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the Bast Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district unit. form weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending the committee abstanted from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, pre-ferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.-The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the ontire subject anew — Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says :-- Of all such systems there s no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Rallway weights. The introduction of system involves a more or less consideration. considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and leighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province, Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are :-

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The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to fixed at 3 60 lbs, or 140 tolas, Government Action .- The Government of

India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commoncement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to under-take such legislation, but at present they con-sider that any such step would be premature.

Provincial Government Action.—Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardize the weights and measures, etc., used in trade in the Presidency.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Seythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetterr of india, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Raj-putana, and Kashmir, and having as its charac-teristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mix-ture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Arvan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Arvans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Maho-medans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups neculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Humalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hill country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal. with the hilly

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the The head is broad ; complexion dark. Burmese. with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; cyclids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chora Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extens by the admixture of Aryan, Scythlan, and Mongo-loid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian The Ary Dravilian or Hindustani, formation in the Ary Dravilian or Hindustani, formation in the third Irovinces, in parts of Edgination and the third Irovinces, in parts of Edgination and the Blad and represented in the up-plateau, and undustating plains which stretch updates, and the Blad and represented the sup-plateau, and undustating plains which stretch per strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape

Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social formation had taken place.

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the trans-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India-if there has been any progress at all-has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent, since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the preexisting urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban appulation ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6

in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent., in Northern | expense of the smaller towns.

Ireland 50.8 per cent., in Canada53.7 per cent. in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent, and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of Places.	19	931.	19	921.	P	ercen P	tage opula		
Chase of Places.	Places.	Population.	Places.	Population.	.31	.21	.11	.01	.91
Total Population	699,406 696,831		687,981 685,665	318,942,480 286,467,204		100 89.8			100
Urban Areas Towns having 100,000	2,575		2,816	32,475,276		10.2	9.4	9.9	9.5
and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2.6	2,2	2.2	2.2
100,000 Towns having 20,000 to	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,749	1.3		1.0	100	1.1
50,000	268		200	5,968,794		1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
20,000 Towns having 5.000 to	543		451	6,220,889		1.9	2	2.2	1.9
10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1.9	2	2.1
5 000	674	2 205 760	601	2.333.120		7	6	R	6

Migration .- Of the population of the Indian tius 268.870, Trinidad and Tobago 138.667. migration—vi suo population of the indian justa 2005.70, l'imbata and l'Obago 138,667, Empire only 780,546 were cumerated as born British (aliana 130,546, Fiji 75,117 and much in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 ismaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, are of Asiatie bitth, 118,089 of European bitth Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are and 17,379 others. The emigration from India about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of a approximately 2.5 million, the balance of indice 2,000 in various other parts of the British

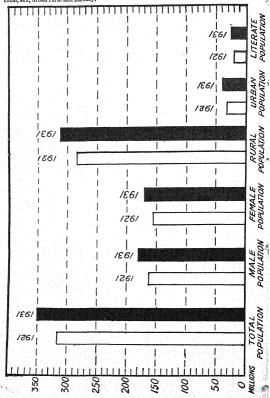
There are 26,759 in Kenya; the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauri- Persia, Iraq and other countries.

migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in being resident parts of the British India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in being resident in being resident in being resident in 18,500 Indians in the Union of South in the Dutch East Indies, 38,000 in Dutch There are about 19,500 Indians in the Union of South in the Dutch East Indies, 38,000 in Dutch There are about 19,500 in Kanvas, the other nearest leaves to 7,004 in Madessett and 2 and 19,000 in Dutch Indians and 19,000 in 19, bers in Portuguese East Africa, the U. S. A.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view, of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", The enumerated totals of the India he says, "that disputes as to whether a man are set out in the following table:—

gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religious

			Religi	on.				Actual number in 1921. (000°s omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent, (Increase + Decrease—) 1911-1921.
Hindu		٠						239,195	6,824	+10.4
Arya		• •				• •		468	15	+92.1
Sikh								4,336	124	+33 • 9
Jain					• •	•••	••	1,252	36	+ 6.2
Buddbist		• •		•••			••	12,787	365	+10.5
Iranian (Zo	roasti	ian	(Parsi)]		• •			110	3	4 7.8
Musalman				••	• •			77,678	2,216	+ 13
Christian								6,297	179	+32.5
Jew				••				24	1	+10.9
Primitive (7	ribal)			• • •				8,280	236	-15.3
Miscellaneo	us (Mi	nor r	eligionsa	nd rel	igions :	ot retu	(rned)	571	16	+3,072.6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as Adi-Hindu, Adi-Dravida, etc., under "miscellaneous"

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay, Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Muhammadans monopouze the North-West-Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Funjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, in the Punjao and the dains in Respitana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Puniab. the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians .- The Christian community now numbers just 61 millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32, 5 per cent, over the last census of which 20 per cent. is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent. in Cochin and 31.5 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,877,778, stz., British Terricov 271,6038 and Indian States 31,810,846 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Terricov and 9,224,956 in Indian States

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years :-

	to	to	to
	1931.	1921,	1981.
Whole India	+10.6	+1.2	+89.0
Provinces	+10.0	+1.3	+86.8
States	+12.8	+1.0	+46.6

Province State or Agence		Poru	POPULATION, 1931.		POPULATION, 1921.	PERCE	Percentage of Variation, Increase (+), Decrease (-)	RIATION, EASE ().	
A STATE OF THE STA	Area in Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.	931.
	61	ø	4	9	9	7	æ		6
INDIA. PROTINCES. Ajmer-Merwata	1,808,679 1,096,171 2,711	352,887,778 271,526,933 560,292	181,828,923 130,081,556	171,008,855 131,595,377 264,211	218,942,480 246,856,191 459,271	+++ 13.1	++	+++	39.0 8.8.8 4.1.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	8,148 55,014	8,622,251	19,702	4,085,045	27,086	+ 8.8	++	++	70.2
Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orissa	54,228 77,521 83,054	463,508 50,114,002 37,677,576	26,041,698 18,794,138	193,504 24,072,304 18,883,438	450,648 46,702,307 33,995,418	+++ 10.8	++	+++	21.3 87.9 21.6
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	123,679	21,930,601	11,535,903	10,394,698	19,848,219	+ 13.3	+ 9.1	+ +	32.8
Central Provinces and Behar Coorg	99,920 1,593 573	15,507,723 163,327 636,216	7,761,818 90,575 869,497	7,745,905 72,752 266,749	13,912,760 163,838 488,452	+ 11.5	+ + + 6.4	+ +	8.8.8
Madras Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	142,277	46 740,107 2,425,076	23,082,999	23,657,108 1,109,258	42,318,985	+ 10.4	61 io 61 io 4+	++	53.9
Punjab United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	99,200	23,580,852 43,408,763	12,880,510	10,700,342 22,963,757	20,685,478 45,375,069	+ 14.0	+ 8.17	++	39.2

Census of India 1931—Continued

† Variation calculated from 1891-1931.

S .	The same of the sa				1921.	LNonnag	± (+), υπα	INOREASE (+), DECREASE ().
	Area in Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
	61	80	4	ıń	9	-1	æ	6
States and Agencies Assam States Baluchistan States	712,508 12,320 80,410	81,310,845 625,606 405,100	41,807,867 806,927 218,410	39,413,478 318,679 186,699	72,086,289 531,118 378,977	+++ 172.8 6.9	++1 9.8	++ 96.8
Baroda State Bengal States Bihar and Orissa States	8,164 5,434 28,648	2,443,007 973,336 4,652,007	1,257,817 516,162 2,288,422	1,185,190 457,174 2,868,585	2,126,522 896,926 3,959,669	+++	+++ 9.00 6.04	+++
Bombay States	27,994 51,597 31,175	4,468,396 6,632,790 2,483,214	2,288,628 3,405,438 1,235,385	2,179,773 3,227,352 1,247,829	3,867,819 6,002,551 2,066,900	+++	+ 0000	
Gwallor State Hyderabad State Jammu and Kashmir State	26,367 82,698 34,516	3,523,070 14,436,148 3,646,243	1,867,031 7,370,010 1,938,338	1,656,039 7,066,138 1,707,905	3,193,176 12,471,770 3,320,518	+++ 15.8 9.8	1 +	+++
Madras States Agency	10,698	6,754,484	8,878,032 589,813 2,565,073	3,381,452 615,203 2,530,900		+++		+++
Other Madras States Mysore State North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas).	1,593 29,326 22,838	453,495 6,557,302 2,259,288	218,146 3,353,963 1,212,347	235,349 3,203,339 1,046,941	475,170 5,978,892 2,825,136	1+1		୍ଦେ
Punjab States Punjab States Agency Kajputana Agency	5,820 31,241 129,059	437,787 4,272,218 11,225,712	229,290 2,451,394 5,885,028	2,020,824 5,340,684	4,008,019 4,008,017 9,831,755	+++	01010 H100	+++
Sikkim State United Provinces States Western India States Agency	2,818 5,943 35,442	109,808 1,206,070 3,999,250	55,825 618,171 2,025,754	587,899 1,973,496	81,721 1,134,881 3,581,610	+++	11+	

. Variation calculated from 1901-1931.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that the city of Calcuta contains \$5,000 more inhabitants than Remay within is the most largest city in India. There are marky white a many inhabitants in Calcuta proper as turns on Maintain and almost three times as many as there are in Rangeon. Alone of the large cities of India. Pornivar woods a Account of the large cities of India. Pornivar woods a Account of the large cities of India. Pornivar woods a Account of the large cities of India. ultring the decede than Calcidrat. The same is true of Dalit and fairness which persons they per cont. using 2 per cont. over their propulation through the control of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 113470 in the population of Calcidra during the last decade is greater than has been boostdeful any of the other facilities and the control of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase increase an ourse, and control of the control of 1921 in Londonov. Taking the surface means into account the population of Calcidrate is 1456,562 of which 1,156,734 and 1.15 in Londonov. Taking the surface means into account the population of Calcidrate is 1456,562 of which 1,156,734 and teltore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1821 has increased its population by actually a larger numbers large cities of India, Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1921 census. to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

	1881 to 1931.	10	+++ 59.2 +++	+ 27.0	+ 158.1	+ 187.7	+ 198.4 + 145.9 + 96.6	+++	++ 82.6 ++ 56.9 +4.
ARIATION.	Males, Females 1901 to 1911, 1911 to 1921, 1921 to 1931, 1881 to 1931	6	+ + 11.9	+ 16.0	47.0	+ 52.5	+ 17.1 + 14.5 + 29.0	+++ 21.5	++ 16.5 ++ 12.6 + 23.8
PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	1911 to 1921.	s	+++	- 19.0	4 30.7	+ 23.2	++ 26.4	++ 6.4.9 8.25	+++
a l	1901 to 1911.	7	+++	+ 12.0	+ 11.6	+ 12.7	+ 24.9 + 16.6 + 19.1	+ 11.6	+ 5.3
ates ,000.	emales	9	269 153 170	118	‡68	124	379 * 168	43 69 114	149 62 52
Literates per 1,000.	Males.	10	430 433	449	246	297	512 * 405	253 205 286	408 233 214
Females.	males.	4	489 554 897	889	670	565	477 853 902	745 666 688	811 696 813
Domothy	Delisiny.	တ	22,249 22,249	8,809	6,835	10,913	16,146	13,272 24,844 6,720	6,400 24,756 12,449
Total	Population.	67	1,489,982	466,894	447,442	429,747	400,415 313,789 306,470	274,659 264,840 263,565	250,187 243,755 229,764
City		1	Calcutta with Howrah Bombay	Hyderabad with Secunderabad,	Delhi with New Delhi, Shah-	Lahore	Rangoon Ahmedabad Bangalore with Civil and Mili- tary Station.	Lucknow Amritsar Karachi	Poona

1 For Delbi and New Dolli's littles only.

Mon available

Population of Principal Towns

	į,		Total	Domoth	Females	Liter per 1	Literates per 1,000.		PERCENT	Percentage Variation.	
	· Gran		Population.	Density.	males.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 18	Males. Females 1901 to 1911, 1911 to 1921, 1921 to 1931.	31, 1881 to 1931.
	-		C1	က	4	10	9	7	80	6	10
Nagpur Benares Allahabad			215,165 205,315 183,914	10,578 25,945 12,118	848 802 776	308 347	96 183	1 21.0 6.2	+11	++ 48.0	+ 119.0 + 6.1 + 14.9
Madura Srinagar Patna	:::	111	182,018 173,573 159,690	22,555 15,779 10,646	985 831 731	444 174 305	94 114 86	+ 26.6 + 3.0 1.0	++ 12.28	+++	+ 146.6 + 46.0\$ - 6.42
Mandalay Sholapur Jaipur	:::		144,654	5,917 * 48,060	905 885 850	704† 254† 218	390† 48† 82	- 24.8 - 18.5 - 14.4	+ 94.9	7 - 0.7 + 21.0 + 19.9	++ 141.5
Barellly Trichinopoly Dacca	:::		144,031 142,843 138,518	17,652 17,657 23,086	842 957 745	227 444 444	152 261 261	+ 17.9 + 21.0	+ 10.0	+ 11.3	+++
Meerut Indore Jubbulpore	:::		136,709 127,327 124,382	18,749 14,147 7,897	750 734 796	266 348 357	108 98 109	-1.6 + 11.0	+ 107.1 + 8.0	+ 11.5	+++ 64.0
Peshawar Ajmer Multan	:::		121,866 119,524 119,457	13,801 7,031 9,084	607 811 754	235 200 200	95.7 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	+ 16.8 + 16.8	+ 6.7 + 31.7 - 14.5	7 + 16.7 + 5.3 + 40.9	+ 145.2
Rawalpindi Baroda Moradabad	:::	:::	119,284 112,860 110,562	9,527 10,964 29,026	570 799 802	326 496 205	181	11+ 4:1.4.8	+ 16.9	+ 17.9 + 19.2 + 83.7	+ 125.2 + 6.0 + 59.5
Tinnevelly with Mysore Salem	Palam	cottah	109,068 107,142 102,179	11,314 10,714 28,065	1,098 887 973	458 420 839	108 173 72	+ 12.1	+ 11.9	+++	+ 164.8 + 77.7 + 101.7

For Municipality only.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses :-

		19	31.	19	21.			19	31.	19	21.
Age-gro	up.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Age-gr	oup.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males,
010 1020		2,802 2,086	2,889 2,062	2,673 2,087	2,810 1,896	4050 5060	::	968 561	891 545	1,013 619	967 606
20—30 30—40	::	1,768 1,491	1,856 1,851	1,640 1,461	1,766 1,398	60—70 70 and o Mean age		269 115 23.2	281 125 22.8	347 160 24.8	377 180 24.7

rate of the previous decade, even if allowance towns and certain provincial capitals.

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza against 30.6 in England and Welse. The Tate years, It is in the towns that the highest of infant mortality in India in the decade infantile mortality is found. The table below 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1.000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

	City.		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Bombay	••	 	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta		 	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras		 	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon		 	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow		 	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore		 	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur		 	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	••	 	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality | on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, co-habitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the preher of the child. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhes and enteritis.

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The formale infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at bitth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims racio is woll temales per 1,000 males for funding and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus, The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population marked in the lower castes and does not always of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest extent to the higher. Among the aboriging full in the proportion of females to make the steady tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes fall in the proportion of females to make that are approximately equal.

neen unscussed lany in one report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to narried men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years: Number per 1,000 of total married who are under

15 years.

Provinces, etc.	Males.	Females.
India Burma India Proper Hindus Muslims Tains Tribal Sikhs Ohristians	65.7 1.8 68.0 73.1 59.4 32.5 49.6 26.9 15.4	157.3 6.7 161.8 164.1 174.8 108.3 93.3 74.6 43.3

Widows and Remarriage.—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed on the signment of the strength of the strengt In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has Hindus who place an effective ban on widow been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both remarriage, and in both these communities remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act. a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under years of age and over a quantum of the second secon widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1.000 of all religions.

Age) .		1931.	1921.
All ages			155	175
05			1	1
510			5	5
1015			10	17
1520	٠.		34	41
20-30			78	92
3040	••		212	212
4060			507	494
60 and ove	r		802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India in population and in spite of having started with Literate in the sense of being able to write a a very high ratio, has been able to do more than letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half agains 52 ten years ago and tone and the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one, Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy.

a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travanoore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhus Jans, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy:—

	Religi	on.		Number per 1,000 who are literate.
11.			· .	 merate.
All religions	(India)			95
Hindus	(Tirone)			 84
Sikhs				 91
Jains		,		 353
Buddhists		••		 90
Zoroastrian	s (Parsis)			 791
Muslims				 64
Christians				 279
Jews				 416
Tribal				 7
Others			٠	 . 19

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most pro- hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 makes difficulty, still felt very strongly in most pro- lundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males, vinces, of getting good women teachers, one of and 28 out of every 10,000 females are liberate the most serious obstacles to the spread of in English, and both sexes taken together 12s female education is the early age of marriage, out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various which causes girls to be taken from school religions and communities, the figures are as before they have reached even the standard of follow —

	Religio	n.		1	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are iterate in English.
All religions (Hindus Sikhs Jains Buddhists Zoroastrians (Muslims Christians Jews	::				123 113 151 306 119 5,041 92 919 2,636
Tribal Others	::	::	::		2,636 4 28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

English Language.—Literacy in English 225 languages.—In the whole Indian Empire Language is still bess in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two most having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement:-

				Total number (000's or		s	Number : of total p	per 10,000, opulation.
La	nguage.		19	31.	19)21.		Piny
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females,	Males.	Females,
Western Hin Bengali .	di		37,743 27,517	33,804 25,952	50,210 25,239	46,504 24,055	2,090 1,523	1,990 1,527
Telugu . Marathi .		::	18,291 10,573	13,083 10,317	11,874 9,296	11,727 9,095	736 585	770 607
Tamil . Punjabi .			10,073 8,799	10,339 7,040	9,284 8,961	9,496 7,272	558 487	608 414
Rajasthani Kanarese	::		7,271 5,690	6,627 5,516	6,656 5,253	6,025 5,121	403 315	390 825
Oriya Gujerati	::		5,485 5,610	5,709 5,240	4,952 4,967	5,192 4,585	304 311	336 308
Burmese Malayalam Lahnda (o		stern	4,832 4,533	4,522 4,605	4,135 3,786	4,288 8,762	240 257	266 271
Lahnda (o Punjabi)		stern	4,603	3,963	8,050	2,602	255	275

of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a lingua franca for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani,

The necessity of a common medium of concentral India. In their pure forms these four versation and intercourse, which has given rise languages may be scientifically distinct; but to bi-lingualism and the consequent displace- this is not the popular view. There is a common ment of tribal languages, has formed the subject element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a lingua franca over a large part of India.

Infirmities .- These are classes under four main heads-insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently re- and leprosy. The appended statement shows turned under that name in the census schedules, the number of persons suffering from each twe get well over 100 millions of speakers of infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the tongues which have some considerable affinities proportion per hundred thousand of the

Infirmity.	NUMBE		D WITH RAT		NDRED THOU	SAND
Intrinity.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane	120,304	88,305 28	81,006 26	66,205	74,279	81,132
Deaf-mutes	230,895	189,644 60	199,891	153,168 52	196,861	197,215
Blind	601,370	479,637 152	443,653 142	354,104 12I	458,868 167	526,748 229
Lepers	. 147,911 42	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	126,244 46	131,968 57
TOTAL .		860,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	856,252 315	937,068

There had been a continue total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmitles, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the prorortion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agricul-ture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent. of the country's workers about 67 per cent. of the country a worants are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

ween the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually erops and the number of agreements accounty engaged in outlivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an arer is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent, of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 350 old millions are ruled by one

million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes.

An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that,

Indian Roads

as follows :--

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route,-known as the Grand Trunk Road,-which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta: the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 69,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length, and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come; whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable peroid. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement : on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it : in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country. such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs ; and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

India's road system may be briefly described (Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

> The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lause at the end of the financial year.

The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1937. Its main features may be described as follows: The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development. the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes-but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance-on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned bitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lavs down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time :-

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province; or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province.

1.038.02

1.032.50

5.52

whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is

as follows:--Lakhs. Rs. Gross Receipts to end of 1936-37 960.83 Gross Receipts for first half of 1937-38 (i.e., from 1st April 77.19

to 30th September 1937) . . Total Receipts to end of 30th September 1937 ... Deduct-Civil Aviation Grant (including probable upto

30th September 1937) Nett Credit to the Road Fund . Deduct Reserve: Lakhs. Rs.

From 1929-30 to 1936-37, including Special Contribution by Oil Companies in 1929 (Rs. 9.39 Lakhs) and from the revenue Surplus for 1934-35 (Rs.

40 Lakhs) ... 159.77 For 1st half of 1937-38 amount available for

distribution . . Amount distributed up to 31-1-38. Provinces ...

Minor Administrations and British Administered Areas in States

Indian States 87,37 719.76 Balance on hand on 31-1-38 to be shortly distributed . . 141.50

610.30

22,09

On the administrative side, roads are a Pro-

the Governor-General in Council may resume the | Local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra-Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency: and within Municipal areas all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929 however the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction. reconstruction or improvement of roads, but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on "original" road works from Provincial and Local revenue but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency with the result that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments has been to 171.24 starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-861.26 district importance. The Government of India. however, have now laid down that at least 25% of the Provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent can be used on roads which compete with the Railways,

Questions affecting roads and road transport were up till recently being dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries & Labour, while Railways came under the Commerce Department, each under a separate Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, With a view to co-ordinating the different means of communications, however, a portfolio for Communication has been formed with effect from vincial subject and may be divided into two November 1937, the Lember in charge of whice main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public is responsible for Roads and Railways as well a Works Department and Local Roads in charge of Inland Navigation, Aviation, Telegraphs, &c.

The following table shows the sums charged to the revenue of Provincial Governments and Local Boards in 1934-35 as compared to the years 1013-14 and 1928-29 :--

							1913-14.			1928-29.			1934-35.	
	1	1				7. T	In Lakhs of Rs.	.s.	T.	In Lakhs of Rs.	s,	In	In Lakhs of Re.	
						Original Works.	Bepairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Madras			:		:	19.9	48.8	68.7	45.8	104.9	150.7	36.5	8.66	136.8
Bombay including Sind	ading Sh	pq		•	:	19.6	19.8	39.4	19.4	56.3	75.7	7.5	45.0	49.5
Bengal	•		· ·		:	17.7	8.8	46.5	13.8	50.3	64.1	61	24.4	26.6
U. P.	:		· ·	:	:	12.9	30.4	43.3	6.6	8.89	65.4	2 0 2	80.4	31.1
Punjab	•		:	;	ı:	12.5	28.5	86.0	65.6	9.99	132.1	2.8	1.69	61.9
B. & O.	: :		٠.	:	:	21.5	19.5	40.7	14.9	84.0	48.0	4.7	42.1	49.5
C, P.	:		· :	:	:	13.4	18.7	82.1	25.3	84.7	0.09	1.4	81.1	32.5
Аѕват			:	:	:	42.1	15.1	57.2	11.2	23.2	84.4	1.6	27 5	29.1
N. W. F. P.			:	:	•:	10.0	10.7	20.7	8.8	13.1	16.9	0.5	18.7	19.2
Burms			:	:	:	14.8	41.4	56.2	99.6	72.4	172.0	8.7	36.7	40.4
			-	Tota1	٠. ١	184.4	256.4	440.8	305.9	514.3	820.2	64.3	411.8	476.1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Santana de la constitución de la		The residence of the last of t		WASHING THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		-

Including the amounts spont from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years as follows:—

					1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.	
	1			In	In Lakhs of Bs.	ßs.	InL	In Lakhs of Rs.	, i	In	In Lakhs of Rs.	Rs.	In Ls	In Lakhs of Rs.	,,
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Original Works.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Madras		:		74.0	110.6	184.6	49.8	94.7	144.5	42.6	1.001	143.3	42.6	8.66	142.4
Bombay including Sind	luding Sin	bd	:	19.1	48.7	8.79	21.8	40.8	62.6	17.7	42.7	60.4	18.4	45.4	8.00
Bengal .				18.6	44.4	63.0	16.3	6.5	58.5	11.2	39.5	50.7	9.4	24.4	33.8
U. P.			:	12.0	24.8	86.8	9.0	24.9	25.5	2.1	23.4	25.5	4.5	30.4	34.9
Punjab .	:	:		10.9	58.1	0.69	4.8	57.8	62.6	5.7	59.1	64.8	8.3	59.1	4.79
B.& 0.				13.4	32.1	45.5	8.9	32.7	41.6	8:	33.1	40.9	10.9	42.1	53.0
G. P.				10.0	30.1	40.1	5.6	29.4	85.0	4.6	30.4	35.0	9.9	31.1	37.7
Аѕват.	:	•		5.1	26.3	31.4	5.4	24.5	29.9	9.1	25.9	28.5	5.4	27.5	32.9
N. W. F. P.			:	61	17.4	19.8	2.1	19.9	22.0	8.9	10.1	23.0	61	18.7	21.9
Burma .		·		29.6	46.7	2.92	8.9	44.5	53.4	6.7	30.2	36.9	10.6	86.7	47.3
		Total		185.1	439.2	634.3	124.2	411.4	585.6	104.9	404.1	509.0	119.9	412.2	532.1
		1							-						

The Government of India.

was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Direc-The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume terri-torial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and un-wieldy councils of the merchants at the Presi-dency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencles in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presi-dency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended,

The impulse which drove the British to India; Crown, The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Vicerov. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it most of the important argument works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money can set the minus in month, at and agri-to municipalities, rural boards, and agri-altariets and occasionally to owners of culturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct indoor and intoxicating origis and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of General-in-Council was somewhat extended, provincia, assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus assumustratuus Council Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company 1019, and the democratic principle the own was compelled to close its commercial business limphartet is greatly developed in the consisting and the beams as political and administrative tions for the Provinces and the centre enacted body bedsing its territories in trust for the by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of years.) Still vaster changes in the direction government in British India by the Governof Indian Solf-Government and lof Dominion ment of India Act, 1919, which, together with Status were brought about by the Government the rules framed under the -almost as important to India Act, 1935, which received the Royal and Season of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Lawrence of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent of 1932 and Assent of 1934. The new Act having received the Royal Assent of 1934 Antionomy, with a Government responsible to The Indian Year Book, 1936-37 and preceding lat the centre a Responsible Government

India, based on a federation of British Indian State can be compelled to enter and each State India, gused of a redstance of Databet Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provi-provinces and Indian States. Detailed provi-sions for the whole scheme are made in the Act Instrument of Accession negotiated in relation of 1935, which includes 478 sections and 16 to that State's particular circumstances. of 1935, when induced the largest and most complex settlement of these Instruments requires time. legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated This was foreseen and hence the Act of 1935

force on 1st April 1937. Over the inauguration of Federation there is inevitable delay. The Indian States have, except for a small minority, indicated their readiness to enter a Federation of the new Constitutional as on the lines proposed by the Act. But, because of their Treaties with the British Crown poi texists prior to Federation.

legislative thresholds on the Act of 1800 on to a startle block on a provision for the regulation of the form and provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into Government of India pending the inauguration of Federation.

In what here follows will be found an account of the new Constitutional arrangements for the Provinces and for the Government of India as

THE PROVINCES.

The following are under the Act of 1935 the The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors' Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners' Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution).—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Puniab, Bihar. United Frovinces, the Funjao, Binar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Helr Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration as part of the major Province to which its name is given. The Act creates Orissa and Sind separate Governors' Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown, The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors' Provinces.

The Provincial Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a "a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this them in his discretion." The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the support of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor :--

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof; (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests
- of minorities :
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependents of, under this Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests:

- this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade, professional business and qualifications);
- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas ;
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of this Act by the Governor-General in his discretion (i.e., concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, interprovincial co-operation in matters and so forth).

"If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judg-ment he is placed under the control of the Governor-General in the latter's discretion.

The Provincial Legislatures.-The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Provinces of magnas, somenay, beingal, one United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (b) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. where there is only one chalmer the Legislature Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members persons who are or have been members! are to retire in everything var. Every Legisla-of the public services of any rights of the public services of the public services of them by or dissolved is to continue for five years.

The Houses of Legislature are electoral bodies: their legitimate interests;
(d) the securing in the sphere of executive and other particular interests, and communal action of the purposes for which the on a considerably wider franchise than was provisions of chapter III of Part V of I provided by the Act of 1919. the Governor finds himself unable to assent to be carried on in accordance with the provisions Rills passed by the Legislature,

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if, when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.

Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen discretion.

Special provisions are made for cases in which | in which the government of the Province cannot of the Act

Chief Commissioners' Provinces .- The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan. Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicohar Islands, Panth Piploda. is made for the possible creation of others. Chief Commissioner's Province is to be adminiin his discretion.

Provision is further made to enable the such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Government to be carried on if at any time the Commissioner to be appointed by him in his

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a persons detained therein; arrangements with, Federal Court constitute of a Chief Justice of other units for the use of prisons and other India and such other judges as His Majesty institutions.

may deem necessary, the seak of the Court being 5. Public debt of the Pravince. Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes. of appeals from the High Courts of British of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937: Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, two other Judges Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

Provincial Legislation.—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937 :-

 Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of authorities for the purpose of la justice; constitution and organisation of all ment or village administration courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons con-nected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

- 5. Public debt of the Province.
- 6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions.
- Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.
- 8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.
- 9. Compulsory acquisition of land. 10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.
- 11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.
- 12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.
- 13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-govern-
- Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths. 15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to
- places beyond India. 16. Burials and burial grounds.
 - 17. Education.
 - 18. Communications, that is to say, roads,

police.

4. Prisons reformatories, Borstalinstitutions tions not specified in List I; minor railways and other institutions of a like nature, and subject to the provisions of List I with respect

to such railways; municipal tramways; rope | 35. Theatres, dramatic performances and ways; inland waterways and traffic thereon clinemas, but not including the sanction of subject to the provisions of List III with regard clinematograph films for exhibition. to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports: vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

to Water, that is say, supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power, 20. Agriculture, including agricultural educa-

tion and research, protection against pests and land records, survey for revenue purposes and prevention of plant diseases; improvement records of rights, and alienation of revenue of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents : transfer. alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans colonization: Courts of Wards: encumbered Wards: encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

- 25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals, 26. Gas and gasworks.
- Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs 31. Indoxes-ing requors and narrotate trigs that is to say, the production, manufacture possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, oplum and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects oplum, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

Relief of the poor : unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions: charitable and religious endowments.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list,

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose

of any of the matters in this list. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of

40. Duties of excise on the following goods

manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:-

 (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption: (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic

drugs; (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this

Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements. 49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local

area for consumption, use or sale therein. 50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legisla- specified in List I or List II are the List in which both the Governments of list of His Majesty's navalidia and the Provincial Governments enjoy forces in aid of the civil population. powers. Here it is :--

PART I.

 Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences 4. Civil Procedure, against laws with respect to any of the matters Limitation and all matter

Criminal Procedure included in the Code

at the date of the passin 8. Removal of prison from one unit to another

of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province

Evidence and caths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings. 6. Marriage and divorce ; infants and minors

adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

 Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Rankruptev and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including 36. Fees in respect of any of the matters places for the reception or treatment of lunatic in this Part of this List, but not including fees and mental deficients.

Poisons and dangerous drugs. 20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals. 23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions. 28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions: industrial and labour

disputes. 30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or

plants. 31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels. 14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

taken in any Court.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of a legislature with all the inherent powers 1919 in the system of government outside ordinarily attributed to such a body save such the "Governors' provinces" were of compara-ies are specifically withheld by the terms of tively minor scope, though the sprit of the the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The Act required considerable modifications of the "Council of State" was constituted a body of of State in Council on the other. The Act of when the Indian States accede to Federation established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject of the statutory bar to the appointment of more of either Chamber, but each of them has to be of the statutory part to the appointment of more of either Chamber, but each of them has to be than six members of the Governor-General's appointed a member of one or other Chamber, that the said can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a far-reaching consequence that there was the said can vote only in the Chamber of which he is far-reaching consequence that prove the said can vote only in the Chamber of the Chamber of the Council are now Indiana) Councilmay, however, space, in either Chamber and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged The President of the Upper Chamber is a consequence of the Council and Council for a Governor-General. So also, extend legislature. This became, like the for the first four years after the constitution of Legislative Council in a Governor's province, the Chamber, was the President of the Legis

relationship hitherto subsisting between the 00 members, including 34 elected (including Provincial Governments on the one hand and one member to represent Berar, who, though the Government of India and the Secretary lecthically nominated, was to be nominated. as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 1935 provides for extensive further changes at nominated, of whom not more than 20 might the centre, but these will only come into force be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" was constituted with 144 members, of whom and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution | 105 to be elected (including in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who, though to certain modifications required to bring it actually elected, had technically to be a nominee), into harmony with the new conditions in the Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than Provinces. The only concrete changes made one third were required to be non-officials. In the constitution of the Central Government The members of the Governor-General's Expers by the 1919 Constitution were the removal livic Council were not made ex-officio members.

elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years ; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, firstly, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not per se a qualification for the franchise, and secondly, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger thences mesessiny cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencles, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province :-

	Legislative	Counc
	Assembly.	Stat
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Province	16	5
Puniab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Province	s . 6	2
Assam	4	1
North-West From	ntier Province1	·
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	
	105	34

Burma members. Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same

as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it of India. Act, 1935, affecting the Government may be said that the normal area unt. in the of India, were described in an earlier part of this case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division chapter.

active Assembly. But after that period the (the technical term for the administrative group Lower Chamber elected its own President and it of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissloner).

The Franchise .- The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for elec-tion to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote Election.—The method of election for ed number of these voters were qualified to vote both Chambers is direct, and although the Indian Legislative Assembly which were asminer of electors is considerably smaller than signed to the province. The qualifications for for the Provincial Councils, it is a great candidature for the Indian Legislative davance on the very restricted and for the most Assembly were made the same in each province, for and stand for election to those seats in the Assembly were made the same in each province, mutatis mutandis, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The con-cern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Pro-vincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government, But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined The Government of India Act 1935 by to the provinces, and as consequently the separating Burma from India eliminated the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfil-ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies were, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

The new provisions, made in the Government

THE INDIA OFFICE.

the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provi-sions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and func-The process of separation or stair and runc-tions for the purpose of this transfer was necessarily somewhat slow, but a sub-stantial beginning was made by handling over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

The Act of 1919 made no structural use in India, with the payment of pensions to changes in the role of the India Office in retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance or Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salarles of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice, also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parlia-ment. The Governor-General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" | may assemble at any place in India which embers of his Council are, under the Govern the Governor-General appoints. In practice ent of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act | it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for members of his Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These members under the Government of India Act 1919 hold respectively the portfolios of Defence; Education, Health and Land; Home; Finance; Commerce and Labour; Industries and Labour; Law; and Labour; Industries and Labour; Jaw; Communications. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The department of Communications deals with posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways form a separate depart-ment, but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. The department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration. Reclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in

a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred which also affects enother must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there to a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departportaine as to justify such a seep. Lach uppart-mental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these difference—that the Soordary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed: that he attends on the Viceroy, The Viceroy acts as his own member in mechanics at which the charge of External Afairs. The Commander are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy, in Chief in practice always is an "Ordinary" usually once a week, and discusses with him member of the Council. He holds charge all matters of importance arising in his particular and the control of the council and the control of the council and the council of the council of the council is which the council of the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council concurrence should be obtained to action

proposed by the Department includer of of the Frontier Governments, and officers Council; and that his tenure of office is nominally serving under the Government of India are Council; and that he seems the Secretaries have limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary cierical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no civil Service of its own as distinct from that

proposed by the Departmental Member of of the Provincial Governments, and officers borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract. It is proposed shortly to institute a special cadre of I.C.S. and other Officers for service in the Finance and Commerce Departments, now that the senior posts in these Departments require specialist knowledge and training.

COVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., RT., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., 18th April 1936.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Asst. Private Secretary .- C. B. Duke, I.C.S. Military Secretary .- Lt. Col. H. H. Stable. C.I. Horse.

Personal Assistant .- W. H. P. de la Hey.

Surgeon .- Lt.-Col. H. H. Elliott, M.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Assistant to Surgeon .- Capt. J. A. Rogers,

Assistant to sortiferin-cape. 3. A. Assigners, H.B.B., M.R.O.S., I.M.D. Comptroller of the Household.—Major W. E. Maxwell, C.I.S. (The Baluch Regiment), Addes-de-Camp.—Bb. Major W. H. Goschen, Grundler Gandts; Lieutenath A. H. P. Noble, B.K.; Capt. R. F. S. Gooch, Coldstream Gnards; 1.7 (Capt. R. F. S. Gooch, Coldstream Gnards). Capt. H. W. Cairns, Cameron Highlanders; Capt. M. G. Kerr, The Rifle Brigade (Prince

Consort's Own).

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Pringte Secretary. - J. G. Laithwaite, Esq., C.I.E. | Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jammu and Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, Milow Baluch Ragiment; Milasdar-Major (Monro Captain) Gunder (Monro) Gunder (Monro) Shelh Falsundin, 10.8-M, 9th Royal Bost Horse; Subadar-Major and Hony, Captain Blikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Mo. 1.D.8-M, 12th F. Ragiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony, Leuty, Mistal Singh, Governo-General's Body

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar,

K.C.S.I., Kt. (Law).

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad. Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Education, Health and

Lands).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

Secretary, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, E.B.E., 0.1.E., I.C.S. Joint Secretary, M. S. A. Hydari, C.I.E., I.C.S. (on leave) Offg. Joint Secretary, M. W. Yeatts, I.C.S.

Dy. Secy., G. S. Bozman, Lo.S. (on leave). Offg. Deputy Secretary, N. B. Bonarjee, I.C.S. Offg. Addl. Deputy Secretary, S. H. Y. Oulsnam.

T.C.S. Under-Secretary, R. S. Mani, I.O.S. Attache, V. G. Matthews, I.O.S.

Asst. Secretary, Rai Sahib Lala Dhanpat Rai.
Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S.

Superintendents, E. B. Hughes (on leave), C. P. Singer, (on deputation), Khan Sahib Shelkh Tahir Ali, B.s., Harichand and J. A. Limaye, B.A. (Hons.), Jawahir Kishan and B. W. Brandon.

Offg. Superintendent, T. F. Cronan, B.A. (Hons.). Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Abdus Salam, M.A.

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Acting Auditor-General of India, A. C. Badenoch, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Finance Officer, Comm. Mohammad, M.A., ILB. Communications, Ghulam

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(Offg.).

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Addl. Dy. Director, S. C. Guha Thakurta. IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. SIMLA NEW DELHI.

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Sethi, M.Sc. (Punjab), B.Sc. (Agri.), (Eden) LA.S. Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert, H. B.

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B.A. Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. Corley Smith, M.B.E. Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib A. N. Puri, B.A.,

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Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Engr. Capt. J. S. Page, R.I.N. (Retd.) (on leave.

Offg. Chief Surveyor with the Gort. of India, Engr. Commdr. J. E. Moloney, R.I.N. Secy. Indian Accountancy Board, Mr. A. L.

Tahgal, LL.B., A.C., A.R.A. Asstt. Actuary to the Government of India, Mr. A. Rajagopaian, B.A., A.D.A.

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K. G. Mitchell, C.I.B. (on leave); L. B. Gilbert, I.S.E. (offg.). Assistant to C. E. (Roads), Jadish Prasad.

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Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Mechanical, W. A. Nightingale. Assistant Ohief Controller of Standardisation,

Civil, W. Douglas Thompson,

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Specification & Records, A. Vasudevan. Officers on Special Duty, W. E. Gelson and E. A. Blackwood.

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Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Ser. vice, Lt.-Col. E. G. Kennedy: M.B., B.ch. (Irel.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.)

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Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Military Assistant Surgeon, A. G. Brooks, D.T.M., I.M.D.

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Naravan. M. A. D.Sc. Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr. K. R.

Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc. Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, Khan

Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A. Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian

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Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dr. J. Matthai, C.I.R., I.E.S.

Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, B.A. Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pal,

Keeper of the Records, Khan Bahadur A. F. M.

Abdul All F.R.S.I., M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name. Assumed charge of office.

Lieut.-General the Hon, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.) .17 Mar. 1798 The Barlof Mornington, P.C. (c) 18 May 1798 The Marouess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd

Lord Milliam Cavendish Bentinck.

G.C.E., G.C.H., P.C. . . 4 July 1828 (a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792 (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmout (c) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec. 1799 (d) Created Earl of Minto . . . 24 Feb. 1813

(d) Created Earl of Minto ... 24 Feb. 1813 (e) Created Marquess of Hastings. 2 Dec. 1816 (f) Created Earl Amherst ... 2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name, Assumed charge of office.

Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C.(b) ... 4 Mar. 1836 Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) ... 28 Feb. 1842 William Wilberforce Bird (offg.) 15 June 1844 The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge,

borough.
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849

(f) Atterwards (by creation) Earl Canning NOTS.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the List April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor assumed when the best of the separate Governor and the appointment of Leutenant-Governor and the appointment of Leutenant-Governor was aboilshed.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name, Assumed charge of office.

Viscount Canning, P.C. (a) . . 1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,

Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (offg.) 2 Dec. 1863

The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., E.C.S.I. (e) .12 Jan. 1864 The Earl of Mayo, E.P. . .12 Jan. 1869

Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f) . . 3 May 1872 Lord Lytton, G.C.E. (g) 12 Apl. 1876 The Marquess of Ripon, R.G., P.C. 8 June 1880

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (h) 18 Dec. 1884 The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.

Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (j) 23 Nov. 1910

(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.
 (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napler of Ettrick.

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.
(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.
(h) Created Manuel of Duffeels and Are

(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. 12 Nov. 1888. (i) Created an Earl . . . June 1911.

(j) During tenure of office, the Vicercy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.G.S.I. and G.O.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Vicercyalty.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President —The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.
Deputy President—Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, M.L.A.

A. Elected Members.

A. Elected	
Constituency.	Name.
	Mr. S. Satyamurthi.
Ganjam eum Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. K. S. Gupta.
Godavari cum Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. Thirumala Row.
Guntur cum Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Professor N. G. Ranga,
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non- Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. Ananthasayanam. Ayyangar.
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non- Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non-Muham- madan Rural).	Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Bural).	Mr. K. Santhanam.
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevelly (Non- Muhammadan Rural).	Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan.
West Coast and Nilgirls (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Samuel Aaron.
	Mr. Umar Aly Shah.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait.
Madras (European)	Mr. F. E. James,
	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt., C.J.E.
	Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, R.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalrai.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	
Kurai).	Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe.
Ditto	Mr. N. V. Gadgil.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural.)	Mr. S. K. Hosmani.
	Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, K .
Ditto	Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Bakhsh Bhutto.
Bombay (European)	Mr. J. D. Boyle.
Ditto	Lieut, Col. H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Burcau (Indian Commerce).	경기 가도 가는 이 기를 느낀다. 그리가 잘 이 되었다.
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Mian Ghulamkadir Md. Shahban,

Rural).

United Provinces (European) ...

United Provinces Landholders ...

Constituency. Name. Association (Indian Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K.B.E. Bombay Millowners' Commerce), ** Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban) Mr. N. C. Chunder, Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban) . Dr. P. N. Banerjea. Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural). Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra. Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) .. Mr. Suryya Kumar Som, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta. Muhammadan Rural). Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) . Sir Abdur Rahim, K.c.S.I. Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhamma- Hajee Chowdhury Mohammud Ismail Khan dan Rural). Dacca eum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural). Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. Bakargunj cum Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural) | Chowdhury Sekander Ali. Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural) .. Mr. Sheikh Rafiguddin Siddique. Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) .. Mr. K. Ahmad. .. Mr. C. C. Miller. Bengal (European) Do. .. Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer. Dο. .. Mr. A. Aikman. Bengal Landholders .. Mr. Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury. .. Babu Baijnath Bajoria. Marwari Association, (Indian Commerce) Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muham- Dr. Bhagavan Das. madan Urban). Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . . Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh. Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) .. Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non- Mr. Badri Datt Pande, Muhammadan Rural). Allahahad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muham- Mr. Sri Prakasa. madan Rural). Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya. Muhammadan Rural). Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena. Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . Sirdar Jogendra Singh. Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Maulana Shaukat Ali. Urban). Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural) . . . Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi. Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural) Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt., C.I.E. Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muham- Moulvi Abdul Wajid. madan Rural). United Provinces Southern Division (Muham- Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, C.I.E. madan Rural).

.. Mr. J. Ramsay Scott.

.. Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh.

Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali,

^{**} Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Lala Sham Lal.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Raizada Hans Rai.
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Bhai Parmanand.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang,
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. H. M. Abdullah.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah, Kt.
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Shaik Fazal-i-Haq Piracha,
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qureshi,
East Puniab (Sikh)	Sardar Mangal Singh.
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh.
Punjab Landholders	Mr. M. Ghiasuddin.
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha.
Do. do	Mr. Bhubananda Das.
Do. do	Pandit Nilakantha Das.
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non-Muham-madan).	Mr. B. B. Varma.
Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Ramayan Prasad.
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Gauri Shankar Singh,
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas Non-Muhammadan).	Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall.
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chhota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muham- madan).	Mr. Muhammad Nauman,
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Mr. Muhammad Ahsan.
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani.
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of Dumraon,
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non- Muhammadan).	Seth Govind Das.
Do. do	Pandit Shambhudayal Misra.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Sahib Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga.
Berar (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. M. S. Aney.
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha.
Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Brojendra Narayan Choudhury.
Assam (Muhammadan)	Abdur Rasheed Choudhury,
Assam (European)	Mr. P. J. Griffiths.
Delhi (General)	Mr. M. Asaf Ali,
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.
North-West Frontier Province (General)	Mr. Abdul Qaiyum.

A

Province or body represented.

Name

OTE ODE W V O

NOMINATED MEMBERS. OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Fovernment of India	•				1
Do.					The Hon. Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, K.C.S.I.
Do.				٠	The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Do.					The Hon, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.S.I.
Do.			٠.,		The Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Do.					Mr. J. C. Highet.
Do.					Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.L.E., C.B.:
Do.				٠.	Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
Do.				٠.	Mr. A. G. Clow, c.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.					Mr. H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.					Mr. G. H. Spence, C.I.p.
Do.		n ai		. :	Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, c.B.R.
Do.					Mr. A. H. Lloyd,
Do.	٠	٠			Mr. J. A. Thorne.
Do.					Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao, c.I.E.
Do.					Mr. Y. N. Sukthanker,
Do.					Mr. L. B. Gilbert.
Do.					Mr. G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E.
Do.					Mr. N. Mahadeva Ayyar.
Do.					Mr. J. A. Mackeown
Do.					Mr. V. G. Matthews.
Do.					Mr. R. S. Mani.
Bengal				::	Rai Nepal Chandra Sen Bahadur,
Do					Mr. A. K. Chanda.
issam					Mr. G. D. Walker, M.B.E.
he Puniab					Khan Sahib Shaikh Fazl-i-Illahi.

Non-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, C.I.E. N. M. Joshi, Esq. Dr. B. D. Dalaj, C.I.B. Dr. Francis Xavier DeSouza. Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, c.I.E. Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan, c.I.E., o.R.E. L. C. Buss, Esq. Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E. Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, O.B.E., I.O.M. Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney. Lieut, Col. M. A. Rahman.

"Shams-ul-Ulama" Kamaluddin Ahmad. Rao Sahib N. Siya Raj.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabboy, K.C.S.L., K.C.L.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law.

A.—Elected Members.

Constituency.			Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari.
Do	٠.,		The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chett yar.
Do	٠		The Hon'ble Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do		٠	The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.
Madras (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Syed Muhammad Padshah Sahi Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan) .			The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran,
Do			The Hon'ble Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.
Do			The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., o.B.E.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.I.E.
Sind (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Baksh Muham mad Hussain.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce			The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker.
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury
West do. do	٠		The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha.
West do. do			The Hon'ble Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	•••		The Hon'ble Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Suttar.
East do. do	·		The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Intisham Hyder Chaudhury.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	٠.		The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reld Kay.
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhau			The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhai	nıma	dan).	The Hon'ble Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhai		dan).	The Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhammadan))		The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husain.
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah,
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	•••		The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)			The Hon'ble Sardar Buta Singh.
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan)	· . · .		The Hon'ble Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar.
Bihar (Non-Muhammadan)	•		The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.O.I.E., of Darbhanga.
Do			The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha.
Orlesa Do			The Hon'ble Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Mr. Hossain Imam.
Central Provinces (General)	· ·		The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
Berar (General)			The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Nandlal Biyani.
ssam (Muhammadan)			The Hon'ble Maulvl Ali Asgar Khan.

Constituency.

Name.

NOMINATED MEMBERS-excluding the President.

(a) Official Members.

Government of India		•			His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassel
Do.		'			G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.
					C.I.E., O.B.E.
Do.	••	••	•••	٠,	The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan R.c.s.I.
Do.			•••	٠	The Hon'ble Sir Guthrie Russell, K.C.I.R.
Do.					The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.		· ·			The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Roy, C.I.E.
Do.				٠	The Hon'ble Mr. A. de C. Williams.
Do.				٠	The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Puckle, c.s.r., c.r.E.
Do.		1	٠.,	١	The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Yeatts, C.I.E.
Do.			٠,. ،		The Hon'ble Mr. D. N. Mitra.

(b) Non-Official Members. The Hon'ble Sir David Devadoss, Kt.

The Hon'ble D. B. Sir K. Ramunni Menon. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, K.O.I.E. The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Josna Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das. The Hon'ble Prince Afsar-Ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, G.I.E. The Hon'ble Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Alikhan, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Sirdar Nihal Singh.

The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh.

The Hon'ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, M.B.B. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col, Sir S. Hissan-ud-Din Babadur, Kt., C.I.B.

The Hon'ble Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Halder, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Yakub.

The Bombay Presidency.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton

an area of o, to a square mines and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in politi. for tributation has made the people more self-cal relations with the Government of Bom-

of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose certifity as omarked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Western Ghats, a range of hills around by the Detricts, south of these come the Karnatic Districts, south of these come the Karnatic Bonda, Other son side of the Ghats is the Control of the creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although of cases divisions, and the people, who astrongs softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes has been seasoned by adversary, the saying goes that the Decean expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries

The principal industry is agriculture; which the principal municity is assuming, running supports sixty-four per cent of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is dominant for characteristics of the Local in the black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sigarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as from April 1, 1965, view with Broach as the best in India. There and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Presidency now stretches along the west coast of India, from Grijerat in the South, It has an area the region of unfailing rainfall fluid works are the second rainfall of the region of unfailing rainfall fluid works. Of 2001 sommer miles and a normalization of Eradaulto being commercial and a few distributions of the second rainfall and the second rainfall a the west coast or must, aroun superactions are the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, in North to Kanara in the South. It has an area the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, in 1,221 square miles and a population of gradually being completed, and this will ship of the control bay, as they are all now under the Govern-synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what The Presidency embraces a wide diversity is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dis-

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, Whits agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place running and the property of the Presidency is amount of the presidency is amount of the presidency is a property of the presidency in the presidency is a property of the presidency of the presidency in the presidency of exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous But the tendency is to summerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island. Number of Spindles in Bombay Island. 28,89,509

Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average) Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in

Bombay Island (in candies of 784 lbs.)

Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad. 19,76,370 Number of Looms in Ahmedabad ... Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist. 2,86,004 Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist.

Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad) 12,34,332

Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)

Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. There is now a Governor and a council of four Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquility of his province or any part thereof;
(b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (a) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination; (e) s meas on protection signifies classification, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas; (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler; and (f) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with adminis-trative relations) by the Governor General in his

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emolu-

ments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sconer dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Angio-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poons from June to November; but the Secretariatis always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Presidency is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Divi-sion; with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Sion; with neadquarters are Animouspach, succeptual Division at Poons, and the Southern Division at Beigaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilian. as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages

head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and purpose; the cause or ameann, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman, Over each Taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine pulsne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The administration of justice is entrusted The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. Dis-trict and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court, In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction augustrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates excreising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government. Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka. and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nom nated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Adminis-tration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 average from eight to ten tallings each in number. The executives of these normal consisting of from one to two funder dilings Municipalities are invested with large powers whose whole revenues belong to the State, than litherto exercised. Another important The village officers are the patel, who is the change introduced by the dct was the excension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of or buildings with anoual rental values of Rs. 12 Police Stations and are primarily responsible

control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works. There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Ganals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Ganals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Ganals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Ganals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, indexing, the Godavar Ganals fed by Alex Kandarwana, the Godavar Ganals fed by Godavar and the Golak Ganal. The Mutha Ganals fed by Alex Canal was completed in Stocker. wal and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest vet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21; million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million Schools and 327 Special schools. cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude that the Boyd Dam. An area of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway 1827. District Folice, Evaluary Folice and safe applied bombay Gity Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Languetor-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention officians, some of the larger districts are divided at the district of the larger districts are divided at the state of th

or buildings with annual rental values or 18.12 (2002) Scanous and are primarily responsible or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200. under the law, for the Investigation of offences Public Works.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the Superinductated of Police, beparts Superinductated of Police, beparts Superinductated or Police, beparts Superinductated or Police, beparts Superinductated or Police. tendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police thacing a course of training as one center concernations. Training School at Nasik before belag posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical dabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q, v, Education).

The total number of institutions including those in Sind at the end of the year 1935-36 was 17,314. Of these 16,097 were recognised and 1,217 unrecognised. Of the recognised 14,116 are for males and 1,981 for females. The recognisfor males and 4,001 for lemants. All recognized institutions consisted of 17 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 13 Professional Colleges, 787 Secondary Schools, 14,952 Primary

There are 26,859 towns and villages in this Presidency. Of these, 10,757 possessed schools as compared with 10,658 in the preceding year, The area served by a town or village with school was 11.5 square miles as against 11.6 square miles in the preceding year.

There were 1,476, 404 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1935-36 as compared with 1,422,146 in the preceding year. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,430,465 and in unrecognised institutions was 45,939 as and in unrecognised institutions was account as compared with 1,881,447 and 40,699 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population In recognised institutions to use total population of the Presidency increased from 6.34 to 6.57, Of the 1,430,465 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,909,057 were boys and 340,408 were girls. The increase in the case of boys was 31,327 and of girls was 17,091 as compared with the increase of 32,802 and 16,121 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 4,10,86,354 to Rs. 4,21,65,908 during the year 1935-36. Out of this amount 42.1 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.8 from Local Funds, 24.6 from fees and

1928. This Act altered the whole constitution institutions for the treatment of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into Presidency to enable it to provide greater facili-ties for higher education in all branches of ties for higher education in all branches of The problem of providing a more satisfactory learning including Technology and to undertake system of Medical relief for rural areas is under on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chan-cellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chanis 144 of which 40 are nonmarked by the Chair cellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the clastic: whilst annitation is ing emercialments a minisments. Little mode entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of gambling; cesses on the entry of goods into a Public Beatish. Four large hospitals are maintain-local area; dues on passengers and goods carried by the Government in Bombay, and the ion inland waterway; tolk; stamp duties in accommodation in them has been recently respect of documents not included in the federal increased. The total number of beds available list.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

Higher education in the Presidency is con- in all the City Hospitals including private Trait. Fulled by the Bornaby Uleviently which was tutions is 2,280 roughly. Well-equipped has established in 1857. The constitution of the pitals exist in all important up-country stations. University, has recently undergone, however, Over 2,886,100 persons including 1,06,00° inconsiderable changes in virtue of a new enact-ment known as the Bombay University Act of Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. closer association with the public the industrial, Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus commercial and civic life of the people of the from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

consideration.

Finance.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy the financial arrangements have been revised There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces.

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue; taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows ; taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duti-es on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India, being alcoholic liquors for human

consumption; opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs; medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances. other excises being federal; taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development; capitation taxes; taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments; taxes on animals, boats, the sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries includ-

Estimated Revenue for 1937-38-(in lakhs of Rupees).

		Rs.
v	Salt	02
TIT	Land Revenue	329-25
m	Excise	312.69
IX	Stamps	139-79
X	Forests	42.06
	Registration	15.03
п	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation	
	Acts	37.73
11	Other Taxes and Duties.	47.33
	Total	9,23.90
Sant	ion Navigation Embanhment	40

Irriga	tion, Navigation, Embankment	, dec.
IIVZ	Works for which Capital	
viii	Accounts are kept Work for which no Capi-	14.42
. 1111	tal Accounts are kept	7.08

Total ..

21.50

	Debt 8	ervice		
хī	Interest	••	••	Rs. 75 · 71
	Civil Adm	inistrat	ion.	
XXI	Administr	ation	n of	
	Justice		•	16 29
XXII		rict Set	tle-	1970
5.12.2	ments	*** 1		4 - 72
XXIII	Police			9 - 24
IVXX				15.14
XXVII				14.00
$\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}$	Public Health			18.4
XXIV	Agriculture			3.45
XXX	Veterinary			• 27
XXXI	Co-operative	Credit		2.41
IIXXX	Industries			5.16
IVXXX	Miscellaneous	Depa	irt-	
	ments		•	1.8
		m-4-1	-	

		Estimated Rev		937-38-	(in lakhs of Rupees)—contd.	
		Civil Works.			LI Extraordinary Receipts	Rs.
x x	XIX C	ivil Works .	61	-71	LI Exeraordinary Receipts	1.0
	XLI	Bombay Developm Scheme	nent	3.69	Total Revenue	1,199.5
		Total	68	3.40	Debt heads :-	
		Miscella neous.			Deposits and advances; Loans and advances by	
- 5		ransfers from Fan Relief Fund tecelpts in aid	ine of	3.48	provincial Government,	1,418.0
-		Superannuation		85	Add:-	
		tationery and Print iscellaneous		22	Opening Balance	106.1
		Total	18	-09	Grand Total	27,23.78
		Estimated E	xpenditure :	or 193	7-38-(in lakhs of Rupees).	
	DIREC	T DEMANDS ON THE	REVENUE.			Rs.
	477		15	6. 42.	Co-operative Credit	6.57
7.		tevenue	46	·03 43.	Miscellaneous Departments	9° 36 7.52
8.			39	98	Total	6,01.26
9. 10.			27	-91	Civil Works.	0,01.20
11.	Registr	ation	5	-66		Rs.
12.	Charge	s on account of Mo	tor	50.	Civil Works	1,46.15
	Vehic	les Taxation Act Taxes and Duties		.17 52.	Bombay Development Scheme,	8.98
13.	Other				Total	1,50.18
		Total			Miscellaneous,	£ 7.77
In	rigation,	Embankment, &c., I	cerenue Accou Rs	m. 54.	Finance Relief	6.28
17.	Interes	t on works for whal Accounts are kep	deh	5. 35 6	55A. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of	
	Trriga	tion Works	42	-03	Pensions	114.21
18.	Other	Revenue Expendit	ure	56.	Stationery and Printing	10.62
	financ	ed from Ordin	ary	87.	Miscellaneous	6.90
	Reve	rotal		- 33	Total	1,38.31
		10ta1	***	63.	Extraordinary Charges	.08
19.	Capital	Accounts of I	rri- ind	To	otal Expenditure charged to	
	Drain	age Works charged	10		revenue	12,18 08
	Rever	me		-01	Capital Accounts not charged to	
				01 68.	Construction of Irrigation	Rs.
		Debt Services.			Works, etc.	2.55
92.	Tutomoni	on Tight and off	Re	. 70.	Capital outlay on improvement	
24.	Obliga	t on Debt and oth	1.23	25 80	of Public Health Bombay Development	1.52
28.	Approp	ations riation for Reduct roldance of debt	ion 4	1	Scheme	7.65
		Total	1,27		to Revenue (P.W.) Payments of commuted	.04
		Civil Administrati	-	85.	value of Pensions	5.87
25.	General	Administration	1,01	64	Payments to Retrenched Personnel	<u></u> ∙54
27.	Jails an	stration of Justice d Convict Settlemen	nts 16	85		16.59
29.	Police		1.40	98	다 보고 그렇게 되었습니다 보다.	
36.	Scientiff	nd Pilotage	1.	06	bts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)	14,86.98
37. 38.	- Medical		1,61	43	Total Disbursements	26,71.65
39.	Agriculi Veterin	Health	31	98	Closing balance	62, 18
40.						

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.R., D.L. Personal Staff.

Governor's Secy.-C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.O.S., J.P.

Mily. Secretary.—Colonel T. C. Crichton, M.C. Surgeon.—Capt. F. E. Buckland, M.B., R.A.M.C. Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.— Major G. E. Portal, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's

Horse).

Aids-de-Camp,—Capt. M. V. Milbank, The Coldstream Guards, R.A.R.O., Capt. F. D. Richardson, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts' Own), Capt. G. D. Chatwode, The Coldstream Guards. Capt. P. Arkwright, 11th Hussars. Risalder and Hony. Lieut, Natha Singh, O.B.I., LD.S.M., Indian A.D.O.

Hon. Aids-de-Camp.—Lieut. Col. T. Cooper, V. D.; Capt. C. J. Nicoll, D.S.C., R.I.N.; Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar; Mr. C. W. E. U'ren; Capt. V. F. Noel-Paton; Subhedar-Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I.D. S.M.: Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil.

Council of Ministers.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher,

Prime Minister.—Education.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Anna Babaji Latthe,—
Finance.

 The Hon'ble Mr. Kanaiyalal Manekla Munshi—Home and Legal.

 The Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhoy Gilder—Medical, Public Health and Excise.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Morarij Ranchhodji Desai—

Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture. The Hon'ble Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil,—

Local Self Government and Miscellaneous,

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Yasseen Nurie—

Public Works.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar,
B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative

Assembly.

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker,

Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam
Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative
Council.

Mr. Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY SEGRETARIES.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nauda. Mr. B. M. Gupte. Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Mr. M. P. Patil. Mr. T. R. Nesvi,

Mr. B. S. Hiray.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department.—Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.O.I.M., C.S.I., L.O.S, Home and Ecclesiastical Department.—J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.O., L.O.S.

Revenue Department.—E. W. Perry, O.I.E., I.C.S. General and Educational Departments.—H. T. Sorley, I.O.S. Finance Department.—H. V. R. Iengar, I.C.S. Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—G. S. Rajadhyaksha, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Public Works Department.—T. A. Andrew, I.S.E. Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind.

Chairman.—H. B. Clayton, C.I.R., M.A. (Oxon.), I.O.S. (Retd.). Members.—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam

Members.—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtuza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.R., O.B.R., C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.B., B.E., B.A., (R.U.I.), I.S.R., J.P.

Secretary, -J. B. Fernandez, B.A., J.P. MISCRELANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income Tax.—Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, c.i.e.

Director of Veterinary Services.—Major E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., 1.V.S. Advocate General.—M. C. Setalvad, B.A., Id.B.

Advocate (O.S.).

Inspector General of Police.—A C. J. Balley,
C.I.E., M. & G. (H. S.), (Offg.).

C.I.E., M. & G. (H. S.), (Olig.).

Director of Public Instruction.—W. Grieve, M.A.,

B.SC., I.E.S.

Surveon General.—Major General H. C. Buckley

M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.P., I.M.S., J.P. Oriental Translator.—J. E. Sanjana, B.A. Chief Conservator of Forests.—A. C. Hiley.

al Taiukdari Settlement Officer.—D. MacLachlan, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Registration,—M. J. Desai, Lus. Director of Agriculture,—W. J. Jenkins.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—M. Bhansali, I.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—J. H. Taunton, I.C.S. Vice-Chanceller of the Bombay University.—V.

N. Chandavarkar, BAR-AT-LAW.

Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Donger-kery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—W. R. G. Smith. Director of Public Health.—Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S.

Accountant General.—Sir P. Raghvendra Rau, KT., M.A. Inspector General of Prisons.—Lt.-Col. R. V.

Martin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., LM.S.

Post Muster General.—J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E.,
L.C.S., J.P.,
Collector of Customs.—P. N. Chandayarkar, B.A.,

LLB.
Collector of Salt Revenue,—Rao Bahadur Maneklal
Lallubhai O.B.V. J.P.

Lallubhai, O.B.E., J.P.

Commissioner of Excise.—H. F. Knight, C.I.R.,
LO.S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government,—T. R. G. Stamper, F.S., I.M.C.

Stamper, F.S., I.M.C.

Registrar of Companies.—Byramji M. Modi,
B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information.—J. F. Gennings, C.E.E., BAR-AT-LAW. Sheriff.—Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Rowjee, J.P. John Romer (Officiating) ...

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

÷	GOVERNORS OF DOMDAI.			some Romer (Officiating) 1831
	Sir Abraham Shipman		1662	
	Died on the island of Anjediva in			on Mobert Grane, G.O.H 1020
	Humfrey Cooke Sir Gervase Lucas	•••	1665	
	Died, 21st May 1667.		2000	Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart 1839
	Captain Henry Garey (Officiating)		1667	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b)
	Sir George Oxenden		1668	George William Anderson (Officiating) . 1841
	Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.			Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H 1842
	Gerald Aungier	••	1669	Lestock Robert Reid (Officiating) 1846
	Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.			George Russell Clerk 1847
	Thomas Rolt	•••	1677	Viscount Falkland 1848
	Sir John Child, Bart	••	1681	Lord Elphinstone, G.O.H., P.C 1858
	Bartholomew Harris	••	1690	Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time) 1860
	Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.			Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B. 1862
	Daniel Annesley (Officiating)	••	1694	The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour 1867
	Sir John Gayer	••	1694	Vesey FitzGerald.
	Sir Nicholas Walte	••	1704	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B 1872
	William Atslabie	٠.,	1708	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I 1877
į	Stephen Strutt (Officiating)	٠.	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (Acting) 1880
ŕ	Charles Boone	••	1715	The Right Hon, Sir James Fergusson, 1880
	William Phipps	• •	1722	Bart., K.C.H.G. James Braithwaite Reile, C.S.I. (Acting) 1885
	Robert Cowan	•••	1729	
	Dismissed.			Baron Reay
	John Horne	••	1734	Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (Acting) . 1895
	Stephen Law	•••	1739	Baron Sandhurst 1895
	John Geek (Officiating)	••	1742	Baron Northcote, C.B 1900
	William Wake	•••	1742	Sir James Menteath, K.C.S.I. (Acting) 1903
	Mehard Bourchier	•••	1750	Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E 1903
	Charles Crommelin	•••	1760	J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, c.s.i. (Acting), 1907 Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., 1907
ď	Thomas Hodges	••	1767	G.C.I.E. (c).
	Died, 23rd February 1771.			Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E 1913
	William Hornby	:	1771	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, g.o.t.u., D.s.o.(d)1918
	Rawson Hart Boddam		1784	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1928 C.M.G., D.S.O.
	Rawson Hart Boddam		1785	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1928
	Andrew Ramsay (Officiating)		1788	G.B.E., K.O.B., C.M.G.
	Major-General William Medows		1788	Sir Ernest Hotson, R.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. Acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.
	Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby; R.C.B. (a),		1790	The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.O.I.E., M.O. 1935
	George Dick (Officiating)	'	1792	Sir Robert Bell, R.O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.
	John Griffith (Officiating)		1795	for four months for Lord Brabourne,
	Jonathan Duncan		1795	Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.O.L., D.L. 1987
	Died, 11th August 1811.			(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1798 and then joined the Council of the Gover-
	George Brown (Officiating)		1811	nor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.
	01-70 37 79		1812	그는 이 동안 마이지 않아 하시는 사이지 않는 사이를 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이다.
	mi		1819	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on
	Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.		1827	the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take
	LieutGeneral Sir Thomas Sidney Beck		1880	charge of his appointment, he was assassi- nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841. (c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.
	Died, 15th January 1831.			(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd,
ė	Dioni rom content's room			(a) writer device. for excessively defined market

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, M.L.A.

Elected Members.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural .	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat K
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Jivappa Subhana Aidale.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburbar District Muhammadan Urban.	Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urbar	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, M.A., D Bar-at-Law.
Sholapur City, General Urban	Dr. Krisnaji Bhimrao Antrolikar.
Sholapur South-West, General Rural	Mr. Dattatray Trimbak Aradhye, B.A., LL.1
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr. Husein Aboobaker Begmahomed.
Panch Maha's Sub-Division, Muhammadar Rural.	Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat.
Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mohsin Mohamed Bhaiji.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya.
Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatankar.
Poona West, General Rural	Mr. Rajaram Ramji Bhole.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburkan District, European.	Mr. Courtney Parker Bramble.
Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural	Mr. Bhaskarrao Bhaurao Chakranarayan.
Surat District, General Rural	Mr. Purushottam Lalji Chawhan.
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhal Madhavlal, Bar
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Rao Bhadadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, n
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Anant Vinayak Chitre.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Dhanaji Nana Choudhari.
Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar.
Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban	Dr. Joseph Altino Collaco, L.M. & S.
Satara North, General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Kt.
Presidency, Anglo-Indian	Mr. Fred J. Currion.
Caira District, General Rural	Mr. Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi,
hana North, General Rural	Mr. Vishnu Waman Dandekar.
urat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban.	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.
roach Sub-Division, General Rural	Mr. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai.
ijapur North, General Rural hmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr. Gurashiddappa Kadappa Desai. Mr. Khandubhai Kasanji Desai.
연극적 경험되었다고 하는데 그 나타를 하였다.	

	Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
	at District, General Rural	The Hon, Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai,
Sura	at District, General Rural	Mr. Randhir Prasanvadan Desai.
Bija	pur South, General Rural	Mr. Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai
Ahu	nednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Balwant Deshmukh.
Ü	frban.	Mrs. Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh,
Nas	ik West, General Rural	Mr. Govind Hari Deshpande.
	nrwar North, General Rural	Mr. Andaneppa Dnyanappa Dodmeti.
_	ra District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan B.A., Bar-at-Law.
C	ana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Inristian Rural	
	mednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia, B.A., LL.B.
	sidency, European	Mr. Francis Holroy French,
	ona East, General Rural	Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari.
	sik West, General Rural	Mr. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad.
	nch Mahals West, General Rural	Mr. Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Rat	tnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar. Mr. Damji Posala Gavit.
	st Khandesh West, General Rural	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	tnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge.
	lgaum District, Muhammedan Rural	Mr. Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale.
	rat and Rander Cities, General Urban	Dr. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia.
_1	lian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. M. C. Ghia.
	mbay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban.	The Hon, Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhoy Gilder.
	est Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Gulabsing Bhila Girasey.
Ah	mednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Bhagawant Girme.
	lgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Govind Gokhale, B.A.
Во	ombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Cyril Fredrick Golding.
В	ombay Chamber of Commerce and Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr, J. B. Greaves.
K	anara District, General Rural	Mr. Mahableshwar Ganpati Bhatt Gopi,
Po	oona City, General Urban	Mr. Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL. S.
Ne	asik District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
	anara District, General Rural	Mr. Ningappa Fakeerappa Hallikeri.
	harwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Abdul Karim Aminsab Hanagi,
	ast Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Shaikh Mohamad Hasan, Bar-at-Law.
	asik East, General Rural	Mr. Bhaurao Sakharam Hire, B.A., LL.B.
	jiapur District, Muhammadan Rural	[R T.L 스크, 스크, 프랑크 이 경우 10 등 10 등 10 등
	ast Khandesh East, General Rural	
	holapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhay.
	combay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour (Trade Union).	

Name of Constituency.

Name of Member,

	Manue of comparadency.	Statut of Montper,
	Belgaum South, General Raral	Mr. Parappa Chanbasappa Jakati.
	Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Khaleelulla Abasaheb Janvekar, B.A., LL.B.
	Railway Unions, Labour	Mr. Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala,
	Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Mr. Jinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi.
	Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi. Mr. Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B.A., IL.R.
	Dharwar North, General Rural	Khan Saheb Haji Ahmad Kasam Kachhi.
	Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Revappa Somappa Kale.
	Satara South, General Rural	Rao Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalyani.
	Dharwar North, General Rural	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli, Kt., B.A., LL.B.
	Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban	Mrs. Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga.
	Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Shivram Laxman Karandikar, M.A., LL.B.
	Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Ramachandra Krishna Karavada.
	Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr. Shripad Shyamaji Karigudri.
	Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Bapusaheb Kate.
	Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Bhagwan Sambhuppa Kathale.
	West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
	Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Aziz Gafur Kazi,
	Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson.
	Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Sheshgiri Narayanrao, Keshwain.
	Sholapur City, (Textile Labour), Labour (Non-Union).	Mr. Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar.
	Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	The Hon, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, B.A., LL.B.
	East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji,
	Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.	Mr. Mahomed Musa Killedar.
	Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte, B.A., LL.B.
	Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala,
	Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Lalchand Hirachand.
	Belgaum North, General Rural	The Hon. Mr. Anna Babaji Latthe, M.A., LL.B.
	East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Maganlai Nagindas.
	Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr. Maliomedali Allabux.
	Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik,
	West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao Marathe.
	East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr, Rajmal Lakhichand Marwadi,
	Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Mr. Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master, B.A., IL.B.
	Ahmedabad City, General Urban	The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalanker, B.A., Ll.B.
	Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta.
1	Railway Unions, Labour	Mr. Jamnadas, Madhavji Mehta Bar-at-Law.

Name of Constituency.	Names of Candidates elected.
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-workers Labour [Trade Union.]	, Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural.	Mr. Mohamad Suleman Cassum Mitha,
Surat District, General Rural	Mr. Morarbhai Kasanji.
Sholapur South West, General Rural	Mr. Jayavant Ghanshyam More, B.A., LL.B.
Panchmahals West, General Rural	Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam,
University	
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar), Women's Genera Urban	B.A., IL.B., Advocate. Mrs. Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Vasant Narayan Naik,
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr. Girimallappa Rachappa Nalwadi.
Ahmedahad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle, B.A., LL.B.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr. Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Prithwiraj Amolakchand Nimanee.
Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban	The Hon, Mr. Mahmad Yasin Nurie.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Hari Vinayak Pataskar, B.A., LL.B.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr. Babubhai Jasbhai Patel.
Do. do	Mr. Bhailalbhai Bhikhabhai Patel.
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ismail Musa Patel,
Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel,
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Mangesh Babhuta Patel
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Musaji Eusufji Patel.
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Atmaram Nana Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil, B.A., LL.B.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Laxman Govind Patil.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	The Hon, Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil, B.A., LL. B.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Malgouda Pungouda Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Narhar Rajaram Patil.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Mr. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil.
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr. Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil.
Dharwar District, Women's General Rural	Mrs. Nagamma kom Veerangouda Patil.
Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Ganesh Krishna Phadke,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. G. O. Pike.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian.	Mr. Stanley Henry Prater.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Mr. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani.
Thana District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	D. C. t. D. L. J Manager Dane

Name of Constituency.	Names of Candidates elected.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Bachajee Ramchandra Rane.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Prabhakar Janardan Roham.
Bombay City eum Bombay Suburban District, European.	Mr. W. W. Russell.
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Sakarial Balabhai.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Hari Sathe.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Akbarkhan Savanur,
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Khanderao Sakharam Savant.
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla.
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ismail Hassan Bapu Shiddiki.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Bajirao alias Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde.
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar.
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, B. A.
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Singapori.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Savlaram Gundaji Songavkar.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Murigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Kamalaji Ragho Talkar.
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Mr. Balvantrai Permadrai Thakore.
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Raosaheb Bhausaheb Thorat.
Poons West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao Thube.
Poons City, Women's General Urban	Mrs, Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse.
Poona West, General Rural	Mr. Hari Vithal Tulpule, B.A., LL.B.
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's Muham- madan Urban.	Mrs, Faiz B. Tyabji.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr. Bhaijibhai Ukabhai Vaghela.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Balwant Hanmant Varale.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak.
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Land-holders	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, B.A.
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Mr. Ishverlal Kalidas Vyas, B.A.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. R. B. Wadekar.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Balaji Bhawansa Walwekar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburbar District, General Urban.	Mr. Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT
The Hon, Mr. M. M. Pakvasa,
DEPUTY PRESIDENT
Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman,

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane.
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural.	Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban Disrtrict Muhammadan Rural.	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	
Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural;	Mr. Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural	Mr. Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai.
Dharwar cum Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Narsingrao Shriniwasrao Desai.
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur, General	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrappa Baswantrao Desai.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.
Dharwar cum Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Subray Ramchandra Haldipur.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Mulammadan Rural.	Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., PH.D. (Berlin)
Central Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib A. A. Khan.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Behram Naorosji Karanjia.
Poona cum Satara, General Rural	Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D.
Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Makan.
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural.	Mr. Premraj Shaligram Marwadi.
Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural	Mr. Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Rural.	
Rural.	The Hon, Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa.
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur, General Rural.	Mr. Bheemji Balaji Potdar.
Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, Genera Rural.	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat, Genera Rural.	l Mr. Shantilal Harjiwan Shah.
Poons cum Satara, General Rural	
Presidency, European	Mr. Frederick Stones, O.B.B.
Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomad Tambe.
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural	
(4 members to be nominated).	in a large party of the second

(Nominated.)

Mr. T. M. Guido, Mr. S. C. Joshi.* Major Sardar B. N. Patankar, Dr. P. G. Solanki.

Sind.

basis from three older proviness, Sind was a and the infant in respect of development loans compact unit and was considered a provine a learned during the joint family period. Lands, within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology province where they are situated. Arears of and language, Sind has greater affinity to the taxes will belong to the province where the taxed

started as a bargaining point in inter-communal to the province where the works are located. negotiations has now become an accomplished

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be sum-marised by its remark, "There is thus marised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage-the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges, Barrage being eaten by interest energies. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplins from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province

Sind is one of the two provinces created in . Of a permanent character are those provisions 1986, the other being Orissa. Unlike the lof the Order-in-Council which sover Sind from latter, which has been carred out on a linguistic Bombay and settle the Habilities of the parent and language, Sind has greater affinity to the taxes will belong to the province where the taxed been attached to the Bombay. Nevertheless it has property is situate or the taxed transactions been attached to the Bombay Presidency administrative ever almost its conquest by Sir Charles Rapher in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent bombay. Of the dobt incurred on account of the loyd Barrage and Canaba system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Borrigh. It was only about a dozen years age of the Lloyd Barrage and Canaba system, will so borne by Sind, and the rest by Borrigh. It was only about a dozen years age of the Lloyd Barrage and Canaba system, all that Muslim leaders started the demand that except the portion relating to the Nasirabad Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay majority, should have separate administrative nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outmachinery under the next reformed constitution, standing Bombay debt on account of the Bombay so that it might be a counterplast to provinces Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay where the Hindus are in a majority. What was alone. Other loan works will be chargeable

The temporary provisions of the Order-in-Council relate to the period between April 1, 1936, and the inauguration of provincial autonomy. During this period the Governor will carry on the administration, assisted by two Advisers and a Council which will be purely advisory in character and will comprise members nominated by the Governor. Such provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 as relate to the composition and functions of the provinclal legislative councils, the separation of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects, the Ministers and Executive Councillors will not apply to Sind during the transitional period.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He has completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind will get a cash subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent. of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and Sanday, 1906, announcing masses may province of the creating transitional machinery for the conduct (inclining schedulid castes) number 1,015,000 and the management of holds authonous shaded in accordance with the provisions population is made up of 1,300 Anglo-Indians, 6,578 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Olivitians. The language of the province, Sindhi, though | The total quantity of earthwork involved, it hears many marks of Arabie and Persian excluding that for the watercourses was 569 influence and is written in a form of Perso-crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a Arabie sorigh, is nearer the original Sanskris solid; column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet Arabic script, is neater that original constitution any other Indian language. Few, however, are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being aslow as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000-186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. per cent. are engaged in manufacturing indus-tries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the The intringer over the extraction of the property of the prope dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows. for the Barrage has converted-or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the sisting of do jame, can't shay the water, and openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three The total feet in the case of water courses. length of Government channels which were angung of vertices and the state of the stat

extending to a height of over 550 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to lead up the river and store the water at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Perennial, the Central Rice and the South-Eastern Perennial or Dadu.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,750 cusecs or 457,500 gallons per second. The total length of the main and branch canals is about 4,700 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 8.000.000.000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 15 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows :

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 790,000 acres: rice 625,000 acres; jawari, bajri, etc., 695,000 acres; pulses 53,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 592,500 bales;

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being outed from public life. They have already communicated this fear to the new Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, who has assured them of his sympathy and determination to safeguard their legitimate interests. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an era of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions,

Karachi.

facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir as a narroour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if the is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,133,000 tons of wheat 500,000 bales of cotton, 447,000 tons of rice, 298,000 tons of jowar, bajri, etc. 15,000 tons of pulses and 117,000 tons of oilseeds. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1935, the following areas were under cultivation in Sind . 850,000 acres under wheat, 500,000 acres under cotton and 50,000 acres under rice.

Governor.

H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham, R.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.
J. M. Corin. Esquire, I.C.S., Secretary to H.E.

the Governor.

Captain R. A. Shebbeare, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Captain W. A. Salmon, A.D.C.

COUNCIL OF MINISPERS

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier. The Hon. Mr. Nihchaldas Vazirani, Minister

The Hon, Pir Elahi Bux, Minister.

SECRETARIAT STAFF.

H. K. Kirpalani, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government.

C. B. B. Clee, Esquire, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.,

Secretary, Rovenue Department and Revenue Commissioner.

Gerclary, Public Works Department and Olief Engineer.

A. E. Sharpe, Esquire, Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.

E. Rodrigues, Esquire, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Home, General and Political Departments.

N. V. Raghavan, Esquire, B.A., M.B., Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.

Hardasmal Banasingh Hingorani, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretary, Legal Department.

R. S. J. V. Muzumdar, B.A., Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon, Mr. Syed Miran-Mahomed Shah.

DEPUTY SPEAKER. Khan Saheb Gabole.

Members.

Names. Constituency by which elected. Dr. Popatlal A. Bhopatkar General Urban, Karachi City (North). Mr. Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhva General Urban, Karachi City (South). Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas General Urban, Hyderabad City. Mr. Nihehaldas Chatumal Vazirani General Rural, Karachi District. Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta General Rural, Dadu District. Rai Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas ... General Rural, Larkana District. Mr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhwani ... General Rural, Upper Sind Frontier District

Name.	Constituency by which elected.	
Mr. Doulatram Moohandas	General Rural, Sukkur (West).	
Mr. Valecha	General Rural, Sukkur (Central).	
Mr. Hassaram Sunderdas Pamnani	General Rural, Sukkur (East).	
Mr. Newandram Vishindas	General Rural, Nawabshah (North).	
Mr. Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural, Nawabshah (South).	
Mr. Ghansham Jethanand Shivdasani	General Rural, Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka.	
Mr. Ghanumal Tarachand	General Rural, Hyderabad (North).	
Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing	General Rural, Hyderabad (South).	
Mr. Partabrai Khaisukhdas	General Rural, Thar Parkar (West).	
Mr. Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural, Thar Parkar (North).	
Mr. Akhii Ratansing Sodho	General Rural, Thar Parkar (South).	
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (North).	
Mr. Muhammad Hashim Faiz Muhammad Gazdar.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (South).	
Mr. Munammad Usman Muhammad Khan Sumro.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (North).	
Mr. Muhammad Yusif Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (South).	
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah Bubri	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (East).	
Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isran	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (North).	
Pir Hahibux Nawazali	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (Central).	
Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (South).	
Mr. Abdul Majid Lilaram	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (North).	
	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (East).	
Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Tharu Khan Lahori,	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (South).	
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (West).	
Mr. Mohamed Ami Khoso	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (East).	
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibdino Khan Sarki.	Muhammadan Bural, Upper Sind Frontier (Central).	
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (West).	
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar, O.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-West).	

Mr. Issardas Varindmal ..

Mr. Dialmal Doulatram ..

Mr. Narayandas Anandjee Bechar

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt., K.C.S.I. Land-holders.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-West).
Mr. Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-East).
Khan Sahib Pir Rasul Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (Central.)
Khan Bahadur Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muham- mad Khan.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-East).
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahando Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Sayed Nur Mahammad Shah Murad Ali Shab.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North-West),
Mr. Rasul Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Uner.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (West).
S. B. Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Junejo.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (East).
Makhdum Ghulam Haider Makhdum Zahir-ud- din.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North).
Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah Zalnulabdin Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North-West).
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Bural, Hyderabad (South-West).
Mir Bandehali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussan Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (East).
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bundehali Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (South).
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahbad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah, M.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Mr. Arbab Togachi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Miss Jethibai Tulsidas Sipahimalani	Women's General Urban, Hyderabad cum Karachi City.
Mrs. Jenubai Ghulamali Allana	Women's Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City.
Mr. J. J. Flockhart	European, Karachi City.
Col. H. J. Mahon	European, Sind.
	Commerce and Industry, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

.. Commerce and Industry, Indian Commerce,

.. Land-holders.

.. Labour.

The Madras Presidency.

ment of indus, has on the ast, on the Bay of Ben. In the running of a college at Coimbatore gal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about labourers, 450 miles. however, there is not a single natural harbour nowever, there is not a single natural narbour of any importance; the ports, with the excep-tion of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizaganatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau. varying in height above sca-level from about 1.000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the the Nilgiris The height of the Western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward coast the rainfall is small and the heat in sum-localities of the rainfall is small and the heat in sum-localities by means of both selection of different one excessive. The rivers, which flow from zation. Side by side with an increase in the west to east, in their carlier occurse drain rather area under cotton, from existing good staple than irrigate the country; but the deltas of largest the country of states of largest the country of the largest the largest larg are the only portions of the east-coast where is the large industry which the phanting agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall community have built up, contributing tarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be substantially to the economic development without of the province. They have organised untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent, over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931-Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary marked inustrations. As a hattiral coronary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent. and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiactualnumber in other communities is Inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent. Telugu, 79 per cent. Majayalam, Oriya, Kanarcee, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops southern portion of the Peninsula, and, exclud- are cotton, sugarcane and groundants. The ing the Indian States, all of which have now agricultural education is rapidly progressing in come under the direct control of the Govern- the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural confidence of the Agricultural programment of India, has an area of 124,363 square jurnal Department in matters educational consist schools numerous demonstration coast. farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs indule sonoil education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Tailparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1982. A Middle School is however now maintained by the District Board of Midras at Usilampati. The institution of of mures at Oshampath. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. While naddy which is the staple food of the population, occu-pies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are hy no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. hands of the local agricultural authorities. Line area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 2,372,725 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different have organised the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India." on which are represented coffee, tea. rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborns trade of the Fresidency which was Rs. 76,98,36,552 in 1934-35 and Rs. 76,09,9,326 in 1935-36 increased to Rs. 82,57,56,596 during 1936-37. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,533 square miles of reserved forests. Forty-seven spinning and weaving mills were

Forty-even spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year and they enaphyed 65,97 operatives. The number of Jute mills at 65,97 operatives. The number of Jute mills at the number of the other factories in the Fresidency was 1,651. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, the works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Fresidency and there is consistentle export trade in stims and The manufacturing activities which are hides. under the direction of the Department of Indus-tries are mainly confined to the production of Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in spending some parally similar to that obtaining in seminary similar to that obtaining in seminary similar to the containing in seminary similar to the sound the sound sound so the sound sound so the sound sound so the sound sound so the sound

cultivation and that the several deep-rooted cultivation and that the several ucer-robust varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departgrow better than in the north. ments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholar-ships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

The Victoria Technical Institute continued receive annual subsidy of Rs. 3,000 in to receive connection with the appointment of an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 48,300 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,181,900. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Scheduled Classes, The Legis-lative Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 547 lakhs. The injühe jneighbourhood of Rs. 547 lakis. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Amamalal Universities, the Fresidency College, the Christian College, the Lavis College, the Lavis College, the Lavis College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Matris; the St. Toseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College Madrium; the St. Onesph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College Madrium; the Coded Districts College, Avantagement the Government College Ratha-Anantapur; the Government College, Rajah-mundry; the Agricultural College, Colmba-tore; the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam, the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy), the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour, The scheme involved cutting a passage through the bar, which previously blocked the entrance from the sea, to an extensive backwater; and then, by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour, giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin indicating how the work was to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1922-23 and the effects of the monsoon thereon was observed. results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 321 feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and during now 3 miles long by 460 feet wide and during 1984-35 a minimum depth of 30 feet at L. W. O. S. T. was maintained throughout except for a small patch which had a depth of 29½ feet the dredging of the Mooring area has been completed. Since March 1980 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and a regular passenger service has been inaugurated.

Proposals have been formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections. construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improveother transport accitates. These improve-ments are to be made on the new reclamation of which about 300 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclamation, when completed, will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time. The execution of the further work at the port has been held over pending settlement of certain questions connected with the harbour administration. The matter was discussed at a Conference held in November 1935 and in 1936 and an agreement was reached. The administration of the port has been taken over by the S. of I. with effect from 1-8-36. The Shoranur Ernakulam line has been converted from metre to broad-guage and opened for traffic. The line is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation. These develop-ments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency. To facilitate navigation during the night, the channels have been lighted and, a hotel has been constructed to provide there accommodation for passengers calling at the

Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts :-The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was

amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936 were as follows :-

(1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones:

(2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor : (3) the provision for aldermen;

(4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects;

(5) the reservation of three special seats for Adi Dravidas and two for Labour :

(6) the widening of the franchise :

(7) the abolition of the system of representa-tion of minority communities by nomination (8) the provision for better control over theri and hutting grounds; (9) the provision for the levy of a tax on

advertisements:

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15\frac{1}{2} and 20 per cent. respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government.

The Madras District Municipalities Act. 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, inter alia, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village tions to local bodies, for the inclusion of vininge panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the esections to municipal councils and for the board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect

from the 1st April 1984. In the interests of administration, commissloners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive anthorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April boards were adoptised what effect from its April 1934. This stop was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards; with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Right district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate some of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every The object of this legislation was vear. administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have by an axe or reso trumery course of new have been debarred from issuing injunctions restrain-ing proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

local bodies in the Province of Madras, with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation

of the electoral rolls of local bodies.

Local bodies are now enabled under the
Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the esti-mated cost of which amounted to about £ 41 millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million Carrery Deta Hrigation of over a ministrator acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, ad 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme while was completed in 1949 provides was completed in 1949 provides of the country of th for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £5½ millions. The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £½ million. Another important project is the Periyar project. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crestlevel of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern ot use range carries the wavers into the castern water-shed where they are led into the river Valgai. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,600 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the up for ans queues, ane enective capacity of the lake was increased in 1938 by lowering the water-shed cutting. The area already under irrigation in the Markas Fresidency total about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 88,000.

Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1988. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the By an Act of 1988 the franchise of the generation of electrical constituencies of the Madras Legislamiasion for mply were assimilated to that of the circ, the Migras and Colmbstore, and parts of tire Assembly were assimilated to that of the

Malabar, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjor, additional securities were obtained in respective for the Morgan scheme steret in 1920-epith, of locus amounting to Ra. 10.77 laths which the main were like the main were like construction works of the Pyrkara project has for loans aggregating Ra. 298. 25 laths given by as been merged with it. In its present completed many as 6,364 societies has so far been examined, form the project consists of the main power The strong reserves built up by contral banks house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 32,700 B.H.P. and the transformer station, generated during the year ending March 1937 was over 75,500,000. Owing to the rapid increase in the demand for power steps have been taken to provide additional storage of water at Mukurti to supplement any shortage of water at the forebay during dry months. The revenue rough estimate is expected to 22,000,000 units. Besides the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts to be transferred from the Pykara system, the area to be supplied by the Mettur scheme will cover Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.

Co-operation.

The slight improvement in the economic The loan transactions of agricultural societies The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. As many as against 211 in the previous year, a good number being non-credit societies. The registration of

The strong reserves built up by central banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability to write off ultimately some of 32_VIU M.H.F. and the transformer stateon, innament scaonicy write of unlittinery been the receiving station at Combistore, 14 other bad and irreceiverable debts which have been sub-stations, 400 miles of 60 K.V. lnc, 318 miles brought to notice. The first stage in the rectification, 400 miles of 60 K.V. lnc, 318 miles brought to notice. The first stage in the rectification of the combistion of 12 K.V. lnc and 278 miles of 11 K.V. lnc, fication programme riz, examination of individuo become of 12 K.V. lnc and 1387 km lnc fiscaling programme riz, examination of individuo become of 12 K.V. lnc and 1387 km lnc fiscaling local community and 1388 km lnc fiscaling lnc second stage of work viz., revival of dormant societies, with a liberal scheme of relief to borrowers. The Central Land Mortgage Bank recorded another year of steady and sustained progress. Thanks to cheap money, the Bank was able to float debentures at low rates of interest at the forebay during dry months. The revenue able to float dependence at low rates of interest realised during 1986-37 is about Rs. 24.5 lakhs and no dependence carry interest exceeding 4 per against Rs. 7.93 lakhs estimated at the time cent. As in the past years, the benefit of low against Rs. 7.03 lakhs estimated at the time (cent. As in the past years, the benefit of low the scheme was submitted for sanction. The interest was passed on to ultimate borrowers and construction of the Mettur Hydro Electric no loan bears more than six per cent. Deben-mence supply in 1937. The estimated capital is against Rs. 40,57,900 in the previous year, investment on the scheme is about Rs. 81 lakh Primary land more tages banks which numbered excitating the cost of the Hydro Electric plays the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the proper excluding the cost of the Hydro Electric pipes 193 advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 38.10 inserted in the Dam and the cost of the trans-llakhs during the year as against Rs. 31.4 lakhs mission lines and substations in the Trichinopoly in the previous year. Land Mortzago Banks and Tanjore districts which are now included have up to 30th June 1937 contributed a sum in the Pykara System and which are proposed of Rs. 141.24 lakhs towards the redemption to be transferred to the Metter System when it of debts by the tryots. There were 111 lonn and begins operations. The initial generation on a sale societies at the end of the year against 74 count of the previous three were 111 lonn and begins operations. Besides the Trichinopoly and Tanjore dembers to the excited of Rs. 20.16 lakhs. 1935-36 is still feeling its way. The Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society made a net profit of Rs. 1,747 during the year. Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal condition of the people reflected in the record Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court of the progress of the co-operative movement at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and during 1935-36 was maintained during 1936-37. thirteen pulsnejudges, The existing law provides thirteen puisne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 15 High Court Judges. For steadily increased from the year 1934-35 and the administration of criminal justice there are steadily increased from the year 1908-90 and the samining request or criminal instruction amounted during the year 1908-97 to Rs. 120, 90 22 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including lakis which was about the level of 1930-31, two for agency tracts) Additional and Excepting a slight increase in the overdness under Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to arrear interest in agricultural societies, there assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then was a marked fall in overdness in all societies, there are the District Magistattes, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on 326 societies were registered during the year as by 26 District Judges, and 37 Subordinate against 211 in the previous year, a good number Judges and 141 District Munsiffs. In The Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court 195 societies was cancelled as compared with 334 consisting of two Judges and Small Cause in 1935-36. Liquidation was resorted to only Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two when all attempts proved futile to revive societies other Judges. Madras is a litticious province when all attempts proved futile to revive societies jother Judges. Madras is a littigous province citizen by supersession of committees under and the records show one sult for every 85 centers become the property of the province of the previous province of the provinc Rs. 2.80,562 from their funds on this work. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent During the year, the Registrar's scheme of recti-police force is about 27,639 including the fleation was pursued by all central banks and Malabar Special Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38,	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
REVENUE.	Rs.	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.
IV.—Taxes on Income other Tax Corporation Tax V.—Salt VII.—Land Revenue VIII.—Provincial Excise IX.—Stamps X.—Forest XI.—Registration XII.—Receipts under Motor	4,87,14,200 3,87,05,900 1,95,32,800 47,33,200 30,91,000	7.—Land Revenue 8.—Provincial Excise 9.—Stamps 10.—Porcets 11.—Registration 12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Accises 13.—Other Taxes and Duties	28,39,200 32,58,000 5,31,700 40,68,100 29,52,900 43,45,100
Vehicles Taxation	10 51 500	Dunes	
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	48,71,500 2,12,500	17.—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts	
XVII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital		arê kept 18.—Irrigation—O t h e r Revenue Expendi- ture financed from	84,38,000
Accounts are kept— Gross Receipts Deduct—W orking	1,68,21,500 44,35,000	Ordinary Revenues 19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embank-	44,78,100
Expenses XVIII,—Irrigation, Navigation,		ment and Drainage	4,36,600
Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	97,25,700	22.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	
XX.—Interest	20,14,700	23.—Appropriation for	10,11,000
XXI.—Administration of Justice	16,30,500	Reduction of Avoid- ance of Debt	7,00,000
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,53,700 6,09,100	25.—General Adminis- tration	2,85,28,500 97,87,200
XXVI.—Education	7,77,600	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	24,12,600
XXVII.—Medical	9,10,100		
XXVIII,—Public Health	2,43,700	29.—Police	1,62,31,900 40,800
XXIXAgriculture	4,09,400	아이네트 프림아프 등 등 등개	2,58,83,700
XXX,-Veterinary	67,800	38.—Medical	97,29,400 33,75,500
XXXI,—Co-operative Credit	4,38,000	40.—Agriculture	23,80,500 11,17,200
XXXII.—Industries	17,45,600	42.—Co-operative Credit	14,33,600 27,45,100
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	6,72,900	43.—Industries 45.—Broadcasting 47.—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	10,000
XXXIX,—Civil Works XL,—Receipts from	28,60,600	50.—Civil Works	1,34,46,200
Electric Schemes— Gross Receipts Deduct—Working	27,96,700	51.—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric	
Expenses	-9,33,300	Schemes	14,32,300
Net Receipts	18,68,400	54.—Famine	1,04,500

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
REVENUE—contd.	Rs.	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE, -contd	Rs.
XLIII.—Transfers from the		55.—Superannuation	
Famine Relief Fund	1,93,000	55ACommutation of	92,66,300
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,08,600	Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	(a)
XLV.—Stationery and Printing XLVI.—Miscellaneous	3,88,800 17,06,700	56.—Stationery and Printing	17,39,800 4,55,700
Total—Revenue	15,93,73,200		15,93,67,300
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus	5,900
Grand Total Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	15,93,73,200 5,900	Grand Total Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,93,73,200
Receipts.		DISPURSEMENTS. Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue—	
I.—Permanent Debt II.—Floating Debt—	1,50,00,000	68. Construction of Irriga- tion, Navigation,	
Treasury Bills Other Floating Loans	50,00,000	Embankment a n d Drainage Works	25,62,400
III.—Loans from the Central Government		72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1,32,900
O. Unfunded Debt— Special Loans		79. Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	1,18,90,700
State Provident Funds	66,79,000	81. Civil Works not charged to Revenue	18,79,700
P. Deposits and Advances-		83. Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	10,33,000
I.—Deposits bearing Interest— Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government		N. Public Debt Discharged— I.—Permanent Debt	
Commercial concerns	19,300	II.—Floating Debt— Treasury Bills	50,00,000
II.—Deposits not bearing interest—	2,24,200	III, Loans from the Central	7,00,000
Famine Relief Fund Appropriation for Reduc-	2,24,200	O. Unfunded Debt-	AND THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN
tion or Avoidance of Debt	7,00,000	Special Loans State Provident Funds	54,08,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		P. Deposits and Advances— I.—Deposits Bearing Interests— Deposits of Depreciation	
Government Presses	1,65,000 48,000	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	5,300
District Funds	4,65,05,000	II.—Deposits not Bearing	
Funds Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	2,95,00,100	Famine Relief Fund Depreciation Reserve	3,60,000
Civil Deposits	5,38,58,000	Government Presses	60,000 40,200
Other Account— Subventions from Central		General Police Fund Deposits of Local Funds District Funds	4,64,05,000
Road Fund Deposit Accounts of grants from the Central		Municipal and other Funds Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	2,96,00,100
Government for Econo- mic Development and		Civil Deposits	5,48,15,200
Improvement of Rural Areas	6,00,000	Subventions from Central Road Fund	20,00,000

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
Deposits and Advances—	Rs.	P. Deposits and Advances—	Rs.
Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian		Deposit Account of Grants from the Central Govern-	
Central Cotton		ment for Economic	
Committee	39,800	Development and	
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial		Improvement of Rural	8,36,060
Council of Agricultural		Deposit Account of the	0,00,000
Research	1,21,800	grants made by the Indian	
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle		Central Cotton	00.000
Improvements	60,500	Committee Deposit Account of the grant	39,800
Deposit Account of grant	00,000	by the Imperial Council	
from the Central Govern-		of Agricultural Research.	1,21,500
ment for the Development of Sericultural Industry.	11,200	Deposit Account of Contri- butions for Cattle	
Deposit Account of grant	11,200	Improvements	60,500
from the Central Govern-		Deposit Account of grant	
ment for the Development	60.000	from the Central Govern-	
of Handloom Industry	68,800	ment for the Development of Sericultural Industry	14,700
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Govern-		Deposit Account of grant	14,100
ment for Cottage and		from the Central Govern-	
Small Scale Woollen	7,700	ment for the Development	1,03,100
Industry	1,700	of Handloom Industry	1,03,100
from the Sugar Excise		Deposit Account of grant from the Central Govern-	
Fund	58,000	ment for Cottage and	
III.—Advances not bearing		Small Scale Woollen Industry	21,700
Interest—	04 41 500	Deposit Account of grants	21,100
Advances Repayable	34,41,500	from the Sugar Excise	
Permanent Advances	5,000	Fund	57,700
Accounts with Foreign		III.—Advances not bearing	
Governments and Indian States	8,98,000	Interest—	33,43,900
Accounts with the Govern-	0,00,000	Advances Repayable	5,000
ment of Burma		Accounts with Foreign	
Accounts with the Reserve		Governments and Indian	0.00.000
Bank IV.—Suspense—		States Accounts with the Govern-	8,98,000
Suspense Accounts	6,34,000	ment of Burma	
		Accounts with the Reserve	
Cheques and Bills	2,41,00,000	Bank	
Departmental and Similar Accounts	47,000	IV.—Suspense— Suspense Accounts	6,34,000
		Cheques and Bills	2,38,00,000
R. Loans and Advances by the		Departmental and Similar	42,000
Provincial Government— Loans to Municipalities.		Accounts	42,000
Port Funds, Cultivators,		R. Loans and Advances by the	
etc	34,54,500	Provincial Government-	
Loans to Government	1 00 000	Loans to Municipalities,	
Servanta	1,92,000	Port Funds, Cultivators, etc.	73,49,100
S. Remittances-		Loans to Governments	
Cash Remittances	3,26,34,000	Servants	2,03,000
Remittances by Bills	63,22,000	S. Remittances— Cash Remittances	3,19,84,000
Total—Receipts	23,03,95,300	Remittances by Bills	62,47,000
V.—Opening Cash Balance	1,29,55,739	Total—Disbursement V.—Closing Cash Balance	23,68,88,900 64,62,139
Grand Total	24,33,51,039	Grand Total	24,33,51,039

Governor.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, D. H. Elwin, I.C.S.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.O. (Retd.).

G. H. Cole, Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Khub Singh,

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Major R. F. Ruttledge, M.C.

Council of Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Prime Director of Fisheries, Dr. B. Sundara Raj.
Minister, (Home and Finance).

Chief Conservator of Forests T A West The Hon'ble Mr. T. Prakasam, (Revenue).

The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, (Education and Law). The Hon'ble Mr. Yakub Hassan, (Public Works). The Hon'ble Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai,

(Agriculture, Excise and Rural Development). The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ramanathan, (Public Director, Cinchona Dept., H. Wheatley. Information).

The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, (Industries and Labour). The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raman Menon, (Courts and

Prisons). The Hon'ble Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, (Local

Administration). SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S. Secretary, Finance Department, C. E. Jones, C.I.B. TOS

Local Administration Department, Secretary, Local Ad L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

I.C.S. Secretary, Public Works Department, Ramunni Menon, I.C.S. Secretary, Development Department, Rao Bahadur C. J. Paul.

Secretary, Revenue Department, B. G. Holdsworth, I,C,S. Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, C. H. Masterman, I.O.S.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Sahib P. Appu Nair.

MISCELLANROUS APPOINTMENTS Members of the Board of Revenues.

(1) J. F. Hall, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (2) C. A. Henderson, C.S.I., V.D., I.C.S. (3) F. W. Stewart, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, R. M. Statham, Inspector-General of Police, F. Sayers, C.I.E. Surgeon-General, Major General N. M. Wilson. O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S. Accountant-General, L. B. Ward.

Inspector-General of Prison, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Contractor, M.B., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Power, C.I.E. Collector of Customs, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Military Secretary, Major T.F.H. Kelly, O.B.E. Commissioner of Excise, F. W. Stewart, C.I.E. I.C.S. Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur

B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu, Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. W. Madoe; Lt. S. J. B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu.
Cuthbert; Lieut. E. T. R. Jenyns; Capt. Directors, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories T. Royds, D.Sc.; A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc. Supdt., Govt. Central Museum and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr. F.

H. Gravely. Director of Agriculture, D. Ananda Rao. Director of Industries, L. B. Green,

Chief Conservator of Forests, T. A. Whitehead. I.F.S. The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, (Public Health). Director of Veterinary Services, P. T. Saunders. O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, T. Austin. LOS.

Commissioner of Labour, T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Engineer (General, Buildings & Roads). M. O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I.C.E. Chief Engineer for Irrigation, F. M. Dowley.

M.I.C.E. Chief Engineer for Electricity, H. G. Howard. C.I.E. Sanitary Engineer to the Government, G. V. Rao

B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. Presidency Port Officer, Captain B. Gordon, R.I.N. Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, D. N. Strathie, I.C.S. Principal, Indian Medical School, Vaidvaratna

G. Srinivasamurthi, B.A.B.L., M.B.C.M. Secretary, Home Department, H. M. Hood, C.I.E., Presidents and Governors of Fort

St. George in Madras. William Gyfford 1684 Ellhu Yale 1687 Nathaniel Higginson 1692 Phomas Pitt 1698 Gulston Addison .. 1709 Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709. Edmund Montague (Acting) 1709 ٠.

William Fraser (Acting) 1709 ٠. Edward Harrison ... 1711 Joseph Collet 1716 Francis Hastings (Acting) 172n Nathaniel Elwick ... 1721 James Macrae 1725 .. ٠. George Morton Pitt 1730 ٠. .. 1735

Richard Benyon ٠. Nicholas Morse 1744 ٠. John Hinde

				93
Charles Floyer		1747	Lord Hobart Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	1872
Thomas Saunders		1750		
George Pigot		1755	Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I.	187
Robert Paik		1763	(acting).	
Charles Bourehler		1767	The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,	137
Josias DuPre		1770	G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
Alexander Wynch		1773	The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E.	1880
Lord Pigot (Suspended)		1775	Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	
George Stratton		1776	William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting)	1881
John Whitehill (Acting)		1777	The Right Hon, M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.,	188
Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart.		1778	C.I.E.	100.
John Whitehill (Acting)		1780	The Right Hon, Robert Bourke, P.C	188
Charles Smith (Acting)		1780		100
Lord Macartney, K.B		1781	Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation.)	
Governors of Ma	adras.		John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (Acting)	1890
Lord Macartney, K.B		1785	Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B	189
Alexander Davidson (Acting)		1785	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G	1896
Major-General Sir Archibald Car			Baron Ampthill, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.O.B	1900
John Hollond (Acting)	., .,	1789	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General	
Edward J. Hollond (Acting)		1790	1964)	
Major-General William Medows		1790		100
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart,		1792	Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
Lord Hobart		1794	Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1906
Major-General George Harris (1798	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,	1906
Lord Clive		1799	K.C.M.G.	
Lord William Cavendish Bentin	ok	1803	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael,	1911
		1807	Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.B., B.C.M.G. (b).	1011
William Petrie (Acting)		1807	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April.	1912
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart.			Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1912
LieutGeneral the Hon. Jol eromby.	hn Aber-	1813	(Acting).	
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot Major-General Sir Thomas Mur	nro. Bart	1820	Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.t., G.C.I.E.	1912
K.c.B. Died 6 July, 1827.				1918
Henry Sullivan Græme (Acting	· · ·	1827	G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c).	
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	•• ••	1822	Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1919
LieutGeneral Sir Frederick Ads		1832	Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1924
George Edward Russell (Acting))	1837	Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.R.	
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.		1837	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General,	
LieutGeneral the Marquess of	of Tweed-	1842	1929).	
dale, Kt., C.B.			Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	••	1848	(Acting)	1929
	Hon. Sir	1848	LieutCol, the Right Hon'ble Sir George	
Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B			Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.O.I.E., C.M.G.	-0-0
Daniel Eliott (Acting)		1854	(Acting Vicerov and Governor-General,	
Lord Harris	•• •••	1854	1934).	
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, E		1859		1934
William Ambrose Morehead (Ac		1860		1004
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G Died at Madras, 2 August, 1	1860.	1860	Lieut-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.O., G.O. I.E., C.M.G.	
William Ambrose Morehead (A		1860	Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E	1934
		1861	Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi	1986
Sir William Thomas Denison, K. (Acting Viceroy and Governo	oz cromozer.			
Sir William Thomas Denison, R. (Acting Viceroy and Governo 1863 to 1864.)		1009	Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E	198
Sir William Thomas Denison, R. (Acting Viceroy and Governo 1863 to 1864.) Edward Maltby (Acting)	•	1868	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron N	apier
Sir William Thomas Denison, K. (Acting Viceroy and Governo 1863 to 1864.) Edward Maltby (Acting) Lord Napler of Merchistoun, Et. (Acting Viceroy and Governo:	 .(a)	1868 1866	 (α) Afterwards (by creation) Baron No. of Ettrick. 	
Sir William Thomas Denison, K. (Acting Vicercy and Governo 1863 to 1864.) Edward Maltby (Acting) Lord Napler of Merchistoun, Et.	.(a) r-General,		(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron N	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEARER.
The Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthi.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.
Srimathi Rukmini Lakshmipathi.
Elected Members.

Constituency.		Names.
Madras City North		Mr. P. M. Adikesavalu Nayagar.
Madras City North-Central		Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu.
Madras City South-Central		The Hon, Mr. T. Prakasam.
Do		Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.
Madras City South		Mr. N. S. Varadachariar.
Vizagapatam Town		Mr. T. Viswanadham,
Cocanada Town		The Hon, Mr, B. Sambamurthi.
Bezwada cum Masulipatam Towns		Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
Guntur cum Tenali Towns		Mr. Konda Venkatappayya.
Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Towns		Mr. V. Bhuyaraghaya Ayyangar,
Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Towns		Mr. P. Ratnavelu Tevar.
Madura Town		Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Avvar.
Tinnevely cum Palamcottah Towns		Mr. K. P. Yegneswara Sarma.
Coimbatore Town		Mr. P. Subbiah Mudaliyar.
Salem Town		Mr. V. R. Perumal Chetti.
Tekkali		Mr. P. Svamasundara Rao.
Chicacole		Mr. C. Narasimham.
Do		Mr. S. Guruvulu.
Bobbili		The Hon, Mr. V. V. Giri.
Palakonda		Mr. Y. V. Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo.
Vizianagram		Mr. Alluri Jogi Naidu
Do		Mr. P. L. Narasimharaju.
Sarvasiddhi		Mr. D. L. Narasimharaju.
Viravalli		Mr. D. Venkataramaswami.
Vizagapatam		Mr. V. J. Gupta.
Rajahmundry		Mr. B. Raja Rao.
Do		Mr. K. Veeraraghayaswami Naidu.
		Mr. K. Venkata Rao.
До		Mr. P. Lakshmanaswami
Casamada		Mr. M. Pallamraju.
Do	44.4.1	Mr. B. S. Murti.
Tillama		Mr. M. Bapineedu.
De		Mr. G. Venkanna.
Dhimavanan	••	Mr. G. Vensanna. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
Vanaganus		Mr. G. Venkatareddi.
0		Raja of Challapalli.
Da		Mr. Vemula Kurmavya.
Do		Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasives Prasad Bahadur Manne Sultan Garu. Mr. K. Venkatanarayana Rao.

	Const	ituency.				Names.	
						Mr. A. Ramireddi.	
,						Mr. K. Venkatareddi.	
٠.							
	٠		• •	• •			
					٠.,	Mr. B. Venkatanarayana Reddi.	
						Mr. K. Shanmugam.	
						Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya.	
	• • •	• •	•••	• •			
			••			Mr. N. Ranga Reddi.	
						Mr. K. Koti Reddi.	
			٠.,	٠	1.1	Mr. R. Venkatappa Naidu.	
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(No	rth Ar	cot)					
alai							
						Mr. S. Chidambara Ayyar.	
						Mr. R. Ponnusami Pillai.	
			`				
						Mr. K. Sitharama Reddiar.	
						Mr. A. Subrahmanian.	
				•••		The Hon. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami I	Pillal
						Mr V Nadimuthu Pillai	
:						Mr. M. Marimuthu.	
	ie	le	le (North Arcot)	t	(North Arcot)	(North Arcot)	Mr. A. Ramireddi. Mr. K. Venkatareddi. Mr. K. Chandramouli. Mr. P. Buchappa Naidu. Mr. R. Shanmugam. Mr. V. Venkatasubbalya. Mr. B. Venkatasubalya. Mr. B. Perumalia Naidu. Mr. N. Ranga Reddi. Mr. B. Perumalia Naidu. Mr. N. Ranga Reddi. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. Mr. K. Subba Rao. Mr. E. Nagapya. Mr. K. Subba Rao. Mr. D. Kadirappa. Mr. R. Venkatappa Naidu. Mr. C. Obl Reddi. Mr. G. Obladia Rao. Mr. B. Nagappa. Mr. B. Nagappa. Mr. B. Nagappa. Mr. B. Nagappa. Mr. B. Ramakrishna Reddi. Mr. K. Varadachari. Mr. B. B. Ramakrishna Raju. Mr. M. Doralkannu. Mr. M. Doralkannu. Mr. N. B. Ramakrishna Reddi. Mr. K. Shayam Ayyangar. Mr. F. Schnivasa Ayyar. Mr. R. Shayam Ayyangar. Mr. F. Schnivasa Ayyar. Mr. M. Dokasukannu. Mr. D. Ramalinga Reddi. Mr. A. B. Bahadu M. Ghimathambi Raja. Mr. P. Natesa aludaliyar. Mr. M. B. Bahada Madaliyar. Mr. M. B. Ramakrishna Reddi. Mr. A. B. Bahadu M. Ghimathambi Raja. Mr. J. Adimoolam.

	Constituer	cy.			Names,
Kumbakonam					Mr. P. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Mayavaram			11		The Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan.
Mannargudi					Mr. A. Vedaratnam Pillai.
Do					Mr. K. Kolandavelu Nainar.
Negapatam			· · ·		Mr. A. M. P. Subbaraya Chettiyar.
Trichinopoly			٠		Mr. K. Periasami Kavandar.
Do	i			1.0	Mr. N. Halasyam Ayyar.
Musiri					Mr. St. P. Marimuthu Pillai.
Ariyalur					Mr. B. Venkatachalam Pillai.
Do					Mr. R. Maruthai.
Dindigul					Mr. K. Kuppusami Ayyar.
Palni					Mr. R. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Do					Mr. K. Balakrishna Kudumban.
Periyakulam					Mr. K. Saktivadivelu Kavandar.
Tirumangalam					Mr. A. K. A. Ramachandra Reddiyar,
Melur					Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi.
Srivilliputtur					Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja,
Sattur					Mr. Kamaraja Nadar,
Do					Mr. R. S. Manikkam,
Ramnad					Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar.
Tiruppattur (Ramn	ad)				Mr. V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiar,
Sivaganga					Mr. Muthu Kr. Ar. Kr. Arunachalam Chetti
Tuticorin				1	Mr. A, R. A, S. Duraisami Nadar.
Koilpatti				1	Mr. L. S. Karayalar.
Do				1	Wr. Pal Chinnamuthu.
Sermadevi			·	8	Srimati Lakshmi Ammal.
Tinnevelly				2	fr. T. S. Chokkalingam Pillai.
Pollachi					fr. Palanisami Kavandar,
Do				A	Ir. Krishna Kudumban.
Palladam				1	fr. K. S. Ramaswami Kayandar.
Erode					fr. K. S. Periaswami Kayandar.
					fr. Venaudaya Kavandar.
Gobichettipalayam.				- 1	ir. Venaudaya Kavandar. Ir. K. N. Nanjappa Kavandar.
Do					ir. R. N. Nanjappa Kavanuar, Ir. D. Sreenivasaier,
				- 1	fr. V. C. Palaniswami Kayandar.
			•		
		••	•		ir, H. B. Ari Gowder, ir, P. T. Venkatachari,
m			••		r, M. G. Natesa Chetti,
		••			he Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Omalur			•••		r. K. A. Nachiappa Kavandar.
Namakkal			••	М	r. N. Nagaraja Ayyangar.
D ₀ ,				М	r. M. P. Periasami.
Salem				м	r. S. C. Venkatappa Chetthar.
Coondapoor					r, A. Balakrishna Shetty.
Do					r. K. Ishwara.
		See		M	r. K. Ishwara,

,	Constituency	•		Names.
Puttur				Mr. K. R. Karant.
Mangalore				Mr. B. Venkataraya Baliga.
Chirakkal				Mr. P. Madhavan,
Kottayam				Mr. M. P. Damodaran,
Malappuram				Mr. A. Karunakara Menon.
Do.				Mr E. P. Kannan.
Calicut	44.0	:		Dr. A. Chandu.
Kurumbranad				Mr. C. K. Govindan Nayar,
Palghat				Mr. R. V. Raghava Menon,
Ponnani				The Hon, Mr. K. Raman Menon.
Madras City				Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Calicut cum Cann	anore cum Tell	icherry T	owns	Hajee P. I. Kunhammad Kutty Sahib Bahadur.
Vizagapatam cum				Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur.
West Godavari ca				Mahaboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Guntur				Shaik Muhammad Lalian Sahib Bahadur.
Nellore				Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib Bahadur.
Cuddapah				S. Ghouse Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
Kurnool				K. Abdur Rahiman Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Bellary				D. Abdur Rawoof Sahib Bahadur.
Anantapur				Muhammad Rahmatullah Sahib Bahadur
Chittoor				The Hon, Mr. Yakub Hassan.
Chingleput cum S	south Arcot		54 1	Basheer Ahmed Saiyed Sahib Bahadur.
North Arcot	••			Mr. M. Ahmed Badshah Saheb.
Tanjore	••		•	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Markair Sahib Bahadur.
Trichinopoly			•	Khan Bahadur P. Kalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
Madura		•	•	K. S. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Rowther Sahib Bahadur,
Ramnad	,	· · ·		Saiyed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Tinnevelly	••	•	•	V. S. T. Shaik Mansoor Tharaganar Sahib Bahadur.
Salem cum Coim	batore cum the	Nilgiris	•	Khan Sahib K. A. Shaik Dawood Sahib Baha- dur.
Chirakkal	••		• •	Arakal Sultan Abdur Rahiman Ali Raja Sahib Bahadur.
Kottayam				Arinhal Karuvante Valappil Kadirkutty Sahib Bahadur,
Calicut	••	••	•	Puthiya Maliyakkal Saiyed Ahamad Jeffiri Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur,
Malappuram				Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Sahib Bahadur.
Do.				Kalladi Unikammu Sahib Bahadur.
Palghat				Mukkanaparambu Sheik Rowthan Sahib Bahadur.
Do,				Pallimanayalil Moideenkutty Sahib Bahadur.

Constituency.	Names.
Puttur	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schamnad Sahii Bahadur,
Mangalore	Hajee Saiyed Hussain Sahib Bahadur,
Madras City	Srimathi Rukmani Lakshmipathi.
Ellore Town	Srimathi Gamdham Ammanna Raja.
Tellicherry cum Calicut Towns	Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma.
Cuddalore	Srimathi Anjalai Ammal.
Bellary	Srimathi N. Lakshmi Devamma.
Dindigul	Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal.
Madras City.	Mrs. Khadija Yakub Hassan,
Tinnevelley cum Palamcottah cum Tuticorli	Mrs. Jebamony Masilamony.
towns.	Mr. E. H. M. Bower, I.S.O.
Anglo-Indian	as mas mas n
Do	
Zanopani II	Mr. G. B. Reade.
Do	line a security
Northern Circars	** D D **
Guntur cum Nellore	ar a n · n
Central districts	1 2 2 2 2
Madras cum Chingleput	land the second
South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cun Coimbatore.	
Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad	Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannirselvam,
Tinnevelly	Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria,
West Coast	Mr. C. J. Varkey.
Backward Tribal	Mr. P. Pedda Padalu.
European Commerce	Sir William Owen Wright.
Do	Mr. G. L. Orchard.
Do	Mr. John Mackenzie Smith.
Madras Planters	Mr. William Kenneth Macaulay Langley.
The Southern India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. T. T. Krishnamacharjar.
The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association	Mr. Kumarararja M. A., Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.
Northern Landholders I	Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Chemudu.
Do. II	Sri Raja Meka Venkataramiah Appa Rao Bahs- dur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Northern Central Landholders	Mr. G. Krishna Rao.
그렇게 하는 그 중에도 맛있게 된다는 이 모양된다가 되는 것이 되었다. 이 모양 나는 것이	Mr. K. S. Saptharishi Reddiyar.
Southern Landholders	Mr. T. V. Kandasami Nayakar Kamarai Pandiya Nayakar, Zamindar of Bodinayak- kanur.
West Coast Landholders	Mr. R. M. Palat.
Railway Trade Union	Mr. G. Krishnamurthi,
Textile Workers Trade Union	Mr. G. Chelvapathi Chetti.
Textile Workers	Mr. N. G. Ramaswami Nayudu,
The Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (ex- cluding textile and railway labour).	
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.	Mr. Subba Rao Karunakaram.
West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory	Mr. V. V. Narasimham.
Labour.	
Labour. University	The Hon, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Constituency.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Nayudu.

	Constitu	denoy.			17.	Names.	
Madras City						Mr. K. Venkatasami Nayudu.	
Do			٠		٠.,	The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.	
Vizagapatam		•••	٠,٠		٠	Mr. N. Venkatachalamaji.	
Do.						Mr. V. V. Jogayya Pantulu.	
Do.					٠,	Mr. P. Veerabhadraswami,	
East Godavari						Mr. N. Subba Raju,	
Do.						Mr. D. Sriramamurti	
Do.						Mr. L. Subba Rao.	
West Godavari						Mr. P. Peddiraju.	
Do.	·					Mr. V. Gangaraju alias Gangayya,	
Kistna						Mr. B. Narayanaswami Nayudu,	
Do						Mr. K. Poorna Mallikarjunudu,	
Guntur			.,		٠	Mr. V. Venkatapunnayya.	
Nellore						Mr. L. Subbarami Reddi.	
Cuddapah				٠,.		Rao Bahadur V. Vasanta Rao.	
Anantapur						Mr. M. Narayana Rao.	
Bellary			1.2		٠	Mr. B. Bheema Rao.	
Kurnool					٠.,	Mr. N. Sankara Reddi.	
Chingleput						Rao Bahadur K. Daivasigamani Mudaliyar	
Chittoor				.,		Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi.	
North Arcot						Mr. C. Perumalswami Reddiyar.	
South Arcot			. ••	• • •	••	Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyanagar.	
Tanjore						Mr. S. A. S. R. M. Ramanatham Chettiyar.	
Do						Mr. N. R. Samiappa Muddaliyar,	
Do		• • •				Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.	
Crichinopoly						Mr. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	
Madura						Rao Saheb A. S. Alaganan Chettiyar	
Ramnad						Mr. A. Rengasami Ayyangar.	
Do						Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	
Finnevelly						Mr. M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.	
Balom						Mr. S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar.	

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-contd.

Const	tituency.		Names.		
Coimbatore cum the Ni	lgiris			Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.	
Malabar Do	· :: · ::			Mr. K. Madhava Menon. Mr. M. Narayana Menon.	
South Kanara	· . · ·			Mr. D. M. Hegde.	
Madras North				Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.	
Madras North Central				Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Sahib Bahadur.	
Madras South Central	,			Khan Bahadur Moulvi Gulam Jilani Quraish Sahib Bahadur.	
Do.				Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marakkaya Sahib Bahadur.	
Madras South				S. K. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	
Madras West Coast				Chowwakkaran Pazhukkatha Mammu Keji Sahib Bahadur,	
Do		147		Khan Bahadur Thayyilekandi Makkathil Moid Sahib Bahadur.	
European			٠	Mr. D. M. Reid.	
Indian Christian			٠.,	Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan,	
Do				Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.	
Do				Mr. Jerome Saldanha,	

Nominated Members.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H. Mrs. H. S. Hensman. Rao Bahadur M. Raman. Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan. Dr. P. J. Thomas.

Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E. Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E., D. Litt. The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.

The Bengal Presidency.

Chittagong Divisions. dency is 82 955 square miles, with a population of 51,087,338. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The relationship with the toverlament of India. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent, are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent. of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 According to the recurs of the consists of the 10,698,384 persons or 20.7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1936 is estimated at 2,180,800 acres against 1,917,500 in 1935. Bengal is the most important rice-producing 87 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presi- 1936-37.

The Presidency of Bengal comprises the idency is devoted to its production. Other crops Brardwan and Presidency Divisions, the district include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar of Darjeeling and the Rajshahl, Dacca and continuous Divisions. The area of the Presidence is produced both from the sugar-care and from Chitagong Divisions. consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1933 was 209,688 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

> Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpalguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the triparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

> There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal.

The trade of Bengal during 1936-37 showed an improvement over the previous year owing to the gradual lifting of the world-wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs. 1,23.57 crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,32.01 crores in 1936-37. Imports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 37.74 crores in 1935-36 to private merchandise locreased from Rs. 61.76 crores in 1936-37, while exports of private merchandise locreased from Rs. 61.22 area in Northern India, and it is computed that crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 69,94 crores in

Statement showing the trade of Calculta & Bengal separately during 1934-35. 1935-36 & 1936-37,

	1934	-35,	1985	i-36.	1936–37,		
	Calcutta.	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Bengal,	Calcutta.	Bengal,	
	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores					
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex: treasure)	1,19.20	1,29.73	1,23.57	1,32.02	1,32.01	1,41.14	
Imports—Private Mer- chandlse—Foreign trade	35.32	36.15	37.74	38.63	34.76	35.76	
Exports—Private Mer- chandise—Foreign trade	57.80	62.72	61.22	66.40	69.94	75.87	

Administration.

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bongal the Province was raised from the status of a date of the Province translated from the status of a date of the Province translated from the status of a manufacture of the Province translated and important of the Province translated with the Production of the State of the State of the Province with the Production of the State of the tion of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi,

members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects". and three charge of the "reserved subjects", and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his answerance to a whony elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Covernment

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district.
The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Govrnment. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils, Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court wille the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. Courts or the various classes of Anguistroes.

On its appealate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presi-dency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England. In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

hodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner garding roads, bridges, etc.

under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government | of municipalities were increased and the elective was reconstituted, certain of the departments [ranchise was extended. Bengal Act III obling placed under the control of Ministers [1834 was repeated by A of ΔX^{*} of 1922 by which below the terms of the terms of the terms of the second property of the terms of the being placed under the control of aninsters (1884 was repeased by Act Av of 1902 by White appointed from among elected members of the material changes have been introduced, e.g., Legislative Council. There are normally four the franchise of the electors have been further the franchise of the electors have been entranchised, the widened, women have been entranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Com-missioner has been extended from three to four missioner has been expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers. vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for tha working classes, the holding of industrial, sanita-ry and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large nowers in regard to the water sunniv and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1800, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers. all elected by the Corporation. The appoint. ment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insant, tary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispen-saries. The Act also empowers Government saries. to create out of the members of the union boards. village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency and up to March 1934 over 4,737. Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries,

The Public Works Department deals with By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent questions regarding the construction and amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal maintenance of public buildings and also rese regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects,

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

N. B .- Under the New Constitution. present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works.

Morino

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of em-bankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him or the imperial Folice Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Baishahl range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch, Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct under a Superintendent. charges. each The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintandents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahl where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs,

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The Railway Department deals with questions) for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported pensines in Cacatas, 1.1 or which are supported by the Government and 850,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9.083,248.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for ··· calcutus (or which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers In secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular : also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary Dacca, two medical college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provingilar response to the boards. cial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madras as at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. Collego, the Assamillah Sohool of Brgineering, Dacea, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries, A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are

The municipalities are required to expend a number of Additional or Second Inspector and certain proportion of their ordinary income on Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Educaeducation. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency :-RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institution	ons. Scholars.
Universities		2 1,832
Arts Colleges		3 24,518
Professional Colleges	1	
High Schools	1,18	8 295,449
Middle Schools	1,88	3 172,556
Primary Schools	44,59	6 1,917,419
Special Schools	2,56	7 119,580
RECOGNISED INST	TUTIONS FO	
Arts Colleges		6 705
Professional Colleges		3 . 77
High Schools	8	
Middle Schools	9	
Primary Schools	17,64	4 508,925
Special Schools	4	7 3,468
UNRECOGNIS	ED SCHOOLS.	
Males	1.06	9 49,974
Females	28	

The Department is administered by a The Education of Europeans is mainly con-Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an ducted by private agency, assisted by Govern-

tion according to the requirements of the several tion according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlcalled Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Mauvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Daces established in 1857 and 1921, respectively controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Daces (Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University of Bangal), the Vileo-Channellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacco University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining advanced teaching for which surpose its munova advanced teaching for which surpose its munova. advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

Director of runne insertence, assisted by an duteen by private agency, assisted by Govern-Assistant Director, a special office appointed ment grants. Government however maintain temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muham-a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, madan Education and a Director of Physical a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, Education. Each division is in charge of a and attached to the latter a Training College Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal is now looking forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position. This improvement is a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to allevinte Sengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she is better off to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 51 lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs. 42 lakis annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs. 33 lakis by cancelling the province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The revised estimates for the same year as presented, along with the Budget for 1938-39, showed, a however, an lupprovement of Rs. 53 takhs over the original estimates. Despite this improvement the Budget for 1938-39 has again shown a deficit of Rs. 11 lakhs.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1938-39.

	The f	igures are in	Thousands of Rs.		
Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	Heads of Revenue,	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-33.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Customs	2.23.00	2.39.50	Other Taxes and Dutles.	36.49	20.49
Taxes on Income		25,60	Subsidised Companies	41	18
Salt	59	61	Irrigation. Navigation.		
Land Revenue	3,51,85	3,50,70	Embankment and		
Provincial Excise	1,37,00	1,50,00	Drainage Works for		
Stamps		2,90,00	which Capital Accounts		
Forest	18,23	19,36	are kept	- 87	-2,81
Registration Motor		24,00	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dra-		- 1
Vehicles-Taxation Acts	20.31	20,76	inage Works for which		

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1988-39.

		THOUGHT	2 are in Tim	rusanus of mupees.		
	Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Estimate	[The Control of the	nctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	no Capital Accounts are			State Provident Fund	66.65	66.50
	kept		3,11	Famine Relief Fund	00,00	00,00
	Interest	# an	30,98	Deposits not bearing	•	
	Administration of Justice.		15,04	interest-		
	Jails and Convict Settle-		10,02	Fund for Economic Deve-		
			6,94	lopment and improve-		
8				ment of rural areas	6,72	Nil.
	Police		8,00	Depreciation Reserve		
	Ports and Pilotage		$_{1,29}$	Fund for Government		
	Education		15,81	presses	1,04	85
	Medical		9,53	Deposits of Local Funds-		
	Public Health		5,13	District Funds	1,70,00	1,68,00
	Agriculture	1,43	3,49	Other Funds	87,44	86,10
	Veterinary	1.31	1,41	Civil Deposits	6,17,64	£5,95,30
	Co-operation		5,36			11,58
	Industries	10.01	14,56	Advances	13,75	12,65
	Miscellaneous Depart-		12,00	Accounts with the Govern-		
	ments	1.76	1,85	ment of Burma Accounts with Reserve	• •	3,00
	-4 43 999 7	28,68	34,16	70		
	Receipts in aid of Super-	40,00	04,10		8,00	1,50
			3,08	Loans and Advances by	0,00	7,13,07
				the Provincial Govern-		
	Stationery and Printing		5,12	ments	27,24	10.01
	Miscellaneous		9,43			13,91
	Extraordinary receipts	. 85	. 5	Total Receipts 1	0,32,46	16,72,96
				Opening Balance	97,78	1,90,84
	Total Revenue receipts	13,12,73	12,55,03	_		
				Grand Total 1	1,30,24	18,63,80
		1	and the state of	The second secon		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1938-39.

		The figu	res are in T	housands of Rupees.			
	Heads of Expenditure.	anctioned Estimate	Sanctioned	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	
ř.		Rs.	Rs.	Jails and Con	Rs.	Rs.	
	Salt		2			John Addition	
	Land Revenue	37,70	32,40	Settlements	44,49		
	Provincial Excise		20,73	Ports and Pilotage	2,27,69	2,25,55 6.13	
				Scientific Departments	5,56	80	
	Stamps		4,84	Education.—General	1,26,68	1,42,66	
	Forest		17,16	Angle Ind	1,20,00	1,42,00	
	Registration		18,99	and European	11,02	11,25	
	Charges on account o	t		Medical	54.45	58,92	
	Motor Vehicles Taxation		4,50	Public Health	33,98	46,71	
	Other Taxes and Duties	43	9,50	Agriculture	11,74	16,27	
	Interest on works for which	h ao	30	Veterinary	5,43	5,59	
	Capital accounts are ker		22,70	Co-operation	13,94	14,74	
	Other Revenue expenditur			Industries	16,69	20,64	
	financed from Ordinar			Miscellaneous Departme	nts. 5,38	5,44	
		16,21	20,86	Famine Relief	2,00	1,46,75 2,00	
	Other Revenue Expenditus			Superannuation Allowar	ices 2,00	2,00	
	financed from Famir	10		and Pensions	90,88	95.83	
	Relief Fund			Stationery and Printing	22,18	21,84	
	Construction of Irrigation	1.			27,07	18,22	
	Navigation, Embankmer	ıt		Commutation of Pensi	ons	10.00	
	and Drainage works .	. 4	-4	financed from Ordin Revenues		11.00	
	Interest on Debts and other			Revenues	3.00	11,00	
0	Obligations	7,55	15,42	m + 1 m	10 01 05	10 04 08	
8	General Administration .	1,53,08	1,75,98	Total Revenue Expendit	ure 12,21,05	10,29,27	
	Administration of Justice.	. 1,03,89	1,02,78		1.00		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1938-39-contd. The figures are in Thousands of Rs.

	Heads of Expenditure. E	nctioned stimate .937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Estimate 1938-39.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	Construction of Irrigation,			Deposits of Local Fund	S	
	Navigation, Embank-				1,65,00	1,65,00
	ment and Drainage			Other Funds	. 85,90	86,70
	works not charged to			Civil Deposits	1 6,04,76	5.83,10
	Revenue	3,70	50	Other Accounts		38,37
	Civil works not				13,79	12,59
	charged to Revenue			Accounts with th		
	Commuted value of pension			Government o	Ĭ.	
	(not charged to revenue)	8,60	- 2,48			3,00
				Accounts with Reserv	e ·	
	State Provident Fund	45,00	55,00	Bank		2,80
	Famine Relief Fund			Suspense Loans and Advance	. 8,40	7,11,07
	Subvention from the Road					
		22,23				00.10
	Development Fund	22,23		Governments .	. 24,74	22,16
. 3	Fund for economic develop-			Total expenditure .	0.00.00	16,88,82
	ment and improvement			Louis expendience .	. 0,02,20	10,00,02
	of rural areas	9,59		Closing balances .	1 27 06	1,74,98
	Depreciation Reserve Fund			Crosing barances .	. 1,01,00	1,14,00
	for Government presses	57	47	GRAND TOTAL .	11.00.01	10.00.00
			***	GRAND TOTAL .	. 11,30,24	18,63,80
	General Police Fund		1			
			Adminis	tration.		

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency The Right Hon, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.

PERSONAL STAFF.

- Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L. G. Pinnell, r.a.s
- Assit. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, R. J. Pringle, I.C.S.
- Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
- Honorary Physician, Lt.-Col. E. H. Vere-Hodge, I.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Medical College. Calcutta.
- Honorary Surgeon, Major J. C. Drummond, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling.
- Aides-de-Camp :- Lt. H. C. McGildowny, The Irish Guards. (On leave.)
- Lt. J. A. Hopwood, The Black Watch,
- Lt. Low Ardee, Grenadier Guards.
- Lt. P. H. W. Brind, The Dorsetshire Regiment.
- Hony. Aides-de-Camp :- Captain C. R. Bluett, R.I.N., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department.
- Lieut.-Col. W. R. Elliot, M.C., Commanding the Calcutta Scottish.
- Lieut.-Col. G. I. Maitland-Heriot. M.C., Commanding, The Calcutta Light Horse.
- Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh. Hudson's Horse.
- Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, M.B.E., late Subedar Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles,

- Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard:—Major T. M. Lunham, Poona Horse Victoria's Queen Cavalry), (17th Own Superintendent, H. E. Governor's Estate:-E. F. Watson, O.B.E., A.M. I.M.E.
 - COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huo. Minister in charge of the Education Department.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Minister in charge of the Finance Department.
- The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., Minister in charge of the Home Department.
- The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt., Minister in charge of the Revenue Department, ne Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca, Minister in charge of the
- Department of Agriculture and Industries. The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, of Kassimbazar, Minister in charge of the Depart-
- ment of Communication and Works. The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Minister in charge of the Department of Com-
- merce and Labour. The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, Minister in charge of the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut. Minister in charge of the Forest and Excise Department.
- Hony, Indian Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur The Hon'ble Mr. Mukunda Behary Minister in charge of the Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department.

ADMINISTRATION—contd.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home Department, G. P. Hogg, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1.C.S.

Additional Secretary, HomeDept., J.R., Blair, I.G.S. Deputy Secretary, Home Department and Press Officer 3.O. M. Martin, C.I.R., I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department and Secretary, Forest and Excise Department, S. Basu, I.C.S. Secretary, Finance Department, D. Gladding, C.I.B., I.C.S.

Secretary, Legislative Department, H. D. Benjamin, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, E. W. Holland, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, H. S. E. Stevens, 1.0.S. Secretary, Department of Public Health and

L.S. G., G. S. Dutt, 1.0.S. Secretary, Judicial Department, N. G. A. Edgley,

1.c.s., Bar-at-Law. Secretary, Education Department, T. M. Dow.

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works, S. K. Halder, 1.0.8,

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue-F. A. Sachse, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1.C.S. Director of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottom-ley, B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., I.E.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S. Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Farmer, I. P. Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson.

C.I.E. Surgeon-General, Major-General D. P. Goil, F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (Officiating) .. I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, G. N. Bower, B.A., Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D. Macpherson, L.C.H.

Accountant-General, S. C. Das Gupta.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerii. Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Sukumar Chaturji, M.A., M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, M. Carbury, M.A., B.Sc.,

D.B.O., M.O. Director of Industries, S. C. Mitter, B.Sc.

(Eng.).

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I.M.S.

Superintendent, Royal Bolanic Garden, Calcutta. C. C. Calder.

Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labour, R. L. Walker, 1.0.8.

Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E., I.E.S.

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens. Kalipada Biswas.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL. Prodouble T. Wallidge.

rederick J. Hainday		1854
John P. Grant		1859
Cecil Beadon	٠	1862
William Grey		1867
George Campbell		1871
		1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, c.s.i	٠.,	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offig.)		1879
A. Rivers Thompson, c.s.i., c.i.e.	,·	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (Officiating)		1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.O.S.I., C.I.E.		1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.		1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, R.C.S.I. (Offig.)	٠	1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. 1895 Retired 6th April 1898.

Charles Cecil Stevens, c.s.r. (Offig.) 1897 Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. 1898 Died, 21st November 1902. J. A. Bourdillon, c.s.i. (Officiating) 1902 Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. .. 1903

Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offig.) 1906 F. A. Slacke (Officiating) .. 1906 Sir E. N. Baker, R.C.S.L. 1908 Retired 21st September 1911. The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship. GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT

WILLIAM IN BENGAL. The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. 1912 The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldashay. G.C.I.E. 1922 The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,

G.C.I.B. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., 1932 G.C.B., G.C.I.E. . ٠. •• The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M. C. 1987

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E. DEPUTY SPRAKER

Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhury, Bar-at-Law.

Elected Members

Name of Members,		Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu		Calcutta North.
Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu		Calcutta East,
Mr. Probhudoyal Himatsinha		Calcutta West,
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta		Calcutta Central,
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta		Calcutta South Central.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose		Calcutta South.
Mr. Barada Prosanna Pain	· · [Hooghly cum Howroh Municipal,
Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami		Burdwan Division North Municipal.
Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury		24-Parganas Municipal.
Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyai, Ph. D. (Lond.)		Presidency Division Municipal.
Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra		North Bengal Municipal,
Mr. Birendra Nath Mazumdar		East Bengal Municipal.
Maharaja Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab		Burdwan Central,
Babu Adwaita Kumar Maji		Do
Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerice		Burdwan North-West.
Mr. Banku Behari Mandal		Do.
Dr. Sharat Chandra Mukherii		Birbhum.
Babu Debendra Nath Duss		Do.
Srijut Ashutosh Mullick		Bankura West,
Srijut Manindra Bhusan Sinha		Do.
Mr. Kamalkrishna Ray		Bankura East.
Mr. Debendra Lali Khan		Midnapore Central,
Mr. Krishna Prasad Mondal		Do.
Dalas Wildard Dati Dass		Jhargram cum Ghatal.
Babu Harendra Dolui		Do.
Mr. Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik.		Midnapore East.
Mr. Iswar Chandra Mal		Midnapore South-West,
10 No. 1 To a . 1 to 11	• • •	Midnapore South-West.
0.11.1.0 - 11.0		Hooghly North-East.
		Do.
		Hooghly South-West.
	**	
	•••	Howrah.
		Do.
Mrs. Trans Observation No. No.	** [24-Parganas South-East,
Mr. D. Donaell		Do.
the Applical Ober Ton The		24-Parganas North-West.
Do by Transmade Object v		Do.
Dalou Yalishad Wassan 21		Nadia.
Dadu Laksumi Narayan Biswas	••	Do.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M.A., B.L	. Murshidabad,
Mr. Kirit Bhusan Das	Do.
Babu Atul Krishna Ghose	1 1.1
Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas	
Babu Nagendra Nath Sen, B.L.	
Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L.	1
Babu Patiram Ray	1 2 2
Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee	
Mr. Atul Chandra Kumar	1
Mr. Tarinicharan Pramanik	
n i n n i n i n i n i n i n i n i n i n	
No. Observe Decred Decres	
New Witchistor Words Trans. dog	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jalpaiguri cum Siliguri.
Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat	Do.
Babu Upendranath Barman	Do.
Mr. Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Rangpur.
Babu Kshetra Nath Singha	Do.
fr. Puspajit Barma	Do.
fr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty	Bogra cum Pabna.
Babu Madhu Sudan Sarkar, B.L	Do.
Babu Monoranjan Bannerjee	Dacca East,
Ir, Dhananjoy Roy	Do.
Ir, Kiron Sankar Roy Chowdhury	Dacca West,
fr, Charu Chandra Roy, B.L	Mymensingh West.
fr. Amrita Lal Mondal	Do.
fr. Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury, B.L	Mymensingh East,
fr. Mono Mohan Das	Do.
labu Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur.
fr. Birat Chandra Mandal	Do.
fr. Promatha Ranjan Thakur, M.A., BAR-AT-	
LAW	Do.
Ir. Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Bakarganj South-West.
fr. Upendra Nath Edbar, M.A., B.L	Do.
fr. Jogendra Nath Mondal	Bakarganj North-East,
fr. Dhirendra Nath Datta	Tippera.
abu Jagat Chandra Mandal, B.L	Do.
r, Harendra Kumar Sur, B.L	Noakhali.
r, Mahlm Chandra Das, B.L	Chittagong,
r. Dambar Singh Gurung	Darjeeling.
Vacant)	Calcutta North,
ir, M. A. H. Ispahani	Calcutta South.
fr. K. Nooruddin	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal,
aulvi Md. Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal.
r. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.A. (Oxon and Cal- cutta), B. Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW	24-Parganas Municipal.
awah K. Habibullah Bahadur	Dacca Municipal.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Moulvi Abul Hashim, B.L	Burdwan.
Maulvi Md. Abdur Rasheed	Birbhum,
Mr. Mahammad Siddique Syed	Bankura,
Khan Bahadur Alfaz-ud-din Ahmed, M.A	Midnapore,
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly,
Mr. Abdur Rouf	Howrah.
Mr. Jasimuddin Ahmed	24-Parganas South,
Mr. Quara Hossain Yousuff Mirza	24-Parganas Central,
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas North-East,
Mr. M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia.
Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur.
Maulvi Aftab Hosain Joarder	Nadia East.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul	
Huq, C.I.E	Nadia West.
Maulvi Abdul Bari, M.A., B.L	Berhampore.
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South-West.
Mr. M. Farhat Reza Chowdhury	Jangipur.
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar.
Maulvi Waliar Rahman	Jessore Rast.
Moulvi Serajul Islam, B.L	Bongaon,
Khan Sahib Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri .	
Mr. Abdul Hakeem, M.A., B.L	
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	
Mr. Mostagawsal Huque Syed	Bagerhat.
Mr. Ashrafali Khan Chaudhuri, BAR-AT-LAW . Maulyi Maniruddin Akhand, B.L	1
	Rajshahi North.
	Rajshahi South.
	Rajshahi Central,
	Balurghat,
	Thakurgaon.
	Dinajpur Central East.
Khan Bahadur Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinajpur Central West.
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Jalpaiguri cum Darjecling.
Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahaman	Nilphamari,
Haji Safiruddin Ahmed	Rangpur North,
Mr. Shah Abdur Rauf, B.L	Rangpur South
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North,
	Kurigaon South,
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar, B.L	Gaibandha North,
Mr. Ahamed Hossain, B.A. (Alig.), B.L	Galbandha South.
Maulvi Rajib Uddin Tarafder	Bogra East,
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South.
Dr. Mafiz Uddin Ahmed, M.B	Bogra North.
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali.,	Bogra West,
그는 사람들이 얼마나 가장 아름다면 하는 것이 하는 이 사람들이 얼마나 가장이 되었다.	Pabna East.
Mr. A. M. Abdul Hamid	Pabna West.

Name of Members.

Mr. Abdur Raschid Mahmood ...

Name of Constituency,

mi. Abdul madema mammood	• • •	persigani ponen.
Mr. Abdullah-Al-Mahmood, M.A., B.L		Serajganj North.
Mr. Md. Barat Ali		Serajganj Central.
Mr. Z. A. Choudhury		Malda North.
Moulvi Idris Ahammad Mia, B.A		Malda South.
Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin		Narayanganj South.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz		Narayangani East.
Mr. Syed Abdul Salim		Narayanganj North.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Hakim Vikramp	ur	Munshigani.
Mr. Rezaur Rahman Khan, B.L.		Dacca South Central.
Maulvi Aulad Kossain Khan		Manikganj East.
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas		Manikganj West.
Maulvi Mahammad Abdus Shahoed		Dacca North Central,
Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafiz		Dacca Central,
Mr. Fazlar Rahaman Muktear		Jamalpur East.
Mr. Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan		Jamalpur North.
Mr. Giasuddin Ahamed		Jamalpur West.
Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.A., B.L		Jamalpur cum Muktagach
Maulvi Abdul Majid		Mymensingh North,
Moulvi Abdul Wahed		Mymensingh East.
Moulana Shamsul Huda		Mymensingh South.
Maulvi Abdul Hakim		Mymensingh West.
Moulvi Masud Ali Khan Panni	[Tangail South.
Moulvi Mirza Abdul Hafiz, B.L		Tangail West.
Mr. Syed Hasan Ali Choudhury		Tangail North.
Khan Sahib Moulvi Kabiruddin Khan, B.L.		Netrakona South.
Mr. Abdul Husain Ahmed		Netrakona North.
Moulvi Md. Israil, M.A., B.L		Kishoreganj South,
Moulvi Abdul Hamid Shah		Kishoregani North.
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed		Kishoreganj East.
Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Khondakar		Gopalgani.
Moulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha, B.L		Goalundo.
Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan, M.A., B.L		Faridpur West.
Mr. Yusuf Ali Choudhury		Faridpur East.
Mr. Mohammad Abdul Fazl		Madaripur West.
Moulvi Gyasuddin Ahmed Choudhury		Madaripur East.
Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq		Patuakhali North.
Mr. Abdul Kader		Patuakhali South.
Khan Sahib Hatemally Jamadar		Pirojpur South.
Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq		Pirojpur North.
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hashem Ali Khan		Bakargani North.
Mr. Sadaruddin Ahmed		Bakarganj South.
Moulvi Abdul Wahab Khan, B.L		Bakarganj West.
Moulvi Mohammed Mozammel Huq, B.A.		Bhola North.
Haji Moulvi Tufel Ahmed Chowdhury, B.A.		Bhola South.
Moulvi-Dowan Mastufa Ali		Brahmanbaria North.
	1.4	

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Nawabzada K. Nasirullah	Brahmanbaria South,
Mr. Maqbul Husain	Tippera North-East,
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faroqui, Kt., of Ratanpur.	Tippera North.
Mr. Ramizuddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L	Tippera West.
Mr. Asimaddin Ahmmed	Tippera Central.
Moulvi Muhammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulvi Jonab Ali Majumdar	Chandpur East.
Khan Bahadur Abidur Reza Choudhury	Chandpur West.
Mr. Sahedali, M.A., B.L	Matlabbazar,
Moulvi Mahammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North.
Moulvi Amin Ullah	Noakhali Central.
Mr. Shaha Syed Golam Sarwar Hossani	Ramganj cum Raipur.
Mr. Sayed Ahamad Kha	Noakhali West,
Moulvi Sayed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South.
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni.
Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar.
Maulvi Ahmad Kabir Chowdhury	Chittagong South.
Moulana Md. Maniruzzaman Islamabadi	Chittagong South Central,
Al-hajj, Moulana, Dr. Sanaullah, Ph.D. (Lond.), BAR-AT LAW:	Chittagong North-East.
Then Dahi don Montal M. 1.1.0. 11	Chittagong North-West,
Minn Minn Dotte Courts	Calcutta (General).
	Dacca (General).
Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar Mrs. Hasina Murshed	Calcutta (Muhammadan).
D 72-4 72-	Dacca (Muhammadan),
Mr. J. W. Chippendale, M.A., B.L.	Anglo-Indian.
Mr. L. T. Maguire	Do.
Mr. C. Griffiths	Do.
Mrs. Ellen West	Do. Burdwan Division.
Ma T D Walley	
Mrs. Th. C. Thursday	Hooghly cum Howrah.
	Calcutta and Suburbs.
Mr. C. S. Maclauchlan	Do.
Mr. Curtis Millar	Do.
Mr. W. W. K. Page	Do.
Mr. G. Morgan, C.I.E.	Presidency Division.
Mr. R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi Division.
Mr. William C. Patton	Darjeeling.
Mr. J. E. Ordish	Dacca Division.
Mr. L. M. Crossfield	Chittagong Division.
Dr. H. C. Mukherjee	Calcutta cum Presidency Division.
Mr. S. A. Gomes	Dacca Division.
Mr. E. Studd	Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
Mr. David Hendry	Do.
Mr. A. G. Mac-Crimmon	Do.
Mr. Ian A. Clark	Do.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. R. M. Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. A. P. Blair	Do.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth	Do.
Mr. K. A. Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association.
Mr. H. R. Norton	Do.
Mr. C. G. Cooper	Indian Jute Mills Association,
Mr. T. B. Nimmo	Do.
Mr. H. C. Bannerman	Indian Tea Association.
Mr. C. W. Miles	Do.
Mr. J. B. Ross	Indian Mining Association.
Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.	Bengal National Chamber of Commerc
Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do.
Mr. Debi Prasad Khajtan	Indian Chamber of Commerce.
Rai Mungtoolal Tapuria Bahadur	Marwari Association.
Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce,
The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.	Burdwan Landholders,
Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., of Kasim- bazar.	Presidency Landholders,
Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Maharaja Shahshi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhury of Muktagacha.	Daeca Landholders.
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur, B.A	Chittagong Landholders.
Mr. J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Union.
Mr. Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union.
Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories).
Mr. Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories).
Mr. Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories).
Mr. A. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered). factories).
Mr. B. Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines),
Babu Litta Munda Sirdar	Bengal Dooars (Western).
Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW.	Calcutta University.
Mr. Fazlur Rahman	Dacca University.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hamidul Haque Chowdhury.

Elected Members.

	Comn	unity.				Name,
General					٠	Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee.
Muhammadan				٠		Khan Sahib Subid Ali Molla.
General		J	٠.,			Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt.
Muhammadan					٠.,	Mr. Muhammad Hossain.
General						The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nati Roy Chowdhury, Kt., of Santosh.
General					٠.,	Rai Radhika Bhushan Roy Bahadur.
European					·	Mr. T. Lamb.
European		·				The Hon'ble Sir George Campbell, Kt.
General	·					Seth Hanuman Prosad Poddar.
General			·	٠		Mr. Bankim Chandra Datta.
General		٠,			٠:	Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
Muhammadan			٠			Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan.
General	·					Mr. Sachindra Narayan Sanyal.
Muhammadan					٠.	Mr. Hamidul Huque Chowdbury.
Muhammadan			·			Mr. Mesbahuddin Ahmed.
Muhammadan						Mr. Kader Baksh.
General					٠	Mr. Saileswar Singh Roy.
General		94.			٠,	Mr. Nagendra Narayan Roy.
General		••				Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.
Muhammadan					٠	Khan Bahadur Syed Muazzamuddin Hosain.
General	••					Mr. Narendra Chandra Datta.
Muhammadan	0					Mr. Humayun Z. A. Kabir.
General	•	•				Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
Muhammadan						Mr. Kamruddin Haider,
European .,						Mr. E. C. Ormond.
L uhammadan		•••				Mr. M. Shamsuzzoha,
Feneral						Rai Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur.

The United Provinces.

the north by Tibet, on the north-east by i Western districts of the Province. Most of Negal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, the people, however, show a mixed Arya on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken to the chota-Nagpur Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken be Suggor district of the Central Provinces, Urdu, and Bihall. The Dravidian origin, and on the west by the States of Gwallor, long the Biharatpur, Sirmor, and Jubba, relationship with Persian and Arabid on the and by the provinces of Debli and the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the Dravidian origin. square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49.614.833.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, greater population pressure on the soin take any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindiyan mountains, covered with stanted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent. big and small game shooting, and rising beyond big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reached the line of the sternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of lovel plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindin, 84 - 4 per cent. In ranking as with whilst Mahomedan number is the total area in Outh. The province is not rich in manufactures. Being 0.6 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parais, and Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parais, and Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parais, and copper are found in the Hindians fewer and the composition of the Hindians of the Parais and Levi and the Composition of the Hindians of the Parais and the Composition of the Hindians and Hindians and the Hindians and t The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent.

The United Provinces lies in practically the the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, centre of Upper India. It is bounded on whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the the north by Tibet, on the north-cast by Western districts of the Province. Most of

Agriculture.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent. of the population and a subsidiary source cent. of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Province fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium; the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary ulysion which consists of three hill districts, with the analyze of the rock from which they have two of which are entirely in the bills and one been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himse large and the submontane belt, the sub-Himse protections of the hill systems of central India protected by the submontane of central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangeite plain is protected by an extensive Ganal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of clark, the submontane which though somewhat liable to run short of clark. The greater part of the Province of the submontane which though somewhat liable to run short of clark. The greater part of the Province of the submontane which though somewhat liable to run short of clark. The greater part of the Province of the submontane which is the submontane with the nature of the rock from which they have ly infertile, though better populated. The soul khand and the Agra Divisions. In the past, of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an improved frainage and irrigation facilities extreme fertility and here the density of population are formed to the common ser square multiple the latter area, however, shortage of water in in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the the canals and the general lowering of the water east, which gives the Province as a whole a table still continue to react against full agriculgreater population pressure on the soil than tural returns. Steps are being taken to increase any other Province in India save Delhi and the amount of water passing down the canals, The commodity prices generally showed appreciable improvement over those prevailing in 1936 upto November 1937. Figures for Decem-ber 1937 indicate a fall as compared with the corresponding period of 1936 except in the case of arkar dal. The area under important crops also increased, with corresponding increase in production except cotton. The position of the agriculturist, however, remains more or less the same. Land is held on zemindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The princi-pal land-owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in talugdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent, of

Cotton is ginned and snun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home western districts of the province as a nome industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Campore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45.128 persons were employed on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Reneres (where the famous 'Kimkheh' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah. Sandila and Man and some at Agra and Shahiahanpur as well. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced. and in Benares, where gold and silver work on Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali,Sasni,Hathras, Harangau, Shikohabad, Makhanpur and Naini (Allahabad). Morada-bad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse. Farrukhabad and Plikhawa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its carnets and marble and alabaster articles : glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khuria and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow and carnets at Mirzapur.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri; the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Salarapur, the art silk industry of Tanda, Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass tittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of the control of the c

also deserve mention.

Cawapore is the chief Industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, old mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an India the Company of the Company o

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a olgarctic factory at Saharanpur. Hrs. and perfumes are made at Locknow, Kansulj tannery, a distry and a factory for making door boits, inaterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are shown to be successful to the same control of the same c

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allaha bad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Allgarh, Hathras, Mutta, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzzifarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibihit and Shahishanpur,

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was in-augurated in this Province and a Cabinet of Ministers to assist the Governor formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935, present Cabinet consists of 6 Ministers medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), and 8 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are ex-Officio Legal Remembrancer who are ex-Officio Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There is also 1 Under-Secretary (the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is ex-Officio Under-Secretary in the Education Department) and 4 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration. Secretarial Administration Political. Newspaper and Police Departments: the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department: the Revenue Secretary is in Department; the Revenue Scarcitary is in charge of the Revenue Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments; the Education, Secretary is in charge of the Education, Indus-tries, Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Scoretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary is in charge of Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) and (Irrigation), Government spends October to April, in Lucknow October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains. as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon, The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner. except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into tahsils, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each

Tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is res-|suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is ponsible for the collection of revenue, and also fixed at Rs. 20. possible for the collection of revenue, and also discident secretises yndicined powers. Tabletta are divided in the property of the property o signs a sub-division, consisting of one or more of officer or the Secretary, but the boards them-

Justice.

Imposed a tax on circumstances and property.

Justice is administered by the High Court of The United Provinces Motor Vehicles TaxaJudicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra tion Act came into force with effect from
and by the Chief Court of Outh sitting at January 184, 1936. The tax resulted under
Lucknow which are the final appellate author; this Act will also be utilized in the payment
ities in both criminal and ovil cases. The of grants to local authorities for purposes
former consists of a Chief Justice and tend of expenditure on the construction, malinpermanent six of whom are fundans, and the permanent six of whom are Indians, and the tenance and improvement of reads. The latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges chief source of municipal income is the octrol or three of whom are Indians. There are thirty-two terminal tax and toil which is an octrol in modification of the control of the Indian Civil Service as they have been insect or be provincial service and the bar. They have been provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil ministered by a Civilian Secretary and the and criminal cases and occasional appellate principal administrative officer is a Chip in the control of the control Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926, The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has na separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munish who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra, the jurisdiction of a, civil judge extends to a jurisdiction of a, civil judge extends to the province is divided into circles and divisions. original suits without pecuniary limit and a nument can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Re. 2,000, and it specially empower as exceeding Re. 2,000, and it specially empower as exceeding Re. 2,000, and it specially empower as the first of a civil indee extends to suits value and the tube-well irrigation sorts, and the subscription of a civil indee extends to suits value provided that in special cases the indication of a munial to suits of Re. 2,000 when the special case is the special case, the first tendency of the special case is the special canals, the Lydro-ciectic works and the provided case is the special case, and the special case is the special canals, the Lydro-ciectic works and the provided case is the special case in the special case, and the special case is the special case, and the special case is the special case, and the special case, and the special case is the special case, and the special case is the special case, and the special case of the special case, and the special case, and the special case, and the spe munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not

takitis, as the case may be to each of his subordi. Once it discoveractly, but me bounds attain nates, who may be covenanted civilians (followed contents) and desistant Magistrates and Collectors) or administration. The district boards obtain members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

14.8% of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of moome is the logal rate lovied from the landowners. Some of the boards have recently imposed a tax on circumstances and property.

therefore it in the uses. District Officer and purious administrative officer is a Chief chief assistant, including shalleds, preside in linguiser. The Province is divided into circles orbininal courts as magistrates and as cultectors and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a and assistant collectors, in runt and revenue. Superintending Engineer and each division courts and dispose of a good deal of the work, is in charge of a mixed and the court of the funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs. 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

(b) The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, of the province as well as Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid,

Senior Judge of Small Causes at Lucknow is including distributaries, drainage outs and empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which excapes. Is 5,928 miles, and the area firigated the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There is over 10 laths of acres annually including over are also honorary munists limited to Rs. 200 [2] lakis acres of Sugarcane.

(b) The Ganges Canal-Upper and Lower. The head works of the former are situated at Upper Ganges canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,905 miles. The area irrigated annually is nearly 12 lakhs of acres. The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,029 miles. This syst 10 lakhs of acres. This system also irrigates nearly

4. (a) The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province. and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. During 1938 no less than 29,700 kilowatts in all will be available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid pro- 8 vides energy for irrigation pumping from remainder are under private management and rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges are aided by Government. Valley State well Scheme comprises about 1,500 sman and Augari, incrondents in saction of the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irgriation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

(b) The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 1800 kilowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ayodhya and to pump 160 cusees from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

1937, are under consideration.

Police.

four Assistant Superintendents and sixty Deputy Superintendents excluding five temporary officers. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal, There is a C. I. D. forming a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three Assistants. The The 476 musaces and the Sarram Henri rine naving is avalance. Incre is a covernment angle formed their previous armament. The ad- neering College at Boorkee (Thomason College), ministration of the Jail Department is in a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who an Agricultural College, and a Technological is a member of the Indian Medical Service. Institute at Cawppore; and an Agricultural

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Aligarh district. The latter at Narora in the Aligarh district. are five universities, the four residential univer-sities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's College at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A. V. and Sanatan Dharam College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Barelly College, Barelly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and Government Intermediate Colleges:

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and tube wells, covering the districts of Moradobad the Crosthwate Girls' College at Alfahabad Biljnor, Budaun Muzafarnagar, Meerut, Budand-linpart university education to Indian girls and slahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Luck-now, Pratap Singh Hindu Girls' Inter-mediate College, Mordabad, Muslim Girls Intermediate College, Lucknow and Balika Yidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore teach up to the intermediate stage. In teach up to the intermediate addition to these there are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian Girls; they are controlled by a Chief Inspectress of Girls schools under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, (c) Investigations into the electrical and the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the financial possibilities of a Grid Project for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Interthe eastern districts of the province have been mediate College, Natin Tal, and La Martin-completed and the recommendations of an liere College, Lucknow, are the well-known expert Committee, appointed in November Institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all The Police Force is administered by an over India. Government maintain Training Inspector-General, with three Deputies and three Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad Assistants. forty-seven Superintendents, fortyto Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Be-nares Hindu University. There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four-year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two armed police of the three police ranges have subjects. This is the only uliversity in India recently been rearmed with the '410 musket, the where training in these two industrial subjects. '476 musket, and the Marthii Henri rife having is available. There is a Government high

School at Bulandshahr, there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Maini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at four restiential universities and at the Agra and Merrut colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bardilly College, Instruction in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B. Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Luck-now University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for men and women, and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seventeen Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several sub-deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both angio-vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the charge of a large of the charge of the charge of the charge of the charge of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also VI Sancher of the Company of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also VI Sancher of the Company of the

medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Rockee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 104 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Mofinal dispensaries and on the collateral civil charge. There are 104 Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit pardanashin women in their own homes and much good work is done in bihs manner.

blis manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomson Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Bairmann King George's Hospital and the Bairmann Hospital at Algand Hospital at Algand Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital Agranges, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Satin Mary's Coltage European, Alussoche, The Baumst Mary's Coltage European, Alussoche, The Baumst Mary's Coltage European, Alussoche, The Baumst Mary's Coltage European, Allasoche, The Baumst Mary's Coltage European, Allasoche, The Baumst Mary's Coltage in the country, with a stat of lighty efficient procuping the Coltage and provides and indighty efficient procuping the Coltage and provides Clinical marcelal for the patial for women and children, completed in 1632; a slas attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical marcelal for the patial for women and children, completed in 1632; a slas attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical marcelal for the female and the standard of Medical Officers and the Standard of Medical Officer

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,	Budget Estimates 1937-38.
Principal Heads of Revenue.			Rs.
1 Temepas izeens of Treversion	Rs.	Direct Demands on the Revenue.	
IVOther Taxes on		5.—Salt	
Income		7.—Land Revenue	89,16,26
V.—Salt	800	8.—Provincial Excise	11,91,30
VII.—Land Revenue	6,00,47,655	9.—Stamps	2,85,71
VIII.—Provincial Excise	1,50,50,000	10.—Forest	29,07,60
IX.—Stamps	1,53,18,000 47,70,000		
X.—Forest XI.—Registration	12,00,000	11,—Registration	4,69,57
XII.—Receipts under Motor	12,00,000	12.—Charges on account of Motor	#,00,07;
Vehicles Taxation	10,00,000	Vehicles Taxation Act	10,00,00
Act	20,00,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,000
XIIIOther Taxes and	100	201 0 1111 2 11110 1111	10,000
Dutles	3,00,000	Railway Revenue Account,	
		15.—State Railways-Interest on	
Railway Pevenue Account.	1	Debt	6,700
	P. S	15C.—Subsidized Companies	
XVI.—Subsidized Companies.	1,00,000		
		Irrigation Revenue Account.	
Irrigation, Etc.		17.—Interest on Irrigation works	
THE T	1 1 2 2 1	for which Capital Accounts	1 10 15 50
XVII.—Works for which Capi-	D. F. S. S.	are kept	1,12,45,597
tal Accounts are	4.1	18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary	
kept— Receipts	2,47,50,700	Revenues	1,55,237
vecubes	2,41,00,100	accyclines	1,00,201
Less-Working		Irrigation Capital Account (Met	
Expenses	1.04,25,628	from Revenue),	
	-,,,	19.—Construction of Irrigation	
		Works-	
	1,43,25,072	B-(1) Financed from	
		Ordinary Revenues	
		B-(2) Financed from }	26,800
XVIIIWorks for which no		Ordinary Revenues	
Capital Accounts are	11,900	Debt Services. 22.—Interest on debt and other	
kept.	11,900	obligations	4.00.440
Debt Services.		23.—Appropriation for Reduction	4,99,412
Dent Gervices.		or Avoidance of Debt-	
XX.—Interest	12,67,729	(i))Sinking Fund	21,55,084
ALAL, AMERICA	12,01,120	(ii) Payments to the Central	21,10,004
Civil Administration.		Government	31,32,318
XXI.—Administration of		Civil Administration,	
Justice	10,99,466	25.—General Administration	1,47,46,520
XXII,-Jails and Convict	1000	27.—Administration of Justice	71,41,457
Settlements	5,47,455 6,32,285	28.—Jails and Convict Settle-	
XXIII.—Police	6,32,285	ments	30,88,684
XXVI.—Education	12,47,300	29.—Police	1,67,60,844 26,600
	3,30,573 2,84,072	36.—Scientific Departments	26,600
XVIII.—Public Health XXIX.—Agriculture	2,04,072	37.—Education	2,07,53,108
XXIX.—Agriculture XXX.—Veterinary	8,51,825 1,34,964		35,33,434
XXXI.—Co-operative Credit	1,46,800		23,82,489
XXII.—Industries	5,44,800		39,13,206 4,73,402
XXVI,-Miscellaneous Depart-	-,21,000	42.—Co-operative Credit	8 00 220
ments	1,09,925	43.—Industries	6,00,839 18,18,757
	7.7.7	44.—Aviation	4,000
		44.—Aviation 47.—Miscellaneous Departments	92,935
Carried over	A1174 Y		
	1,93,20,621	Carried over	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	11,93,20,621	Brought forward	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
XXXIX,-Civil Works-		50.—Civil Works—	
(a) Ordinary (b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account Miscellaneaus.	3,49,600 13,29,370	(u) Provincial expenditure (b) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Development Account	55,63,859
XLIII,-Transfers from Famine		Miscellaneous.	10,20,010
Relief Fund XLIV.—Receipts in aid of	61,560	54.—Famine Relief—	
superannuation	1,56,200	A—Famine Relief B—Transfers to Famine Relief	61,560
XLV.—Stationery and Print- ing	8,90,950	Fund 55.—Superannuation Allowances	2,65,000
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	7,98,923	and Pensions	1,00,22,632
Contributions and Miscellaneous	7,00,020	56,-Stationery and Printing	12,15,406
Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		57.—Miscellaneous Charges Extraordinary Items.	8,81,089
XLIX.—Grants-in-aid from Central Govern- ment	25,00,000	63.—Extraordinary charges Total expenditure met from Revenue	3,000 12,66,74,753
Total Revenue	12,54,07,224	Capital accounts not met from	
Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heuds. PUBLIC DEBT. A.—RUPEE DEBT. I.—Permanent Debt—		68.—Construction of Irrigation works 68.—Capital outlay on Hydro- Electric works 81.—Civil works not met from	55,16,885 38,79,820
(i) Provin c i a l		revenue 83.—Payments of commuted value	18,33,250
Loans bearing interest—		of pensions 85.—Payments to Retrenched Per-	5,56,700
3 per cent, United Provinces Loan, 1961-66		sonnel	23,500
New Loan	1,00,00,000	Total	1,17,63,155
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1,00,00,000	Debt, Deposits and Remillance Heads.	
Interest II.—Floating Debt— Treasury Bills		PUBLIC DEBT. A.—RUPEE DEET.	
Other Floating Loans		I.—Permanent Debt— (i) Provincial Loans bear- ing interest— 3 per cent. United	
Total	2,00,00,000	Provinces Loan 1961- 66	2,68,600
Carried over		Carried over	x
	4 10 Day 10 10 19		

HEADS OF	REVENUE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38,
Brou	ght forward	Rs.	Brought forward	Rs.
UNFUNDI	ED DEBT.		Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd.	
Special Loans State Provident I	ends—		(ii) Loans not bearing interest. 6 per cent, United Pro- vinces Development Loan.	25,00
General Pro-	upee Branch	41,18,000	II.—Floating Debt— Treasury Bills	23,00
vident Fund S	terling Branch	4,17,000	Other Floating Loans	
	upee Branch	77,000		36,54,118
Service Pro- vident Fund { St	erling Branch	2,90,000	Total	39,42,718
Indian Civil (R	apee Branch	15,000	UNFUNDED DEBT.	_
Service (Non- European Members)			Special Loans	
Provident	adian Daniel	3,000	State Provident Funds-	24,00,000
	erling Branch	1000	General Pro-	
Contributory R		4,000	(Sterling Branch	1,06,000
	erling Branch	9,000	Service Pro-	20,000
Other Mis-R	upee Branch	5,000		1,00,000
Provident Funds St	erling Branch	8,000	Indian Civil Rupee Branch	3,000
			European Members)	
	Total	49,46,000	Fund Sterling Branch.	
DEPOSIT ADVAN			Contributory Rupee Branch	
Deposits Beari	ng Interest.		Provident Fund Sterling Branch.	
(A) RESER	VE FUNDS.		Other Mis- Rupee Branch	
A—Famine Relief	Fund—		Provident	
Fransfers from the	Revenue Ac-		Funds Sterling Branch.	
		2,65,000	Total	26,29,000
nterest Receipts .		1,54,250	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
Deposits not Bea	3 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Deposits Bearing Interest.	
A) Sinking Funds			(A) Reserve Funds—	
ppropriation for Avoidance of Del	t-		A—Famine Relief Fund—	
per cent. United P 1944, Sinking Fur	rovinces Loan,	19,00,000	Transfers to the Revenue Account	21 500
per cent. United P 1961-66, Sinking	rovinces Loan.	2,55,084	B—Investment Account	61,560
ther Appropriation	4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6	31,32,318	Deposits Not Bearing Interest.	2,65,000
) Reserve Funds			(A) Sinking Funds— 3 per cent, United Provinces Loan.	
gation		4,29,000	1961-66	2,55,084
Car	ried over		Carried over	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget . Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward		Brought forward	Es.
(B) Reserve Funds-contd.		Deposits not Bearing interest-	
Depreciation Reserve Fund- Government Press	45,000	contd. Sinking Fund Investment Ac-	
United Provinces Road Fund		5 per cent. United Provinces Loan,	
	10,00,000	(B) Reserve Funds—	19,00,081
General Police Fund	1,33,270	Depreciation Reserve Fund-	
Transfers from Famine Relief	95,000	Irrigation	****
(C) Other Deposit Accounts-		Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	33,000
Deposits of Local Funds-		United Provinces Road Fund	7,50,000
District Funds	1,96,11,000	General Police Fund	1,33,270
Municipal Funds	53,05,000 17,56,000	Transfers from Famine Relief	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.	95.3	Fund	95,000
Civil Deposits-		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Revenue deposits	34,23,000	Deposits of Local Funds-	
Civil Court deposits	68,15,000 1,63,000	District Funds	1,98,16,000
Personal deposits	2,85,94,000	Municipal Funds	54,50,000
Forest deposits	85,000 16,25,000	Other Funds	17,38,000
Trust Interest Funds	4,04,000	Departmental and Judicial . Deposits—	
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund Deposits for work done for pub-	7,000	Civil Deposits—	
lie bodies or individuals Unclaimed deposits in the Gene-	1,46,000	Revenue deposits	34,75,000
ral Provident Fund	2,000	Civil Court deposits	63.84,000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for			
work done for private bodies	6,000	Criminal Court deposits	2,02,000
Deposits on account of contract	e en oon	Personal deposits	2,85,65,000
price of liquor	6,39,000	Forest deposits	99,000
Other Accounts.	111194	Public Works deposits	14,79,000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	11,56,780	Trust Interest Funds	3,86,000
Deposit account of grants from the		Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5,000
Central Government for Econo- mic Development and Improve- ment of Rural Areas		Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals. Unclaimed deposits in the Gene-	2,80,000
Deposit account of grants from	A Maria	ral Provident Fund	
the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—		Government servants for work done for private bodies.	6,000
Co-operative Training and Education	33,649	Deposits on account of contract price of liquor	6,55,000
Carried over	••••	Carried over	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward		Brought forward	
Other Accounts-contd.		Other Accounts.	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	13,29,370
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricul- tural Research	1,14,441	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Im- provement of Rural Areas	4,50,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of handloom in- dustry	86,400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas- Co-operative Training and Edu-	
Sugar Excise Fund	4,76,000	eation	38,222
Central Cotton Committee Re- search Fund	12,000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Advances not bearing interest—		Deposit account of grant made by	
Advances Repayable	25,97,000	the Imperial Council of Agri- cultural Research	1,34,441
Permanent Advances	3,000	Deposit account of grants from	
Account with Foreign Govern- ments		the Central Government for the development of hand-loom In- dustry	1,23,900
Account with the Government of Burma		Deposit account of grants from	
Account with the Reserve Bank		Sugar Excise Fund	3,36,324
Suspense-		search Fund	14,000
Suspense Account	56,000	Advances not bearing interest—	
Cheques and Bills		Advances Repayable	27,83,000
Departmental and similar Ac-		Permanent Advances	5,000
Civil Departmental Balances	83,000	Account with Foreign Governments	
Miscellaneous—		Account with the Government of	
Government Account	2,63,600	Account with the Reserve Bank	
Total		Suspense— Suspense Account	53,000
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		Cheques and Bilis Departmental and similar Ac-	
Loans to Municipalities, Etc.		counts— Civil Departmental Balances	85,000
Loans to Municipalities	6,64,000	Miscellaneous-	Hall.
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	16,000	Government Account	4,26,800 7,77,62,052
Carried over		Carried over	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
The second of the second	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward		Brought forward	
Loans to Municipalities, etc.— contd. Loans to landholders and other		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL	
notabilities	2,37,000	GOVERNMENT.	
Advances to Cultivators	25,00,000	Loans to Municipalities, Etc	
Advances under Special Laws United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	10,000	Loans to Municipalities Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	16,85,000 3,15,000
			0,10,000
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	2,14,000	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	
Loans to Government Servants.		Advances to Cultivators	21,00.000
House building advances	2,40,000	Advances under Special Laws United Provinces Encumbered	
Advances for purchase of motor	2,00,000	Estates Act Bonds	1,00,00,000
Advances for purchase of other		Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	8,000
conveyances	8,000	Loans to Governments Servants. House building advances	1,70,000
Passage advances	2,300	Advances for purchase of motor	2,25,000
Other advances		Advances for purchase of other	
Total		conveyances	10,000
Remittances.		Passage advances	4,000 1,500
Remittances within India-		Total	1,45,18,500
Local Remittances and Adjust- ments—		Remittances.	
P. W. Remittances		Remittances within India— Local Remittances and Adjust-	
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments—		ments— P W Remittances	1781.70
Remittances by Bills Adjusting account between the	****	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	
Central and Provincial Govern- ments		Remittances by Bills	
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	1	Central and Provincial Govern- ments	
Total		Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads Etc.	10,99,69,092	Total Total	••••
Etc	10,00,00,002	Etc	9,88,52,270
Reserve Bank Deposit		Reserve Deposit,	
	23,53,76,316	Reserve Bank Deposits	
Total Receipts	*75,12,361	Total Disbursements Closing Balance	23,72,90,178 55,98,499
the transfer at the first of th	24,28,88,677		24,28,88,677

^{*} Including Rs.55 lakhs taken in the form of cash in treasuries and credit with the Reserve Bank from our decentralized deposits.

Administration

K.C.S.T., C.I.E., I.C.S. STARR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor-I. C. Donaldson. MC TOS

Military Secretary.—Major D. A. Brett, M.C. The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister of Local Self-Government & Health.

Aides-de-Camp .- Capt. R. Caulfeild: Capt. R W Burbie

Honorary European Aides-de-Camp : Lt.-Col. C. F. Ball, v.D., Vacant , Lt.-Col. J.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp:

Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dhum Singh Chauhan, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muham-Rahadur mad Khan. Sardar I.D.S.M.; Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dan Singh Lama, LOM., Sardar Bahadur; Singh Lama, 1.0.M., Sa Subedar Major Nazir Khan.

Head Assistant, Military Secretary's Office—C. Man Singh, B.A., C.B.E., Rai Bahadur; S. W. Jones.

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor. -D. R. Jahans.

COUNCIL OF MINISPERS

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant,

B.A., Lib, Premier & Minister of Home Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B.A., Allahabad, April Affairs & Finance, (Appointed July 17, 1937). 28, 1937.

Construct His Excellency Sir Harry Haig. The Hon'ble Mr. Raff Ahmad Oldwai, Minister of Revenue and Jails (Appointed July 17

> The Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LLD., Minister of Justice, Development, Agriculture and Veterinary. (Appointed July 17, 1937).

(Appointed July 17, 1937).

The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand R. Sc., Minister of Education

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, R.A. LL.B. Minister of Communications and Irrigation. (Appointed July 28, 1937), Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.D., Advocate-General. (Appointed July 31 1937).

II. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. Chairman

Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman, B.A. KT., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members

Secretary. Rai Sahih Pandit Mahesha, Nand Ghildval, RA

Allahabad, April 26, 1937. Superintendent,

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARIES

C. W. Gwynne, C.S.L.C.LE., O.B.E., L.C.S. Chief Secretary,

A. C. Turner, M. R.E., I.O.S. .. Finance Secretary.

A. A. Waugh, Lo.S. .. Revenue Secretary, (Granted leave,)

S. P. Shah, Lo.s. .. Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health. Rai Bahadur Phul Chand Mogha, B.A., Judicial Secretary. (Offg.)

P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.G.S. .. Secretary, Industries and Education.

Wajahat Hussain, Lc.S. .. Secretary, P. W. D. (B. & R.) & (I. B.)

DEPUTY SECRETARIES.

S. H. Zaheer, I.c.S. .. General Branch.

J. Johnston, Lc.S. .. Revenue Branch (Tempy.). J. B. Langford, I.c.S. Revenue Branch (Tempy.).

Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, Finance Branch.

B.Sc., LL.B.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mushtaq Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch, Ali Khan, B.A. (Tempy.).

Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B. (Ex-officio) .. Judicial Branch. (Offg.).

Bhagwan Sahay, I.c.s. Industries Branch. (Tempy.).

R. S. Weir, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S. (Ex-officio). Education Branch.

UNDER SECRETARY.

J.C. Powell Price, M.A., I.E.S. (Ex-officio). Education Branch.

Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. . . 1882

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT.

Rai Bahadur Phul Cha	ind I	Mogha,	в.л.,	Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary. (Offg.).
Ratan Lal, B.A., LLB.	••	••	••	Deputy Legal Remembrancer and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch. (Offg.).

OFFICERS OF	SPECIAL DUTY.
K. B. Bhatia, 1.0.S Finar	ice Department.
G. A. Haig, i.c.s Gene	ral Branch.
S. A. T. Naqvi, I.C.S	Do.
T. P. Bhalla, t.P Head	quarter of the Government, Lucknow.
O. P. Mukerji Direc	tor of Public Information, U.P.
	ty Director of Public Information, U.P.
Abdul Rashid	Do. do.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOES OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.	Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.s.I 1892
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B 183	Alan Cadell (Officiating) 1895
The Right Hon, the Governor-General 1833	Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) 1895
in the North-Western Provinces (Lord	Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I 1901
Auckland).	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell
T. C. Robertson	DISTINGUES OF THE UNITED
The Right Hon, the Governor-General 1842 in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough).	PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I 1902
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B 184:	Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.L., C.I.E 1907
James Thomson, Died at Barellly 184:	L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (Officiating) . 1912
A. W. Begble, In charge 185:	Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I 1912
J. R. Colvin. Died at Agra 1853	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E 1918
E. A. Reade, In charge 185	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PRGVINCES.
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commis- 185	Sir Harcourt Butler, R.C.S.I., C.I.R 1920
sioner, NW. Provinces.	Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E 1921
The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General 1856 administering the NW. Provinces (Viscount Canning).	Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Officiating) 1926
Sir G. F. Edmonstone 185	Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1928 Died at Naini Tal.
R. Money, In charge 1863	
The Hon, Edmund Drummond 1863	Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I 1808	In-charge.
Sir John Strachey, R.C.S.I 1874	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E 1928
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B 1876	Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I 1930
Vincentia Commission on the World	Sir Malcom Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E 1931
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTE- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMIS- SIONERS OF OUDE.	Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933 Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K.O.S.I., K.O.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I 1877	Sir Malcolm Hailey, g.c.s.I., g.c.I.E 1933

Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. . 1882 Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. . 1887 (afternoon Dec. 6.)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:

THE HON'BLE MR. PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

MR. ABDUL HAKEEM, M.A., LL.B. Elected Members.

Rady Association or Constituency

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Barellly - cum - Pilibhit - cum - Shahjahanpur - cum-Budaun cities,	The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant B.A., LL,B., Premier,
Bahraich district (South) (Muhammadan rural).	The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Ministe for Revenue.
Allahabad district (Doaba)	The Hon'ble Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D Minister for Development and Justice.
Cawnpore district (North-East) (General rural)	The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandi Minister for Local Self-Government.
Benares city	The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, B.Sc., Ministe for Education.
Garhwal and Bijnor (North-West) districts (Muhammadan rural). University	The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A. LL.B., Minister for Communications. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, B.A., Ph.D., Parliamentar
Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum- Muzaffarnagar cities.	Secretary to the Minister for Education. Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, M.A., LLB., Parliamentar Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
Muttra-cum-Aligarh-cum-Hathras cities	Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.), Parlis mentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice
Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi cities	Mr. Atmaram Govind Kher, Parliamentar Secretary to the Minister for Local Sel Government.
Bahraich district (North)	Thakur Hukum Singh, B.A., LL.B., Parliamentar Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
*Agra city	Mr. Karan Singh Kane, B.A., I.C.R.A. (Glasgow Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education.
Cawnpore district (North-East)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M.A. Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.
*Saharanpur district (South-East)	Mr. Bihari Lal Chaudhri, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice.
Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Mr. Muhammad Saleman Ansari, M.A., LL.B Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.
Lucknow district	Mr. Gopi Nath Srivastava, Parliamentar Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
Lucknow city	
*Lucknow city	Mr. Narain Das.
Cawnpore city	I 10 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
*Cawnpore city	
Agra city	Seth Achal Singh, M.C., M.C.B.
Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum - Hapur - cum - Khurja-cum-Nagina cities,	
Allahabad city	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, M.A. LL.B. Mr. Hari.
Mora da bad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum- Chandausi cities. Fyzabad-cum - Bahraich-cum-Sitapur	
cities. Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur cities.	Babu Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma, B.A., Lt.b Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board Gorakhuur.

^{*} Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constitu represented.	iency	Name.
Ochra Dun district		Pandit Mahabir Tyagi,
aharanpur district (South-East)		Thakur Phool Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
aharanpur district (North-West)		Chaudhri Mangat Singh, Vakil.
Iuzaffarnagar district (East)		Babu Keshav Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Iuzaffarnagar district (West)		Srimati Satyavati Devi (Snatika).
Leerut district (South-West)		Mr. Charan Singh, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
Lecrut district (North)		Chaudhri Khushi Ram, B.A., LL.B.
feerut district (East)		Chaudhri Raghuvansh Narayan Singh.
ulandshahr district (North)		Chaudhri Vijeypal Singh.
ulandshahr district (East)		Mr. Brij Behari Lal, Advocate.
tulandshahr district (South-West)	·	Thakur Manak Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate,
ulandshahr district (South-West)		Chaudhry Bhim Sen.
ligarh district (West)		Thakur Todar Singh Tomar.
ligarh district (East)		Mr. Jwala Prasad Jigyasu,
ligarh district (Centre)		Thakur Malkhan Singh Bhal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Inttra district (West)		Professor Krishna Chandra, B.Sc.
luttra (East) and Etah (West) distr	icts	Chaudhri Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B.
gra district (North-East)		Mr. Ram Chand Paliwal.
Agra district (North-East)		Dr. Manik Chand Jatay Vir.
gra district (South-West)	·	Pt. Jagan Prasad Rawat, B.Sc., LL.B.
falnpari district (North-East)		Pandit Jiva Lal.
Iainpuri district (North-East)		Chaudhri Mijaji Lal.
fainpari district (South-West)		Chaudhri Bireshwar Singh, B.A., B.L.
Stah district (North)		Mr. Babu Ram Verma, Pleader.
itah district (South)		Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore.
Bijnor district (West)		Kunwar Shamsher Jang alias Kr. Charat Singh
Sijnor district (East)		Chaudhri Khub Singh.
foradabad district (East)		Mr. Dau Dayal Khanna,
Ioradabad district (West)		Pandit Shankar Dutt Sharma.
Barelly district (South-West)		Thakur Prithivi Raj Singh,
Bareilly district (North-East)		Pandit Dwarka Prasad, B.Sc., LL.B., Chairman District Board.
hahjahanpur district (East)		Pandit Deo Narayan Bhartiya.
hahjahanpur district (West)	: A ;	Thakur Sadho Singh, B.A., Landholder.
Budann district (East)		Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor.
Budaun district (East)		Mr. Lakhan Dass Jat.
Budaun district (West)		Chaudhri Badan Singh, Landholder,
Illibhit district (South)		Thakur Bhagwan Singh, B.A.
'illbhit district (North)		Pandit Rameshwar Dayal.
arrukhabad district (North)		Mrs. Uma Nehru.
'arrukhabad district (South)		Mr. Balwant Singh.
tawah district (West)		Chaudhri Buddhu Singh.
		Babu Hoti Lal Agrawal, M.A., LL.B.
Stawah district (East)		

Body, Association or Constituency represented.		Name.
Cawnpore district (West)	٠	Dr. Murari Lal, M.B.
Fatchpur district (East)		Mr. Banshgopal, Advocate.
Fatehpur district (West)		Pandit Sheo Dayal Upadhya.
Allahabad district (Jamunapar)		Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law.
Allahabad district (Gangapar)		Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Jhansi district (South)		Pandit R. V. Dhulekar, M.A., LL.B., Vakil,
Jhansi district (North)		Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bhargawa, B.A. Pleader,
Jalaun district		Pandit Manni Lal Pandey, B.A., LL,B., Advocate,
*Jalaun district		Chaudhri Lotan, Contractor.
Hamirpur district		Diwan Shatrughan Singh.
Banda district (North)		Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri, M.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Banda district (South)		Thakur Har Prasad Singh, Pleader.
Benares district (West)		Pandit Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., L.T., LL.B., Kavya Tirth.
Benares district (East)		Pandit Kamalapati Tewari.
Mirzapur district (North) (General rural)		Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya, Kt., of Vizianagram,
Mirzapur district (North)		Babu Vishwanath Prasad,
Mirzapur district (South)		Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah,
Jaunpur district (East)		Professor Birbal Singh, B.A.
Jaunpur district (West)		Pandit Keshava Deva Malaviya, M.Sc.
Ghazipur district (East)		Mr. Parasram Rai.
Ghazipur district (West)		Pandit Indradeo Tripathi,
Ballia district (South)		Thakur Radha Mohan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B., Vakil.
Ballia district (North)	-:-	Thakur Surya Narayan Singh, Rais and Zamindar.
Gorakhpur district (South-West)		Thakur Sinhasan Singh, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Gorakhpur district (South-East)		Pandit Mohan Lal Gautam.
Gorakhpur district (West)		Mr. Biswanath Mukherji, L.M.S.
Gorakhpur district (Centre)		Thakur Prayag Dhwaj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur district (North)		Professor Shibban Lal Saksena, M.A.
Gorakhpur district (North)		Mr, Purnamasi,
*Gorakhpur district (North-East)		Pandit Ram Dhari Pande,
Basti district (South-East)		Mr. Kashi Prasad Rai,
Basti district (North-East)		Pandit Ram Kumar Shastri.
Basti district (South)		Pandit Sita Ram Shukla,
*Basti district (South)	-0.	Mr. Harnath Prasad.
Basti district (West)		Pandit Ram Charitra Pande.
Azamgarh district (West)		Mr. Sita Ram Ashthana, B.A., Ll.B., Pleader.
Azamgarh district (West)		Mr. Gajadhar Prasad,
Azamgarh district (South)		Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya.
izamgarh district (North-East)		Pandit Algu Rai Shastri,
Naini Tal district		Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur,
Imora district		

^{*} Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Cons represented.	tituen	ey		Name.
Almore district		,		Mr. Ram Prasad Tamta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil and Municipal Commissioner.
				Thakur Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B. Pandit Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna, B.Sc., LL.B.,
				Advocate
0.140				Pandit Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., Vakil. Pandit Jata Shankar Shukla.
				Lal Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Rae Bareli district (North-East).				Mrs. Shunitidevi Mittra, B.A.
*Rac Bareli district (North-East)				Mr. Bhawani.
Rae Bareli district (South-West).				Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai.
				Mr, Chheda Lal Gupta, M.A.
				Pandit Shanti Swarup.
			••	
Hardor district (centre)		• •	•••	Rai Sahib Thakur Bibhuti Singh, Special Magis- trate.
Sitapur district (North-West)		• •		Pandit Shiva Ram Duvedi, Vaid.
Sitapur district (North-West)		• •		Mr. Paragi Lal.
Sitapur district (East) (General r	ural)		• •	B. Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan,
Sitapur district (South)		••		Thakur Lalta Buksh Singh, Taluqdar.
Kherl district (South-West)		• • •		Pandit Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Kheri district (North-East)		•,	٠.,	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai atias Bhaiya Lal, M.A. B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, Rais and Zamindar.
Fyzabad district (West)				Shrimati Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajodhya
Fyzabad district (East)				Pandit Krishna Nath Kaul, Advocate.
*Fyzabad district (East)			٠.,	Mr. Paltu Ram,
Sultanpur district (East)				Thakur Ram Naresh Singh.
Sultanpur district (West)	••			Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi.
Sultanpur district (Centre)		٠.		Mr. Sunder Lal Gupta.
Bahraich district (South)			٠	Pandit Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya.
Gonda district (West)				Mr. Lal Behari Tandon.
Gonda district (South)	'			Mr. Ishwar Saran.
Gonda district (North-East)				Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh.
*Gonda district (North-East) .				Rai Sahib Hari Prasad Tamta,
Partabgarh district (West)				Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai.
Partabgarh district (East)				Pandit Govind Malaviya,
Bara Banki district (South)				Mr. Krishnanand Nath Khare, B.A., LL.B.
Bara Banki district (North)				Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari.
*Bara Banki district (North) .	'			Mr. Chet Ram.
Meerut - cum - Hapur - cum - Bulandshahr - cum- Khurja - cum - Nagina elites. Debra Dun - cum- Hariwar-cum- Saharan pur - cum- Muzallarnagar eitles. Moradbad - cum- Amroha-cum-Chandausi cities Bareilly-cum-Pillibhit eitles				Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan, E.A. (Cant.) Barrister-at-Law. Shaikh Ghalib Rasul, Rais, and Honorary Assistant Collector. Khan Bahadur Hafiz (hazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder. Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate,
Budaun- <i>eum</i> -Shah jahan pur- <i>eum-</i> S Agra- <i>eum</i> -Farruk habad-eum-Etaw	Sambh vah eit	al ci ies	ties.	Maulvi Karimul Raza Khan, M.A., LL.B., Pleader. Khan Bahadur Mr. Akhtar Adil, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader.

^{*} Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Aligarh-eum-Hathras-eum-Muttra cities	Abdus-Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Cawnpore city	Dr. Abdus Samad, B.A., M.B.
Allahabad-cum-Jhansi cities	Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur cities	Mr. Muhammed Ekram Khan, Bench Magis- trate.
Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur cities	S. M. Rizwan Allah, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow city	Chaudhri Khaliq uz-zaman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board.
Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahralch cities	Mr. Muhammad Wasim, Barrister-at-Law.
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts	Qazi Abdul Wali.
Saharanpur district (North)	Maulvi Munfait Ali Sahib, Advocate.
Saharanpur district (South-West)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Zialul Haq, Special Magistrate, Sahibzada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan Rais,
authoritating of district (Habe)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A.
Muzaffarnagar district (West) Meerut district (East)	(Oxon.), Barrister at-Law. Mr. Tahir Husain, B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr. Muhammad Shaukat Ali Khan.
Bulandshahr district (West) (Muhammadan rural). Aligarh district	K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari, Khan Babadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur
Muttra and Agra districts	Rahman Khan. Khan Bahadur Badruddin, o.B.E., Honorary Magistrate.
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Mr. Mohamed Jan Khan.
Nani Tal, Almora and Bareilly (North) districts Bareilly district (East, South and West)	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad Special Magistate, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan,
Bilnor district (South-East)	Chaudhri Islam Ullah Khan, B.Sc., Rais,
Moradabad district (North-West)	Mr. Akhtar Hasan Khan.
Moradabad district (North-East)	Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B.
Moradabad district (South-East)	Maulana Muhammad Ismail.
Budaun district (West)	Sh. Zainul Abedin, Honorary Assistant Collector.
Budaun district (East)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fasih-ud-din.
Shahjahanpur district	B.A. Khan Bahadur Mr. Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman
Pllibhit district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad.
Farrukhabad district	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M, Sultan Alam Khan.
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr. Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate,
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mr. Mahmud Husain Khan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Allahabad district (South-West) (Muhammadan rural). Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts	Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Barrister- at-Law.
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North-East) districts	Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law,
Benares and Mirzapur districts	Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Hasan,
Classification and the trace of	Mr. Muhammad Athar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Complete and the first services	Mr. Muhammad Farooq, M.Sc.
Possil Statuted (VPC)	Mr. Zahirul Hasnain Lari, M.A., Advocate,
Basti district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, E.A., LL.B., Vakil.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Basti district (South-East)	Mr. Abdul Hakeem, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Basti district (North-East)	Mr. Muhammad Isaq Khan, M.A., LL, B., Advocate. Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan "Sohail," M.A.,
zamgarh district (East)	LL.B., Advocate. Shaikh Zahiruddin Faruki, Barrister-at-Law.
ucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadan rural).	Raja Salyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, C.B.E.
Rae Bareli district	Chaudhri Hyder Husein, M.A., IL.B. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. Mr. Mubashir Husain Kidwai, M.A., Bar-at-Law,
Iardoi district	Taluqdar. Salyid Aizaz Rasul, Taluqdar.
Cheri district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain.
yzabad district	Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi, of Pirpur.
ionda district (South-West)	Mirza Mahmud Beg, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
londa district (North-East)	Mr. Ghulam Hasan, Advocate.
Bahraich district (North)	Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara.
sultanpur district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan.
artabgarh district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Said Uddin Ahmad, B.A. Li.B., Advocate.
Bara Banki district	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejza Rasul Khan, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I. Dr. Bolar Thungamma, F.R.C.S.E.
E 1 11 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud.
	Srimati Lakshmi Devi.
Fyzabad district (West)	Begum Habibullah.
Lucknow city	Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner,
Moradabad district (North-East) The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Consti- tuency.	Mr. H. G. Walford, Barrister-at-Law.
The United Provinces European Constituency.	Mr. Desmond Young, M.C. Captain S. R. Poccek, M.C.
rhe United Provinces Indian Christian Con-	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E. Mr. S. C. Chatterji.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Dr. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.Sc., D.Litt., A.M.S.T.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Edward M. Souter, C.I.E.
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces.	Lala Padampat Singhania.
1	Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar.
m	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, o.B.E., Taluqdar.
The British Indian Association of Oudh	Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar.
	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.Sc., F.C.S., Taluqdar.
The Agra Province Zamindars' Association,	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa. Raj Govind Chandra, M.A.
Frade Union Constituency	Pandit Raja Ram Shastri.
Cawapore Industrial Factory Labour Con- stituency.	Pandit Suraj Prasad Avasthi.
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad,	Mr. B. K. Mukerjec.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT., Rai Bahadur.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Begum Aizaz Rasul.

Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
represenced.	
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum- Moradabad-cum-Aligarh-cum-Muttra cities (General Urban.)	Mr. Baij Nath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Allahabad cities (General Urban).	Rai Amar Nath Agarwal.
Thansi-cum-Cawnpore cities (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Brijendra Swatup, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Bareilly cities (General Urban.)	Mr. Mohan Krishna Varma.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Fyzabad cities (General Urban).	Mr. Chandra Bhal.
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das, Special Magistrate.
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural)	Lala Janardan Sarup., B.A., Rais.
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal, B.Sc., Lt.B., Rais.
Meerut district (General Rural)	Mr. Lakshmi Narayan, B.A. (Hons.).
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta, B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural)	Lala Radhey Raman Lal, Zamindar and Banker,
Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural).	Thakur Gopal Singh.
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Mr. Ratan Lal Jain, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural.)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari. Special Magistrate and Rais.
Campore district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Roop Chandra Jain, Special Magistrate.
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh.
Fatchpur and Banda districts (General Rural.)	Mr. Badri Prasad Kakkar, Ruis and Special Magistrate.
Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural).	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari.
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Rai Singh.
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural)	Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Mainpuri and Etah districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh,
Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal districts (General Rural).	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker.
Gorakpur district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan
Basti district (General Rural)	Raja Ashtbhuja Prasad, o.B.E., Rai Bahadur, of Changera.
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural).	Mr. Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural).	Dr. Ram Ugrah Singh, LL.D.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Bural)	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Rae Bareli district (General Rural) Lucknow and Unno districts (General Rural) Sitapur district (General Rural) Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural) Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh. Raja Sri Ram, Talinqdar. Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh, Taluqdar. Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Mr. Rup Narayan.
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural) Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural).	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh, <i>Rais</i> . Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum- Moradabad-c u m-Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan, B.A.
Aligarh-cum-Mu t t r a-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukha- bad-cum-Jhansi cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan.
Allahabad-eum-Cawapore cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, Barrister-at-Law.
Lucknow city (Muhammadan Urban)	Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Husain Rizvi, M.B.E., Special Magistrate.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-c u m-G o r a k h p u r- cum-Fyzabad cities (Muhammadan Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki, B.A., LL.B., Advocate,
Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Syed Agha Haider, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadan Rural) Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Far- rukhabad, Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadan Rural),	Khan Bahadur Syed Akbar Ali Khan, Rais. Mr. Muhammad Abid Khan Sherwani, Rais.
Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Masood-uz-Zaman, Barrister-at-Law.
Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Hafiz Ahmad Husain.
Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Waheed Ahmad.
Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Muhammad Faruq.
Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisa- rullah, B.A.
Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareli districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Syed Kalbe Abbas.
Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muham- madan Rural).	Begum Aizaz Rasul.
Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahriach, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadan Rural),	Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, Advocate.
Bara Banki district (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B.A.
United Provinces European	Sir Tracey Gavin Jones, O.B.E.
(Nominated)	The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Bahadur.
(Nominated)	Mr. C. St. L. Teyen, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
	Mrs. Mona Chandravati Gupta.
(Nominated)	Rai Bahadur N. K. Mukerji.
	Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.
	Mr. Ram Sahai
	Lady Wazir Hasan.
(Nominated)	Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so tion in comparison with the western Punjab called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jahelum, Chenab, Ravel an area of 58,000 square miles, with a popules and Sutist. Together with carried an area of 58,000 square miles, with a popules and Sutist. Together with call the state of 58,000 square miles, with a popules and Sutist. Together with contain State for Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, cast and decreasing towards the west and south the Punjab occupies the extreme north-west-ren corner of the Indian Supine, and with the severywhere so scandy that cultivation is only exception of the above-mentioned the possible with the aid of artificial rirelation or exception of the above-mentioned the severywhere so scandy that cultivation is only and Rajputana and west of the river Junna-tance, these tracts find their security against and Rajputana and west of the river Junna-stance, these tracts find their security against sendancies embraced an area of 198,300 pendent of rain, a failure of which means square miles and the security of frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one- occurs so seldom that the crops may be said

Physical Features.

spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided in the Political charge of the Punjah Governinto five natural divisions. The Himalayan ment. In 1921, however, the thirteen most tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, important States, including Patiala, Bahawaipur, tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, important States, including Patiaia, Ishawaipur, with a seanty population living scattered in Jind and Natha, were formed into a separate thiny mountain hamlets. The Satt Range "Penjah States Agency" under the control the lates the districts of Attock, Rawal- of the Agency of the Governor-General, Punjah Interpretation of the Punjah Governor-General, Punjah Ita physical configuration is broken and control of the Punjah Government were the Shini state and the mountainous tracts of Murrer Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner and Kabuta approximate closely in characteristics of the Hillmalayan tract. Except in the States in the Ambala Division, Kabia, Patand Italia States in Hillmalayan tract. Except in the States in the Ambala Division, Kabia, Patand and irrigation is almost unknown. Skitting with the formation of a new Political Agency at the base of the hills and including the low range Sofundal Hills and the Punjah States Agency of the Siwalika, runs the narrow sub-mountained the Punjah States Agency at the States have been transferred to of the Siwalia, runs the narrow sub-mountained the Punjah States Agency. tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, com-prises some of the most fertile and thickly popuhated portions of the province. Its popular means, hence summer than the province into of over four millions is almost Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, agricultural and pastoral but it includes one and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the millions, are the most important. Roughly Punjah, the eastern portion covers an area of speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomerian, some 36,600 square miles with a population one-third Sikh and one-suth Hindu. In disor 10 p millions. East of Labore, the rainfail irribution they are ubiquitous and are equally is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation divided between their weld wisions of the province. It is also shown without Irrigation in arity favour. Next in importance come the Raiputs, who is assemble that were the greater part of the number over a million and as a half. The lated portions of the province. Its popula- medan, three-eighths Huidu and one-eighth tion of over four millions is almost Sikh, Socially the landed classes stand high.

frontier Bolunchis), that is to say, about one- loccurs so seldom that the crops may be said that tententh of the area and population of the never to fail from this cause. The western ladan Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and appulation of the Punjab by about 450 square emiles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total challenge the title of the eastern plains as miles and 480,000 souls, respectively. The total challenge the title of the eastern plains as miles and 180,000 souls, respectively. The total time for the title of the eastern plains as the Baloch tribes on the border of the Delha fertile, we althy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyndhur and Hard Challenge and the control of the province of the provinc rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of The greater part of the Punjab consists of india. The summer, from yocker portion of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the bar, is scorphingly bot, as an india to the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range of the Punjab in the west. The north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Arayalli mountain system transports of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal, spurs of the Arayalli mountain system transports.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahois possible without irrigation in fairly favour. Next in importance come the Ralputs, who also easons, but over the greater part of the number over a milition and a half. The also easons, but over the greater part of the number over a milition and the same part of the p Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Putijsh, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificant response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for tested. The Gujar are an important arricultural and paternal tribe; chiefly found in the castern half of the province and in the extense and the state of the province and in the extense and the state of the state

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punlabl, which is spoken by more than half the
population. Western Punjabi may be classed
as a separate language, sometimes called
Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west.
the next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustant and
Protection of the property of the proprotection of the property of the profree of the property of the prodiagrams. Believil, Pusito, Sindhi and
Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small
sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 60% per cent. of the population. It is province affording the main means of subsistence to 60% per cent. of the population. It is a subsidiary of the control of the province of

colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short-staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderanily agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lites in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the eattle and dairy traces and and throughout the plants generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

The mineral ventiles and the Punjah is small rock salt, an interior for conductive and the punjah is man interest or conductive and interest or conductive and interest or conductive and interest or without renumerative results. Iron and copper orea are also and the punjah is man interest or conductive and interest or

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Goundl and Allisitests, the Governor Executive Goundl and Allisitests, the Governorship, with an executive Goundl and Allisitests, the Governor Exception of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part 111 of the Governor of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part 111 of the Government of India Act, 1085, this Executive Council has been and the Legislative Council by an enlarged and the Legislative Council by an enlarged and the Legislative Goundl by an enlarged and the Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of legislation and control. The business of legislation and control. The business of legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of the Council Covernment of the Council Covernment of the Council Covernment and (4) Molfel and Local Government Departments, (6) Electricity and Industries Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries, In the Public Works Department, there are law Chief Engineers (Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries, Intime Public Works Department, there are law Chief Engineers (Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries, Intime Public Works Department, there are law Chief Engineers (Secretaries, and the Assistant Branch), while

the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Govern-Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners-29 in number-each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Com-missioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil juris-diction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisac Judges (either civilians or barristers), Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in lores the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Pancha-yats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession a cess of the state revenue of the distressipple-mented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Com-mittees from octrol or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of Service (Countess of Dufferin Fund).

the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under Assistant Inspector-General. The Dist District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whore is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one ferm of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions main-tained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government Itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, twenty-one training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred twenty-six secondary schools for boys hundred and and girls and sixty-one centres for vocational training. The department started 2 Vernacular training classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional insti-tutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore the Lady Maclagan Training College for women, Labore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-six technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and four for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of traditional village community organisation, the Givil Hospitals, who is at present an oilicer of elected committee or Panchayat possessing the Provincial Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women's Medical

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, Four Assistant Directors of Health and Wentz-eight Directors of Health, and Wentz-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in communication diseases. The ancillary acritics communication of the second classes. The ancillary acritics communication of the second classes.

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confuse of India.

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman.

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, Iceal bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health vicitors. The Principal, who is also Inspectress of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province.

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in closs toneh with the Superintending Engineer, Public and Artister of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical activities of the Sanitary Bond whose thirty it public was a superintendent of the Sanitary Bond whose thirty it public Health are also that technical activities of the Sanitary Bond whose thirty it public was not supported by the Sanitary Section Sanitary Section 1997.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB.

A realised surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs, as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1932-37, and also a small anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,7-200 for 1937-38 were amounted by Mr. Mundarital, the Finance Minister in his first Budget presented in June 1937 to the newly constituted Punjab Legislative Assembly. Revenue receipts for 1937-38 were expected to be 48, 10,00,3300 and the 18, 10,00,330 and 19, 10,00,3300 and 19, 10,00,330

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38,	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38,
REVENUE RECEIPTS. Principal Heads of Revenue.	(In thousands of Rupées.)	Irrigation.	(In thousands of Rupees.)
IV—Taxes on Income VII—Land Revenue (gross)	4,71,47	NVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept— Direct Receipts	4,08,26
Deduct—Revenue credit- ed to Irrigation.	-1,80,01	Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irriga- tion).	1,80,01
Total Land Revenue VIII—Excise IX—Stamps	2,01,46 1,00,07 91.87	Gross amount Deduct—Working Expenses.	5,88,27 —1,09,97
X.—Forests XI—Registration XII—Receipts under Motor	19,82 9,50	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,18,80
Vehicles Taxation Acts. XIII—Other Tax and duties		XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital ac- counts are kept.	
Total	5,22,15	Total	4,19,86

HEADS OF AGCOUNT,	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
Debt Services. XX—Interest	(In thousands of Rupees.) 3,97		(In thousands of Rupees.)
Civil Administration.			
XXI-Administration of		Total Revenue Receipts	10,90,39
Justice XXII—Jails and Convict	9,19	Extraordinary Items,	
Settlements	3,83 3,04	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	33,82
ments	2,30	Total Revenue	11,24,21
Total	18,36	State Provident Funds	41,89
Beneficent Departments.		Recoveries of loans and advances.	
XXVI—Education	19,13 10,45 1,69 16,54	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
XXIX—Agriculture XXX—Veterinary XXXI—Co-operative Credit	171	Famine Relief Fund	
XXV—Industries	6,53	Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt:-	100
Total	56,06	Sinking Fund for Provincial	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Other appropriations Depreciation Reserve Fund for	7,91 25,39
XXXIX—Civil Works XI.—Receipt from Hydro Electric Schemes Deduct—Working Expenses	23,77 32,97 — 18,90	Government Presses Deposit of Local Funds Civil Deposits Revenue Reserve Fund	2,28,31 2,97,90
Net-XL—Hydro Electric	14,07	Road Development Fund Research Fund	13,28 1,63
Total	37,84	Economic developments and improvement of Rural Areas	
Miscellaneous.		Funds Handloom Industry Fund	21 45
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	10.39	Advances Payable	17,50
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Su-	10,00	Permanent advances Suspense (Departmental and	10
perannuation	1,32	similar accounts)	2,58
XLVI—Stationery and Printing XLVI—Miscellaneous	2,85 15,59	aecount,	7,15
Total	30,15	Total	6,02,90
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.		Loans and advances bearing interest. Recoveries of loans and advances—Loans to Manicipalities and Advances to sufficients.	18.0
L—Miscellaneous adjust- ments between the Central and Provin-		to cultivators Loans to Government servants	12,84 2,79
cial Governments	2,00	Total	15,63

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38,	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
Remittances.	(In thousands of Rupees.)	Beneficent Departments. 36—Scientific Departments	(In thousands of Rupees.) 31
hetween officers rendering ac- counts to the same Accountant General	16,09,06	37—Education European and Anglo-Indian	6.83
Remittance by Bills	80,30 16,89,36	37—Education other than Euro- pean and Anglo-Indian	1,54,52
TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.	34,73,99	38—Medical	50,19
Opening Balance ,	1,85,10	39—Public Health	15,79
		40—Agriculture	36,24
Grand Total EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO	36,59,09	41—Veterinary	14,76 13,03
REVENUE.		43—Industries	1,841
Direct demands on the Revenue.		Total	3,09,58
7—Land Revenue	41,20 10,94 1,60	Civil Works and Miscellaneous	
10—Forests	21,71 76	Public Improvements. 50—Civil Works	1,13,33
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts 13—Other Taxes and Duties	64 84	51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Hydro Electric Scheme	30,38
13-Other Luxus and Duscus		Total	1,43,71
Total	77,69	Miscellancous.	
Irrigation Revenue Account.		54—Famine Relief	1,80
17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts		55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	71,87
are kept 18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary	1,31,88	56—Stationery and Printing	10,29
financed from ordinary revenues	8,22	57—Miscellaneous	24,15
Total	1,40,10	Total	1,07,61
Debt Services. 22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	47,61	Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments,	
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	33,29	62-Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and	
Total	-14,32	Provincial Governments	
Civil Administration,		Total	
25—General Administration 27—Administration of Justice 28—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,15,11 53,80 30,96	Extraordinary Items.	
29—Police	1,22,48 1,95	Total Revenue Expenditure	The first
Total	3,24,30	charged to Revenue	10,88,67

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.	(In thousands		(In thousands of Rupees.)
CHARGED TO REVENUE i.e. MET PROMESTRA ORDINARY RECEIPTS.	of Rupres.)	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	28
8-A—Forests		Deposit of Local Funds	2,29 00
19 - Construction of Irrigation, Works etc.,		Civil Deposits	3,00,54
13-A—Capital Outlay on Indus- trial Development		Road Development Fund	(a) 17,61
50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	13,64	Research Fund	(b) 1,63
53—Capital Outlay on Hydro- Electric Scheme		Economic Development and improvement of Rural Areas	(c) 1,71
55-A—Commutation of Pensions .		Handloom Industry Fund	(d) 69
Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue, i.e., met		Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	8
from extraordinary receipts Total Expenditure charged	1,364	Advances not bearing interest— Advances repayable	17,71
to Revenue	11,02,31	Permanent Advances	3
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.		Suspense (Departmental and similar accounts)	2,85
68—Construction of Irrigation Works	82,19	Total	5,86,95
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development 79—Capital Outlay on Hydro- Electric Scheme 81—Civil Works not charged to Bevenue	10,98	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments,— Loans to Municipalities and advances to cultivators, etc	16,50
S3—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	2,75	Loans to Government servants.	2,77
Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	95,92	Total	19,27
Public Debt.		Rewittances.	
I—Permanent Debt (Discharged).	7,16	Cash remittances and adjustment between officers rendering accounts to the same Accoun-	
Loans from the Central Govern- ment Repayments	25,39	tant General	16,06,24 79,92
Total Public Debt	32,55	Remittance by BHIs Total	16.86.16
Unfunded Debt State Provident Funds Deposit and Advances Famine Relief Fund	16.38	Total Provincial Disbursements	35,42,54
Appropriation for reduction avoid- ance of Debt. (Sinking Fund for	1. 919.6	Closing Balance	1,16,55
loans raised in the market)	7,93	Grand Total	36,59,09

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, Lt. Col. R.T. Lawrence, c.i.e., N.C.
Aides-de-Camp: Licut. J. A. da C. Bem, King's
Regiment. Lleut. W. H. Skrine, Royal
Artillery.

Indian Aides-de-Camp! Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Narain Singh, late 6th D.C.O. Lancers; Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Gul Mowaz Khan, O.B.I., late 11th Infantry Brigade; Subedar Lachhman Singh, J.D.S.M., late 2/13th F. F. Rilles.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sir
Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E., (Premier).

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E., (Minister of Revenue).

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu

Ram, (Minister of Development).

The Hon'ble Mr. Manchar Lal. Barrister-at-

Law, (Finance Minister).

The Hon'ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., (Minister of Public Works).

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, (Minister of Education).

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, J. D. Penny, C.I.E., L.C.S. Home Secretary, A. V. Askwith, L.C.S.

Financial Secretary, H. D. Bhanot, I.C.S. Secretary, Medical and Local Government Departments, W. G. Bradford, I.C.S.

Secretary, Electricity and Industries Departments, R. J. S. Dodd, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.

Irrigation Branch.

Secretary, (Southern Canals), F. A. Farquharson M.C.

Secretary, (Northern Canals), S. H. Bigsby, C.L.E Secretary, (Western Canals), J. D. H. Bedford,

Buildings and Roads Branch. Secretary, S. G. Stubbs, O.E.E., L.S.E.

Financial Commissioners, B. H. Dobson, C.R.E., I.C.S. (Revenue), C. C. Garbett, C.S.I. C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.G.S. (Development), MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Agriculture, H. R. Stewart, I.A.S. Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration, Khan Sahib Mirza Ihsan Ullalukhan, P.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, W. H. F. Armstrong, I.E.S.

Inspector General of Police, P. L. Orde, C.I.E.

Chief Conservator of Forests, R. N. Parker, I.F.S. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, c.i.E., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt. Col. C. M. Nicol. D.H.S., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. F.A. Barker, M.D., O.B.E., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, J. G. Bhandari, M.A. Postmaster-General, Mr. C. N. Garnier, O.B.E.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB, Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery, K.c.B. 1859

Donald Friell McLeod, G.B. . . . 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand, 1870

K.G.S.T., C.B., died at Tonk, January

1871

R, H. Davies, G.S.I. 1871
R. E. Egectron, G.S.I. 1877
Sir Charles U. Altehison, K.C.S.I., G.I.E. 1882
James Broadwood Lyal 1887
Sir Dennis Pitzpatrick, K.G.S.I. 1802
William Maeworth Young, G.S.I. 1807
Sir C. M. Rivas, K.G.S.I. 1907

Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.O.S.I., resigned 22nd January 1908.
T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.) . . . 1907
Sir Louis W. Dane, K.O.I.E., C.S.I. 1908

James McCrone Douie, (Offg.) . . . 1911
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. . . . 1913
Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. . . 1919
GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. . . 1920 Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . 1924 Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., 1928

Sir Geoffrey de Montmoreney, G.C.I.E., 1928 K.C.S.I., K.C.V.G., C.B.E. Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., 1933

K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhry Sir Shah-ud-Din, K.B., Kt. Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Dasaundha Singh, E.A., LL.B. Jagraon (Sikh) Rural.

Elected Members.

Name of Member.	Constituency.		
Abdul Aziz, Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban.		
Abdul Hamid Khan, Sufi	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural.		
Abdul Haye, Mian	South-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban,		
Abdul Rab, Mian	Jullundur South (Muhammadan), Rural.		
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Shakargarh (Muhammadan), Rural,		
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.		
Afzaalali Hasnie, Syed	Shahdara (Muhammadan), Rural,		
	North-West Guirat (Muhammadan), Rural,		
Ahmad Yar Khan Chaudhri Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana. Khan Bahadur	Mailsi (Muhammadan), Rural,		
Mian.			
Ajit Singh, Sardar	South-West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.		
Akbar Ali, Pir	Fazilka (Muhammadan), Rural.		
Ali Akbar, Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan), Raral.		
Allah Bakhsh Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawa	Shahpur (Muhammadan), Rural.		
Malik, M.B.E. Amiad Ali Shah, Syed	Ferozepore East (Muhammadan), Raral.		
Anant Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., ILB.	Karnal South (General), Rural,		
Ashiq Hussain, Captain	Multan (Muhammadan), Rural,		
Badar-Mohy-ud-Din, Mian	Batala (Muhammadan), Rural,		
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain Rao, o.B.E.	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural.		
Baldev Singh, Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh), Rural.		
Balwant Singh, Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh), Rural,		
70 T. A. A. M. Dr. 101.	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban,		
Bhagat Ram Choda, Lala	Juliundur (General), Bural.		
70	Kangra West (General), Rural,		
	Kangra Esst (General) Rural.		
	North-Western Towns (General), Urban,		
70-3-0 - 3-170-3 3-1	Punjab Commerce and Industry.		
	East Punjab (Non-Union Labour).		
Obs (C) . A (C) . I	Kasur (Sikh), Rural.		
	Jhajjar (General), Rural,		
Chhotu Ram, Rac Bahadur Chandhri, Sir, B.A.	Juajjar (Generai), Kurai.		
Deshbandhu Gupta, Lala	South Eastern Towns (General), Urban.		
Dina Nath, Capt	Kangra South (General) Rural.		
Duni Chand, Lala	Ambala and Simla (General), Rural,		
Dunichand, Mrs	Lahore Women (General),		
Faiz Muhammad Khan, Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan),		
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., L.B., M.B.E.	Rural, Dera Ghazi Khan Gentral (Muhammadau).		
Faqir Chand, Chaudhri	Rural, Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat), Rural,		

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan), Rural,
Farman Ali Khan, Subedar Major Raja	Gujar Khan (Muhammadan), Rural,
Fatch Jang Singh, 2nd Lieut., Bhai	South East (Sikh), Rural.
Fatch Khan, Raja	Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan), Rura!.
	Gujrat North (Muhammadan), Rural.
	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudh O.B.E.	ri. Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Din, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Ajnala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Karim Bakhsh, Mian	Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Few, Mr. E	Anglo-Indian.
Ghazaniar Ali Khan, Raja	Pind Dadan Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Hussain, Khawaja	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, M	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Qadar Khan, Khan Sahib	Mianwali North (Muhammadan), Rural,
Ghulam Rasul, Chaudhri	Sialkot Central (Muhammadan), Rural,
Ghulam Samad, Khawaja	Southern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban,
Girdhari Das, Mahant	South-East Multan Division (General), Rural.
Gokul Chand Narang, Dr. Sir, M.A., Ph. D.	West Lahore Division (General), Rural,
Gonal Das, Rai Sahib Lala	Kangra North (General), Rural.
Gopal Singh, American Sardar	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat), Rural,
Gopi Chand, Bhargaya Dr	Lahore City (General), Urban,
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Jullundur West (Sikh), Rural.
Habib-Ullah Khan, Malik	Sargodha (Muhammadan), Rural.
Haibat Khan Daha, Khan	Khanewal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Hans Raj, Bhagat	Amritsar and Sialkot (General—Reserved Seat) Rural.
Hari Chand, Rai	Una (General), Rural.
Hari Lal, Munshi	South Western Towns (General), Urban.
Hari Singh, Sardar	Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh), Rural
Harjab Singh, Sardar	Hoshlarpur South (Sikh), Rural.
Harnam Das, Lala	Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat)
Harnam Singh, Lieutenant Sodhi	Ferozepore North (Sikh), Rural.
Het Ram, Rai Sahib Chaudhri	Hissar South (General), Rural.
Indar Singh, Sardar	Gurdaspur North (Sikh), Rural.
Jagjit Singh, Sardar	Central Punjab Landholders.
Jagjit Singh, Tikka	Montgomery East (Sikh), Rural.
Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Mrs	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan).
Jahangir Khan, Chaudhri	. Okara (Muhammadan), Rural.
Jalal Din Amber, Chaudhri, B.A.	West Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Jogindar Singh Man, Sardar	Guiranwala and Shahdara (Sikh), Bural.
Jugal Kishore, Chaudhri	Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat Rural.
Kabul Singh, Master	Jullundur East (Sikh), Rural.
Kapoor Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana East (Sikh), Rural,
Karamat Ali, Shaikh	Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan), Rural,
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Name of Member.	Constituency.	
Kartar Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General), Rural,	
Hartar Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur East (Sikh), Rural,	
Khalid Latif Gauba, Mr	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan), Urban,	
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Nawabzada	Khushab (Muhammadan), Rural,	
Major.		
Kishan Dass, Seth	Jullandar (General—Reserved Scat), Rural,	
Kishan Singh, Sardar	Amritsar Central (Sikh) Rural.	
Krishan Gopal Dutt, Chaudhri	North-Eastern Towns (General), Urban,	
Lal Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana Central (Sikh), Rural.	
Manohar Lal, Mr., N.A	University.	
Maqbool Mahmood, Mir	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural,	
Mazhar Ali Azhar, M	North-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.	
Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah, Pir	Attock South (Muhammadan), Rural,	
Mubarik Ali Shah, Syed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri	Jullundur North (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Akram Khan, Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Bural,	
Muhammad Alam, Dr	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban,	
Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri	South-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Azamkhan, Sardar	Dora Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural	
Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawabzada	Karnal (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Hassan, Chaudri	Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani, Khan Bahadur Sardar, c.i.e.	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan), Rural	
Muhammad Hassau, Khan Sahib Makhdum Shaikh.	Alipur (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Malik.	North Punjab Landholders.	
Muhammad Husain, Sardar	Chunian (Muhammadan), Bural.	
Muhammad Hussain, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B	Gujranwala Eat (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din, Mian	Kasur (Muhammadan), Rural,	
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur	Tuandars.	
Nawab Sir. Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Major Sardar	Attock Central (Muhammadan), Bural.	
Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani, Makhdumzada		
Haji Sayed.	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural	
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Khan,	Samundri (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Chaudhri	Salkot North (Muhammadan), Rural,	
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Chakwal (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri.	Rohtak (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani, Makb- dumzada Haji Sayed, Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B	K dhran (Muhammadan), Rural. North-West Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.	
Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Khan, B.A., LL.B.	Rawalpindi Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural,	
fukand Lai Puri, Rai Bahadur	Rawalpindi Division (General), Rural.	
Mula Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General-Reserved Seat),	
	Rural.	
funi Lal Kalia, Pandit	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General), Rural. Muzaffargarh North (Muhammadan), Rural.	
fuzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Sardar fuzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik. fuzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C.L.E	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural, Mianwali South (Muhammadan), Rural, Attock North (Muhammadan), Rural,	

Name of Member,	Constituency.
Narendra Nath, Dewan Bahadur Raja	East Punjab Landholders,
Nasir-ud-Din, Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammadan), Rurar.
Nasir-ud-din Shah, Pir	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasrullah Khan, Rana	Hoshiarpur West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nau Nihal Singh Man, Lleutenant Sardar	Sheikhupura West (Sikh) Rural.
Nawazish Ali Shah, Syed	Jhang East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nur Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib Mian	Dipalpur (Muhammadan), Rural,
Nurullah, Mian, B. Com. (London), P.R.E.S.	Lyallpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Partab Singh, Sardar	Amritsar South (Sikh), Rural.
The state of the s	
	South-East Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Prem Singh, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (General—Reserved seat Bural.
Prem Singh, Mahant	Gujrat and Shahpur (Sikh), Rural.
Pritam Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore West (Sikh), Rural,
Raghbir Kaur, Shrimati	Amritsar (Sikh Women).
Ram Narain Virmani, Seth	Lyallpur and Jhang (General), Rural.
	Rohtak Central (General), Bural,
	11
Rashida Latif Baji, Begum Riasat Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan Women), Urban. Hafizabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ripudaman Singh, Thakur, B.A	Gurdaspur (General), Rural.
Roberts, Professor William, C.I.E	European,
Rur Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore East (Sikh), Rural.
Sahib Dad Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	
Saif-ud-din Kitchlew, Dr	
	The second of th
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	
Santokh Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Eastern Towns (Sikh), Urban. Amritsar City (General), Urban.
Sant Ram Seth, Dr	
Shahadat Khan, Khan Sahib Rai Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Khan	
Sham Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala	
Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit	Southern Towns (General), Urban
Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khan Bahadur Majo Sirdar Sir, K.B.E.	West Punjab Landholders.
Singha, Mr. S. P	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Sita Ram, Lala	Trade Union (Labour).
Sohan Singh Josh, Sardar	Amritsar North (Sikh), Rural.
Sudarshan, Lala	Eastern Towns (General), Urban,
Sultan Mahmud Hotiana, Mian	Pakpattan (Muhammadan), Rural,
Sumer Singh, Chaudhri, B.A., LL,B	South-East Gurgaon (General), Rural
Sundar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Dr. Sardar Sir Kt., C.I.E., D.O.L.	, Batala (Sikh), Rural.
Suraj Mal, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B	
Talib Husain Khan, Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadan), Rural,
Tara Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore South (Sikh), Rural.
Teja Singh Sawatanter, Sardar	
Tika Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B	Tart to the second of the seco
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M.A	
Umar Hayat Khan, Chaudhri Uttam Singh, Sardar	
Wali Muhammad Savval Sardar	15-14-male Office managed at Donal

and between the Bay of Bengal on the juriban on the head, and the longy is tucked West and South-West and South-West and South-West and South-West and South-West and South-He at the side instead of helig tief in front. Basts. Its area is approximately 261,000 well dressed and well groomed Burness lady square miles, of which 192,000 are unad-partison with any woman in the world. The state of t dent Native States. The main geographical hills running fan-like from North to South with fortile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts the only means of communication. of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade tem-perature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. perseure is about by, see minimum about but. The Burma Railways has a length of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies 2,059-89 miles open line. The principal lines to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies 2,0998 miles open line. The ottnehol line in a "tain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Dilant. The maximum enuperature is twenty degrees higher than in the vet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold eation. To the north and east of the dry zone lie two thirds the state of the dry zone lie two thirds and the Sham places. The gen-Mariaban line, which serves Moulmein the contraint of the state of the dry zone lie two the dry zone lie two the dry zone lies and the state of the dry zone lies that the dry zone lies are the dry zone lies and the state of the dry zone lies are two the zone lies and the state of the dry zone lies are two the zone lies and the state of the dry zone lies are two the zone lies and the state of the dry zone lies are two the zone. The dry zone lies are two the z Kachin fills and the Shan placeau. The aver-age clovation of this tableband is 3,000 feet age clovation of this tableband is 3,000 feet the special special special special special special special special tableband is a special sp

The People.

Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,345 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 193,345 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 535,995
Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talaings and
138,739 Palsungs. There is also a large alien
population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825
Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the poputheir hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhlsm, but Arimism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost wolfram continues, universal.

appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and with Mongolian features.

Burma lies between Assam on the nomy and in petty trading. Their dress is North-West and China on the North-Eist, somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk and between the Bay of Bengal on the jurban on the horth.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year to the country. At an seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the onty means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

about 70 inches on the average. Its area is is a little more than 16 million acres of when a over 50,000 square miles. There is no other re-little over 1 1/10 million acres are cropped more glon of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The mast and appear of the india is very largely uniform rivers, the number of hilly ranges (very largely mildent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (very largely mass) and the abundance of foerst, all combine the sense; may be a made the sense; and the sense of the mass India

Forests play an important part in the inof 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 dustrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 22.081.943 acres while unclassed Government extracts some 31,722 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief. extract over 4.52.439 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 4.36,672 tons and firewood 11.62,679 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the bluriant, who form the suk of the popularity and the property of the popularity of t been a decline in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and The output in 1936 was 4,689.45 tons as against 4,268.16 tons in 1935. Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern ures 18 most distinctive and cx. Shan States. Copper is small quantities is also continuty controtable. It consists of a slik found there. There are small deposits of Molybjacket on list body and a laborated, a Booss dentle in Tavov and Meaning and Control facket on list body and a laborated. turban bound round his forehead, a loose denite in Tavoy and Mergul and of plathum jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied Mytikyina. Mining for precious stones in the round his waist, reaching to his ankies. The Mogok Stone Tract of the Katha District conti-Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type inted to be carried out under extraordinary of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open licenses and by native miners working under little, playing a large part in the household eco-ordinary licenses. The output of rubies during

1936 was 141,490 carats as compared with 107,915) carats in 1935. The output of amber in 1936 was 32.33 cwts. The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1936 compared with that of the previous year showed an increase of too of the total output of petroleum in Burma during showed an increase of 408.61 owts 1936 was 2651 million gallons against 2511 million gallons during 1935. The oldest and largest Oilfield in the province is at Yenangyaung largest officed in the province to the Burmah Oil Company has its chief wells. There has been a gradual decrease in the output from the wells in this Oilfield as evidenced by the output of nearly 1844 million gallons in 1921 and nearly 130 million gallons in 1936. The next largest of field is at Chauk in the same District. There has been a gradual decrease in the output here also but there was a slight recovery in 1936 with an output of 100 million gallons. There has been an increase in the output from the wells in the Upper Chindurin District. There were decreases in the output from the wells in the Minbu Thavetuvo and Pakokku Districts. The Burmah Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyaung and Cluek Oilfields. Other Companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 107,248 acres.

Manufactures.

There are 1,035 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are saw mills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, exton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundants, and oil retineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Factories Act in 1936 was 89,230. Peremutal factories employed 33,452 and seasonal factories 5,773. At the Census of 1931, 1950,75 or 5,750, at the class of 1931, 1950,75 or 1950, 1

"Public opinion amongst the Burneses appears to have now verred round in favour of the locally made article in preference to the important of article and the preference to the important of the important for men and women's wear so much in densard for men and women's wear so much in densard for men and women's wear burners. But the men and many artists in siture still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Basselin and many artists in siture still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Basselin much admired in Burne. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow made and the patterns which is the product of the control of the first of their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver to their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver or their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work in and crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make thom by recolutes.

Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed

so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After reneated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 re-commended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with a Governors council and ministers, and council and ministers, and under an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference was in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate was estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate had been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consisted of 103 members, of which 80 were elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma was constitutionally separated from India with office from the ist of April 1937 on which date the Government of Burma Act Burma Legislature consists of His Majesty, represented by the Governor and two Chambers Known as the Senate and the Horse of Representatives. The Senate consists of Consists of 122 members.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintensient for the Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1992, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagning Division, The Civil, Candther the Chief State of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customery law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and the other permanent Judges. The Superior Judical Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judical Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited axient. It is a supervised to the control of the cont

Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, viz., the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers one inspective of Beauton States. who number 23 (twenty-three), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burnia Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B. & R. Branch; so far 19 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 17 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Minister of Lands and Revenue, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Bratich, who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 17 on the cadre of the Burma Service of Engineers, Class I, Irrigation Brauch. sides this there is also the Burma Service of

Engineers, Class II, Further, there are a River Training Expert and a Temporary Engineer, the latter being engaged on contract for work of a special nature.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into: Civil, Military and Rangeon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is tunder the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangeon, an officer of the rank of Deputst Inspector-General, There are Jour other Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges. and for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are seconded from the British or Indian Army and its rank and file are recruited from natives of India and Burma. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been moderately successful, The organisation is military, the force being divided into three Battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the Givil Police in the maintenance of law and order. Their duties duties, apart from furnishing columns for active operations against dacoits, etc., are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for treasuries, jails, lockups and courts.

Education .

Under the Minister of Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Educational Service and an Adtion Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department Land Branch of the present of Indian one Asstt, Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief

> A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Economics, Law. Education. Engineering. Medicine and Agriculture.

> English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of edu-cation in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpoongyl-kyaung); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the vellow robe. At the hoongyi-kyaungs the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary indigenous system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, the Burma Forest School of Symmana, courses in Forestry, the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture and the Veterinary College, Insein, courses in Veterinary science, The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe each year. Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hos-pitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons, There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, and a Director. Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abevance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abevance.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

Estimates, 1937-38.	Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Heads of Account. 1937-	
Rs.	The second secon	Rs.		
9,000	XXVIII.—Industries	8,59,98,000	I.—Customs	
38,000	XXIX.—Aviation	1,05,05,000	II.—Excise Duties	
	XXX.—Miscellaneous De-	1,49,16,000	III.—Taxes on Income	
1,84,000	partments XXXIII.—Civil Works	44,62,000	IV.—Salt	
11,78,000		5,09,79,000	V.—Land Revenue	
88,000	XXXIV.—Receipts in aid of Superaumuation .	87,77,000	VI.—Excise	
1,30,000	XXXV.—Stationery and Print-	37,97,000	VII.—Stamps	
3,12,000	XXXVI.—Miscellaneous	1,37,06,000	VIII.—Forest	
0,12,000	XXXVII,—Defence Receipts—	3,33,000	IX.—Registration	
7,28,000	Effective	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	IX (a).—Scheduled Taxes	
3,97,000	XXXIX,—Frontier Force	7,83,000	X.—Other Taxes and Duties	
	XL.—Miscellaneous Ad- justments between Burma and the Federated Shan		XIII.—Irrigation, etc., Works with Capi- tal Accounts	
20,02 000	States	31,23,000		
	Miscellaneous Ad- justments between India and Burma,	1,49,000	XIV.—Irrigation, etc., Works (no Capital Accounts)	
		1,57,110	XV.—Post and Telegraphs	
15,74,45,110	Total (a)	3,23,000	XVI,—Interest	
	(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS— EXTRAORDINARY.	8,37,000	XVII.—Administration of Justice	
9,000	XLI.—Extraordinary Re- ceipts	9,36,000	XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	
15,74,54,110	Total (a) & (b)	8,00,000	X1X,Police	
10,11,01,110	20111 (1) (10)	2,16,000	XX.—Ports and Pilotage .	
	(c) Deut and Deposit Heads. Public Debt.—		XXI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	
1,65,00,000	Floating Debt	5,05,000	XXII.—Education	
	Unfunded Debt-	5,92,000	XXIII,—Medical	
1,57,10,000	Savings Bank Deposits	2,22.000	XXIV.—Public Health	
80,00,000	Post Office Cash Certificates	1,38,000	XXV.—Agriculture	
45,60,000	State Provident Funds	17,000	XXVI,Veterinary	
1,000	Other Accounts	17,000	XXVII.—Co-operative Credit.	
医电动性 医电影电影		电流作用 电热 化混合物		

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1937-38.
Deposits and Advances—	Rs.	Loans and Advances—	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	4,52,000	Loans to the Federated Shan States	5,52,000
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	1,87,000	Loans to Municipalities, Port Trusts, etc	9,44,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,05,83,000	Loans to Government Servants.	5,23,000
Post Office Cash Certificates Bonus Fund	71,000	Remittances within Burma— Money-orders	7,81,00,000
Road Fund Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas	9,96,000	Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Con- troller.	1,63,51,00
Fund for development of Civil Aviation	15,000 1,50,000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	15,00
Deposits of Local Funds	2,06,95,000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from Posts and Telegraphs	2,88,79,00
Departmental and Judicial Depo- sits—		Net Receipts from Civil Trea- suries by Defence Services	1,22,82,00
Civil Deposits	3,84,71,000 3,83,43,000 11,000 39,93,000 10,000	(b) Accounts with the High	12,33,00 15,17,00
Accounts with India	7,84,93,000	i. Items adjustable in Burma. ii. Item adjustable in England	78,01,00 74,00
Accounts with the Reserve	80,000	and Burma— Remittances Through Reserve	89,12,00
Suspense Accounts	3,63,000	Total (c)	42,94,41,00
Cheques and Bills	2,91,00,000	Total (n), (b) & (c) Opening Balance	58,08,95,11 2,00,00.00
Departmental and Similar	3,00,000	Grand Total	60,68,95,11

3	Injor Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	
(a)	EXPENDITURE DESITABLE TO REVENUE.	Rs.	(a) Expenditure Debitable to Revenue—contd.	Rs,	
1.	Customs	10,73,990	29. Scientific Departments	7,81,700	
2.	Excise Duties	64,900	30, Education	84,57,980	
3.	Taxes on Income	10,52,990	31. Medical	43,67,000	
4.	Salt	1,93,000	32. Public Health	11,94,000	
. 5.	Land Revenue	56,01,780	33. Agriculture	10,19,000	
6.	Excise	18,70,000	34. Veterinary	5,47,000	
7.	Stamps	98,000	35. Co-operative Credit	3,91,990	
8.	Forest	59,25,790	36. Industries	2,19,000	
8./	. Forest Capital Outlay	1,07,000	37. Aviation	4,93,000	
9.	Registration	1,33,000	37A. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	1,47,000	
10,	Other Taxes and Duties	1,28,990	38. Miscellaneous Departments.	2,78,000	
11.	Miscellaneous Railway Ex- penditure	1,03,900	41, Civil Works	1,23,82,000	
12.	Int, on Wks. with Cap.		42. Famine Relief	20.000	
	Accounts	23,79,000	43. Suprn. Allwnes & Pensions	83,40,000	
13.	Other Rev. Expenditure	5,34,000	44. Stationery and Printing	10,64,000	
15.	Posts and Telegraphs In- terest on Debt	4,76,000	45. Miscellaneous	12,26,200	
16	Capital Outlay on Posts and		46. Defence Services—Effective	1,28,69,000	
17	Telegraphs	78,000 45,83.000	47. Defence Services—Non- Effective	4,61,000	
18	Interest on Other Obliga-		48. Frontier Force	53,96,000	
19	Appropriation for Reduc- tion or Avoidance of	28,78,000	49. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States	Marie Control of the	
	Debt		50. Extraordinary Charges	1,000	
20	. General Administration	1,11,04,980			
21	. Audit	13,82,000		10.00	
22	. Administration of Justice .	55,47,000			
23	. Jails and Convict Settle ments		52. Constn. of Irrgn., etc., Wks	3,47,000	
24		11	53. Capital Outlay on Post	2,92,000	
25	. Ports and Pilotage .	4,80,000	59. Payments to Retrenched	20,82,000	
27	. Ecclesiastical	2,10,000	Personnel	1,81,000	
		0.00.00	Total (b)	25,40,000	
28	. External Affairs	2,33,000	Total (a) & (b) .	14,20,86,197	

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38
The state of the s	Rs.	Brought forward	Rs. 27,17,72,000
c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.		(c) DEET AND DEPOSIT HEADS—coneld.	
Public Debt.		Loans and Advances.	
Floating Debt	1,65,00,000	Loans to the Burma Railway	
Burma Debt to Government of India	1,15,54,000	Board Loans to the Federated Shan States	34,51,000 12.94,000
Unfunded Debt.		Loans to Municipalities, Port	14,01,000
Savings Bank Deposits	1,33,10,000	Trusts, Etc	6,62,000 5,64,000
Post Office Cash Certificates	5,00,000	Remittances.	-1011000
State Provident Funds	48,62,000	Remittances within Burma—	
Deposits and Advances. Deprn. Fund.—Govt. Presses		Money Orders	7,79,90,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Railways	49,09,000	Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same	
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	1,05,000	Accountant-General or Con- troller	1,63,60,000
Road Fund	23,00,000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	15,000
Fund for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	2,28,000	Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by Posts and Telegraphs . Net issues from Civil Treasuries	2,88,79,000
General Police Fund	1,10,000	to Defence Services	1,22,82,000
Deposits of Local Funds	1,99,88,000	Remittance Accounts between England and Burma,	
Departmental and Judicial De- posits.		(a) Accounts with Secretary of	
Civil Deposits	3,35,65,000		
Other Deposits	3,54,72,000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma ii.—Items adjustable in England.	12,33,000 15,17,000
Other Accounts	22,000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner.	
Advances Repayable	39,82,000		73,01,000
Permanent Advances	10,000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma ii.—Items adjustable in England.	73,01,000
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	11,000	Transfer of cash between England and Burma,	
Accounts with India Accounts between Burma and	7,89,40,000	Remittance through the Reserve	89,12,000
the Burma Railways	1,55,52,000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank. Suspense Accounts	90,000 3,62,000	Total (c)	43,22,16,000
Cheques and Bills Departmental and similar	2,91,00,000	Total (a), (b) & (c)	57,43,02,197
Accounts	3,00,000	Closing Balance	3,25,92,913
Carried over	27,17,72,000	Grand Total	60,68,95,110

Administration.

Governor, . I	lis Exce	Hency the	Hon'ble	Sir
Archibald	Douglas	Cochrane,	G.C.M.G.,	K.C.
S.I., D.S.O.				

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

R. G. McDowall, C.I.E., I.C.S.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Major Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinner's Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry).

Aides-de-Camp.

Captain E. J. Fink, 3rd Cavalry, Captain E. C. Yeldham, 1st Bn., The Hampshire

Regiment, Honorary Aide-de-Cump, Col. (Tempy. Brigadier)

F. A. G. Roughton, I.A. Indian Aides-de-Cump, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, late of the 3/20th Burma Rilles; Naib Commandant Sardar Bahadur Partab Sligh,

Bahadur, I.D.S.M., Reserve Battn., Burma Frontier Force. COUNSELLOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVER-

NOR OF BURMA.

The Hou'ble Mr. Walter Booth Gravely, c.s.t., c.t.r., f.c.s.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURNA.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Baxter, M.A. MINISTERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung	Gyaw,	Bar-at-Law
(Minister of Finance).		

The	Hon'ble	U	Paw	Tun,	А.Т.М.,	Bar	at-La	w
(M	linister of	Ш	ome 2	Affairs)				

The	Hon'ble	U	Pu,	Bar-at-Law	(Minister	of
Ag	riculture	and	l For	rests).		

THE	TION DIE	Lor.	THOU	manne	(with sect	Or .
C	mmerce	and In	ndustry).		
rm.	TT 11.T.	Character T	- 101	True .4 T	· /2411	400

- The Hon'ble Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Lands and Revenue).
- The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Education).

Miscellaneous Appointments.

- Director of Agriculture, J. Charlton, M.Sc., F.LC., Commissioner, Federated Sham States, Taunggui Southern Sham States, P. C. Fogartsy, I.C.S., Superintendent, Northern Sham States, J. Shaw. Director of Public Instruction, P. B. Quinlan, B.A.,
- Inspector-General of Police, R. C. Morris. Chief Conservator of Forests, A. W. Moodie,

- Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. N. S. Sodhi, M.C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.&S. (Glas.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), D.T.M. (Edin.), L.M., I.M.S.
- Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, C.L.E., I.M.S.
- Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. J. Findlay, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S.
- Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (2) A.T.M. Finuncial Commissioner, C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S. Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Burma,

G. E. O. de Smith, D.S.o. Director, Defence Bureau, C. G. Stewart, O.B.E.

Director of Veterinary Services, D. T. Mitchell, M.R.O.V.S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U. Kvin, I.C.S.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut,-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, c.s.I	1867
LieutColonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, c.s.t	1871
A. R. Thompson, c.s.i	1875
C. U. Altchison, C.S.I	1878
C. E. Bernard, c.s.i	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I	1886
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, c.s.I	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I	1890
D. M. Smeaton	1892

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell,

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.L.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

	Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	18	97
ľ	Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	19	0
	Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E	19	08
	Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., LL.D.	19	10
	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	19	15
	Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.L	19	17

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E	1927
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, G.C.I.R.,	
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E	1932

The Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.SO. 1936 W. H. Payton, I.c.s. ..

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT.

.. Secretary, Home Department,

C. F. B. Pearce, I.C.S		Secretary, Finance Department.
A. J. S. White, O.B.E. I.C.S		Secretary, Education Department.
J. H. Wise, I.C.S		Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
H. C. Baker, I.C.S		Secretary, Dept. of Lands and Revenue.
A. H. Seymour, I.C.S		Secretary, Defence Department,
U Tin Tut (A), Bar-at-Law, I c.s.		Secretary, Dept. of Agri, and Fts.
U Chit Maung (A2), K.S.M., A.T.M.		Secretary, Judicial Department.
A. J. M. Lander, M.c., I.C.S		Additional Secretary, Defence Dept.
F. B. Arnold, I.c.s		Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.
A. K. Potter, I.C.S		Controller of Finance (Defence). Also ex-officio Deput
		Secretary, Defence Dept.
U Kyaw Din (A), A.T.M		Deputy Secretary, Education Department,
Rai Bahadur H. M. Roy	€.	Resource Officer, Finance Department.
M. H. Rossington, I.C.S		Under Secretary, Home Department.
U Ba Tint, I.C.S	'	Under Secretary, Finance Department,
E. G. S. Apedaile, I.c.s		Under Secretary, Defence Department.
Rao Sahib S, B, Ghosh	. :	Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Revenue,
U Sein Tun (A1)		Under Secretary, Dept. of Agri, and Fts.
U Nyun (A), 1.6.s		Under Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
U Tun Yln (A1)		Under Secretary, Judicial Department.
U Paing (A), 1.0.8		Under Secretary, Education Department,
Rai Bahadur C. S. Sastri		Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.
U Ba Tun, A.T.M		Assistant Secretary, Home Department.
W. C. Fuller		Registrar, Home and Judicial Departments.
W. A. Curties		Registrar, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
U Thin		Registrar, Defence Dept.
E. J. Carew		Registrar, Education Department,
N. C. Dutta		Registrar, Depts. of Lds. and Rev. and Com. & Ind. (offer

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Registrar, Fin. Dept. (offg.)

	FI	NA.	NCIAL COMMISSIONERS.	
H. O. Reynolds, I.C.s			Financial Commissioner,	
C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S.			Do.	
T. L. Hughes, 1.c.s		٠.	Secretary to the Financial	Commissioner.
F. S. V. Donnison, I.c.s.			Do.	
H. N. Monin			Registrar.	

BURMA LEGISLATURE

Descident of the Senate ... The Honbile II Mounes

Gyee, Bar-at-Law.

Denuty President of the Senut c. II Ba Lawin ppay I

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—The Honb'le U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law. Denuty Speaker of the House of Representatives II Hla Pe

Secretary (Burma Legislature).—U Ba Dun, Barat-Law Assistant Secretary (Burma Legislature).—H. M.

There

DARTTIMENTARY SECREPARTED

1. J A L Wischam

2 U Mya Thein S Mahmud

4 II Ba Thein 5 A M A Karim Gand

a II Ohn Manne

7 II Ba Than 8 H. C. Khoo.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Nominated -

Thre San Baw ORE

C. H. Campagnae, M.R.E. Bar-at-Law Sir Oscar de Glanville, G.I.E., G.B.E. Bar-at-

Law Sir Joseph Manne Gvi. Bar-at-Law.

U Po Hla, C.I.E., K.S.M., A.T.M. H Kvaw, K.S.M., A.T.M.

U Ba Lwin, F.R.G.S. U Ba Maung, K.S.M.

U Maung Nge, K.S.M., T.P.S. U Nvnn, M.B.E., A.T.M.

Sir San C. Po. C.B.E., M.D.

Teik Tin Pvu, K.S.M. Dr. Daw Saw Sa. M.B.R., F.R.C.S.L., D.P.H.

U Ba Sein, K.S.M., T.P.S.

J Tait.

U Aung Thin, K.S.M. U Tha Zan U, K,S,M., A,T,M.

U Kvaw Zan, C.I.E.

Elected -

U San Aung, E.S.M., A.T.M.

Sra Shwe Ba, T.P.S. U Kvaw Din.

G. E. Du Bern.

The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee Bar-at-Law. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim.

Lall Mohamed Khan

II Ba Nyun

II Nynn U Nyun.

Mirza Mahomed Rafi, Bar-at-Law.

A. Rahim.

H Ba Thane, T.P.S. U Ba Thein.

U Thwin.

II Ba II

C. G. Wodehouse. U Kyaw Zan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Members.

U Nyun Tin.

U Ba Thein. Mr. E. G. Maracan.

U Htoon Aung Gyaw, B.A., LL.B.

U Aung Zan Wai. U Shway Tha.

U Po Te. U Tint.

U Aung Tha.

U Ba On. U Thin Maung.

II Pe Tun. U Mya Thein.

U Saw.

U Ain, B.A. U Mya.

U Lun, B.A. U Ave. U Chit Pe. II Sein Ok. II Thet Tun II Saw Hla Nyo. U Po Mya. U Ba Tin (Rangoon).

U Hla Tin.

U Ba Tin (Kani). U Pu. R.Sc. U San Thein. U Dwe.

U Kyaw Dun. U Ba Oke.

U Ba Thi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—contd. Elected Members—contd.

U Tun, B.A.
U Pe Maune.
U Ba Yin, B.A.
U Lu Sin.
U Tin Saing, M.A.
U Sein Pe.
U Tharrawady Maung Maung.
U Maung Myit.
U Ba Ohn, Bar-at-Law
U Thi.
U Bo, B.A., B.E.

U Aung Nyun. U Ba Yin. U Ba Chaw.

U An Gyi. U Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar-at-Law, U Po Aung.

U Soe Maung. U Sein Win. U Kya Gaing, Bar-at-Law.

Dr. Thein Maung, B.A., M.M.F. U Lu Wa. U Ohn Khin. U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L.

Daw Ah Ma, U Po Loon, U Kyaw Mya, B.Sc., B.L.

U Shin. U Ba Din. U Ba Gyi. U Ohn Nyun.

U Thant. U Mya, B.Sc., B.L. U Ba Yin.

U Maung Maung. U Ohn Maung. Mr. Ong Shein Woon, Bar-at-Law,

U Shwe. U San Lu. U Po Hmin.

U Ba. U Lu Gyaw. U Mya, B.A.

U Pu, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Dr. Ba Maw, M.A., ph. D., Bar-at-Law. U Tun Aung Gyaw.

U Kun, B.A., Bar-at-Law. U Po Yin, A.T.M.

U Ba Shwe

U. Ba U. U Ba Pe.

U On Pe. U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law. U Ba Than.

U Tun Aung, B.A., B.L. Mr. Aw Myo Shu. U Ba Pe, B.A.

Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. H. C. Khoo, U Po Hmyin,

Saw Po Chit, B.A., Bar-at-Law Mr. Sydney Loo Nee. Saw Mya Thein. U Tun Kin.

U Shwe Nyun, U Kan Aye. Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law.

U Thaw Dwe, T.P.S.
U Hla Pe, E.Sc., B.L.
Saw Johnson D. Fo Min.
Mr. S. Mahmud, P. A.

Mr. S. Mahmud, B.A. Mr. B. N. Dass, B.A., B.L. Mr. Ramniwas Bagla. Mr. R. G. Alyangar, B.A., B.L.

Mr. K. C. Bose, Bar-at-Law, Mr. A. M. A. Karim Gani, Mr. A. Marayana Rao, Mr. S. R. Roy, Bar-at-Law,

Mr. J. A. L. Wiseham., Bar-at-Law Mr. A. B. Chowdhury. U Ba Hlaing, B.A.

Mr. H. C. Talukdar, U Myo Nyun, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. A. W. Adamjee, U Tun Pe, M.A., B.L. Mr. Gauga Singh,

U. Ba Khalng. Mr. J. Webster, Mr. F. B. Leach, C.LE. Mr. E. C. V. Foucar, Ber-at-Law.

Mr. W. T. McIutyre. Mr. J. I. Nelson, U. Aye Maung. Mr. Chan Cheng Teik,

Mr. J. F. Gibson. Mr. A. M. M. Vellayan Chettyar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details thereseparate province. The following details there-fore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 20°-30' and 27°-30' N. latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E. latitude and between \$2-31 and \$3-20 H.
longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar
and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the
north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district
of Bongal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central

Provinces. The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bibar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagour is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau, Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagour. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The head-quarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People. The Province has a population of 32,558,05 persons. Even so with 467 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshed pur and Bhagaipur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an over-whelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. one-fith of urnan population of the province.

Animists account for 5°9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a northeasterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture, Blhar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres,

maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a cron manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the hatia, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or rabi crops.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in conse-quence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedour in Singbbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The nonulation of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 11 million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the Iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed valuable new neids are being developed at Ramagarh, Bokaro and Karanpure in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mics mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size

^{*} The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only.

Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz. :-(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and the Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There was only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches up to the 15th October 1937, who was also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-professional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Chief Engineer was also Chief Inspector of Local Works, Bihar. An additional post of temporary Chief Engineer and Deputy Secretary to Government was restored with effect from the 16th October 1937 and the Irrigation Branch was placed under direct charge of this officer, leaving Buildings and Roads Branch under the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government from the above date. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice. The administration of justice is con-trolled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially contered. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class

of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the | being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenure.

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar was covered by the permanent Settlement of 1893. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province;— In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Acts is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenan-cy Act, an Acts pecially adopted to their requirements, is in force. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alie-nation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and In these settlements fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and

in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the head-men system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assis-tants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Super-intendents. There are also 25 Assistant Super-intendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department appeals from Magistrates exercising first class [Polles, the Mailway Fource and one muons) provers while the District Magistrate is the Polles. A Criminal Investigation Department appellate authority for Magistrates exercising has also been formed for the collection and second and third class powers. The District distribution of information relating to professional experiments of the collection and the processing has been formed for the collection and the processing the companion of the companion of the collection of information relating to professional experiments of the collection of the collectio police reports, cases of difficulty or importance action which its assistance may be invoked.

There are three companies of Unmounted stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Military Police and one company of Mounted Government in addition to 630 Dispensarios Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances persons, etc. 7,191,877 patients including and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are 882,680 in-natients were treated in all the dispenalso five plateons of armed police stationed at saries in 1935. The total income of the dispen-patha to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, tutions amounted to Rs. 34,01,716. with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached

of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who established at Patna. Centres for anti-rable is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. treatment have been started at Patna. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are A medical college has been opened at Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the dis- and the Medical School which was in existence tricts at the headquarters of which they are at Patna has been transferred to Darbhauga.

Bodies including that of the private aided insti-

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients thereto (g. n.) showing in great uses in the categories of the continuation of the continuation of the definition and execution are described under the Indian Universities (g. s.)

Medical.

Medical.

Indians has been opened at Kaneni nine actions are described under the Indian Universities of the treatment of public treatment of tuberulosis.

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNOR. His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, Mr. A. J. Mainwaring, C.I.E., 1.C.S.

Militury Secretary to Governor, Lieut. D. G. Walker, 1st Battalion, D.C.L.I. Aide-de-Camp-2nd Lieut, A. C. Mace Savage,

Aute-actiony—and Licht, A. C. Saice savage, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Reziment, and Lieut, B. E. Hastings Thomas, 1st Battalion Northumptonshire Regiment.

Honorary A. D. Cs. Major M. T. Bates, The Chota Nagpur Regiment, A. F. I., Lieut. R. P. Yadawa, 11/10th Hyderabad Regiment,

Risaldar Major & Hony, Capt. Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I.D.S.M. late 2nd Royal Lancers, (Gardner's Horse).

MINISTERS. The Hon'ble Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister (Home Affairs.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self-Government. The Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Minister for

Education and Development.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Chaudhuri, Minister for Excise and Public Health.

Judicial and Jails.

Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay, M.L.A.. Revenue Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. S.L. Mitra, I.M.S.

Appointment and Political Babu Jagat Narayan Lal. M.L.A., Finance and

Government, Medical and Public Health.

Babu Sarangdhar Sinha, M.L.A., Education including Registration.

Babu Jagilwan Ram, M.L.A., Development. Maulavi Saycedul Haque, M.L.A., Excise.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, R. E. Russell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H. C. Prior, G.I.E. LC.S. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department

Rai Bahadur Akhansi Gopi Kishorlai. Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, J. G. Shearer, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., J. G. Powell. Dy. Secretary to Government, Irrigation, Captain G. F. Hall, C.I.R., M.C.

Secretary to Government, Education and Develop-ment Departments, S. M. Dhar, 1.0.8. Secretary, Local-self Government Department.— V. K. R. Menon, 1.6.8.

Secretary Legislative Council.—Salyid Anwar Yusuf, Bar-at-law. Dy. Secry., Legislative Deptt .- J. A. Samuel. Bar-at-law.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS. Director of Public Instruction, F. R. Blair, M.A.

tor Excise and Public Health.
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.
Babus Edward of Forces, 7.8, 500, 11.8, 10.8.
Longitudinal Prashad Mondal, M.L.A., Impedent of Forces, 7.8, Content.
Implementation of Civil Hospital, La.-Col.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. O.R. Ungers. Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi. Director of Industries, V. K. B. Pillai, 1.0.8. Commerce.

Babu Jimut Bahan Sen M.L.A., Public Works Commissioner of Excise & I. G. Registration,

and Irrigation.

Babu Binotanand Jha, M.L.A., Local Self-Director of Veterinary Services, Major P. B. Riley. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N. Bakshi, I.O.S.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

.. 1920 Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.O. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.s.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. . . James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. . .

1927

1932

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPRAKER,

The Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha, B.A., LL.B. Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Abdul Bari, M.A. Elected Members

	Constituen	cy.			Namos,
				-	
Patna City					Pabu Sarangdhar Sinha,
Patna Division					
Tirhut Division					Babu Vindhyeshwari Prashad Verma.
Bhagalpur Division					Babu Upendra Nath Mukharji.
Chota Nagpur Divi	sion			٠.,.	Mr. Jimut Bahan Sen.
Central Patna				٤	
Dinapore	4.5	٠		٠	Babu Shyam Nandan Sinha.
Barh	J. 1947			٠, ٠.	Babu Ladoo Sharma alias Sheel Bhadra Yajee.
East Bihar					Babu Shyam Narayan Singh,
Do				٠.	Babu Ram Prashad.
South Gaya		٠		٠	Babu Birendra Bahadur Sinha.
Do					Baba S. R. Madhnorat.
Aurangabad	4				The Hon, Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha.
Nawada					Babu Jamuna Prashad Sinha.
Nawada					Babu Bundi Ram.
North Gava					Babu Jugal Kishore Narain Sinha.
Buxar					Babu Hargobind Misra.
Bhabua				٠	Pandit Gupteshwar Pandey.
North-East Shahab	ad			٠.	Babu Harinandan Singn.
East Central Shaha					Babu Budhan Rai Verma,
Do.					Babu Jagjiwan Ram,
Sasaram				٠	Babu Harihar Sinha.
West Saran Sadr			i 5		Babu Biresh Dutt Sinha.
East Saran Sadr	.7	·			Babu Dwarkanath Tiwari.
North-East Siwan					Babu Narayan Prashad Sinha,
South-West Siwan				٠,	Babu Shiyeshwar Prashad Narayan Sinba Sharma
East Gopalganj cum	Mashrakh	and M	irhaura		Pabu Prabhunath Sinha.
			·	٠.,	Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari,
Do,					Babu Rambasawan Rabidas.
North-West Champa	ran Sadr	1			Babu Ganesh Prashad.
East Champaran Sa	dr			٠	Isabu Gorakh Prashad.
South-West Champa	ran Sadr				Babu Harbans Sahav,
South Bettiah .					Pandit Baidyanath Misra.
North Bettiah .					Babu Vishwanath Singh.
Do		::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			Babu Balgobind Bhagat.
East Muzaffarpur Sa					Babu Mahesh Prashad Sinha.
Do.					Dabu Shiyanandan Ram.
		12.			The state of the s

Const	ituency.			Names,
West Muzaffarpur Sadr				Babu Brijnandan Sahi.
East Sitamarhi cum Katı	a and Minap	ore	,	The Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha.
South-West Hajipur				Babu Rameshwar Prashad Sinha.
North-East Hajipur				Babu Dip Narayan Sinha.
North Sitamarhi				Babu Ramnandan Sinha.
West Sitamarhi				Babu Ramashis Thakur,
North Madhubani				Babu Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri.
South Madhubani				Baba Chaturanan Das.
East Madhubani cum Ba	hera			Babu Jamaa Karjee,
Darbhanga Sadr				Babu Suryyanandan Thakur.
Do.				Babu Keshwar Ram,
North-West Samastipur				Babu Rajeshwar Prashad Naran Sinha.
South-East Samastipur				Babu Rameharan Sinha.
Do.				Babu Sunder Mahto.
South Sadr Monghyr				The Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha,
Do.				Or. Raghunandan Prashad.
North Sadr Monghyr				Babu Nirapada Mukharji.
West Begusarai			,	Babu Ramcharitra Singh.
East Begusarai				Eabu Brahmadeo Narayan Singh.
East Begusarai				Babu Kalika Prashad Singh,
		•••		Babu Mewa Lal Jha.
South Bhagalpur Sadr				Babu Shiyadhari Sinha.
North Bhagalpur Sadr ea			• •	Babu Harkishore Prashad.
Banka				
Supaul	***	•••	• •	Babu Rajendra Misra.
Madhipura		• • •		Babu Shiyanandan Prashad Mandal,
Do		• •	• • •	Babu Ram Baras Das.
North-West Purnea			٠.,	Babu Ramdin Tiwari.
East Purnea				Babu Kishore Lal Kundu.
South-West Purnea				Babu Dheer Narayan Chand,
Do				The Hon, Mr. Jaglal Chaudhuri.
Deogha <i>r cum</i> Jamtara	4			Babu Binodanand Jha.
Godda				Babu Buddhinath Jha.
Santal Parganas Sadr			٠,	Babu Bhagban Chandra Das
Do.			٠.,	Babu Charan Murmu.
Pakaur cum Rajmahal	1.11			Babu Brijlall Dokania.
Do.				Mr. Debu Murmu.
Central Hazaribagh				Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay.
Central Hazaribagh				Rabu Hopna Santal.
				Babu Sukhlal Singh.
				Babu Karu Dusadh.
Ranchi Sadr				Babu Deoki Nandan Prashad.
Do				Babu Ram Bhagat.
Gumla cum Simdega				Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo.
				Mr. Boniface Lakra,
Khunti				
				Rabu Rajkishore Sinha.
MOLER-ERST LIBRIDAY	1944			twent reclusions outlier.

Constit	nency.			Names.
North-East Palamau				Babu Jitu Ram,
South-West Palamau				Babu Jadubans Sahay.
South Manbhum		٠	·	Babu Upendra Mohan Das Gupta.
Do			٠	
Central Mandhum				
Do				
North Mandbhum				
Singhbhum				Babu Pramatha Bhatasali,
				Babu Devendra Nath Samanta,
				Babu Rasika Ho.
		**	• • •	
		• • •	• • •	Maulvi Syed Jafar Imam.
		• • •	••	Maulvi Hafiz Zafar Hasan.
Tirhut	•••	• • • •		Maulvi Abdul Jalil.
			• • •	Nawab Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan
Chota Nagpur Division		٠.,	. : •••	Maulvi Saiyid Mohiuddin Ahmad.
West Patna		- ::-	٠	Mr. Muhammad Yunus,
East Patna				Maulvi Sharfuddin Hasan.
East Gaya			7	Mr. Sayid Najmul Hasan.
West Gaya				Maulyi Muhammad Latifur Rahman.
				Chaudhuri Sharafat Husain.
Saran Sadr, or North Chan				The Hon, Dr. Saivid Mahamud,
		• • •		Maulvi Muhammad Qasim.
				Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haque.
and the second s	•••			Maulvi Abdul Majeed.
		•••	• • •	Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani.
			•••	Khan Sahib Muhammad Yakub,
				Maulyi Badrul Hasan.
			٠	Mr. Tajamul Husain,
North-East Darbhanga .				Mr. Muhammad Shafi,
North-West Darbhanga .				Maulvi Ahmad Ghafoor.
	le lie	1		Maulvi Sayeedul Haque,
South Darbhanga				Maulvi Muhammad Salim (alias Bhola Babu
North Monghyr				Chaudhuri Mahammad Nazirul Hasan,
		• • •		Maulvi Salyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi.
Bhagalpur Sadr eum Banka		** ;		Mr. Muhammad Mahmud.
iadhipura eum Supaul .				Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Minatullah.
	•			Maulvi Shaikh Ziaur Rahman.
outh Kishanganj .				Maulvi Zainuddin Hassan Mirza,
				Maulyi Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman.
orth-East Kishanganj .				Maulvi Muhammad Islamuddin.
outh-East Purnea Sadr .				Maulvi Shaikh Shafiqul Haque,
orth Purnea Sadr				Maulvi Muhammad Tahir.
				Mr. Saiyid Ali Manzar,
orth Santal Parganas				faulvi Abdul Bari.
				faulvi Abdul Majid.
inchi cum Singhbhum			2	faulyi Shaikh Ramzan Ali.

	Constituency.			Names.
				Maulvi Shaikh Muhammad Husain.
Palamau		•••		
Manbhum				Quzi Muhammad Ilyas,
Patna		••		Srimati Kamakhya Devi,
Muzaffarpur Tow				Srimati Sharda Kumari Devl.
Bhagalpur Town				Srimati Saraswati Devi.
Patna City			• • •	Lady Imam.
Inglo-Indian	44		• •	Mr. A. H. Hayman,
atna and Tirhut		ir Europeai		Mr. E. C. Danby.
hhota-Nagpur I	uropean			Mr. B. Wilson Haigh, M. I. Chem. E.
ndian Christian				Mr. Ignes Beck.
The Bihar Chaml	er of Commerc	е		Babu Chakreshwar Kumar Jain.
The Bihar Plante	rs' Association			Mr. W. H. Meyrick.
The Indian Minir	g Association			Mr. P. S. Keelan
The Indian Minir	g Federation			Mr. Munindra Nath Mookherjee,
Patna Division L	andholders			Dr. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh.
Pirhut Division I	andholders		• • •	Babu Chandreshwar Prashad Narain Sinha
Bhagalpur Divisi	on Landbolder	s		Babu Surva Mohan Thakur.
hhota Nagpur I	ivision Landb	olders		Babu Rajkishore Nath Shah Deo.
famshed pur Fact		order		Babu Natha Ram.
Songhyr cum Jai	nalmur Factors			Babu H. B. Chandra.
Jazaribagh Mini		, menoun		Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gunta.
University	ig Intoon			Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
attraction		••		271, Gardiointiananda cuillis.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Rajiva Ranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. Mr. Salyid Naqi Imam, Barrister at Law.

Constituency,	Names.
North Patna Division General	The Hon, Mr. Rajiva Ranjan Prashad Sinha,
Gaya General	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh,
Saran cum Champaran General	Mr. Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh.
Muzaffarpur General	Mr. Maheshwar Prashad Narayan Singh.
Darbhanga General	Mr. Ganga Nand Singh.
Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General	Rai Bahadur Deonandan Prashad Singh.
Bhagalpur cum Purnea General	Kumar Ramnand Singh.
	Mr. Bishunial Singh.
	Mr. Nalini Kumar Sen.
	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail,
Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan.	Mr. Saivid Nagi Imam.
	Mr. Salyid Mobarak All.
Bhagalpur Dv. Muhammadan	Mr. Jamilur Rahman.
Bihar European	Mr. Alan Campbell Combe.
Elected by the Bihar Logislative Assembly	Mr. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor.
Ditto	Rai Brijraj Krishna.
Ditto	Mr. Balram Rai.
Ditto	Mr. Bansi Lal.
Ditto	Mr. Gajindra Narayan Singh.
Ditto	Mr. Kamaleshwari Prasad Mandal.
Ditto	Mr. Nageshwar Prashad Singh.
Ditto ,.	Mr. Puncydeo Sharma.
Ditto	Mr. Salyid Muhammad Hafeez.
Ditto	Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha.
Ditto	Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Shah Wal
	Hussain.
Ditto	Mr. Tribeni Prashad Singh.
Nominated	Mr. Gur Sahay Lall.
Do	Mr. Samuel Purti.
Do	Mrs. Malcolm Sinha.

fuside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz., Bihar and Orissa,

Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Orivas trace their traditions far back to the days of minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Mahabharata, when there was the unclent and the C. P. kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up, and the people gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new

move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriva tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Confer-

ence, which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct admini-strative unit, The late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the

The Magras Government was against one surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.
The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya speaking people in the

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Phillip province on April I, 1936. If Sind was a separate and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a segaraphical, ethnological and linguistic unit genuine, long standing and deep seated deep. on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriva speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration' The next stage came with the appointment

of the Simon Commission in 1927. A subcommittee of the commission presided over by Major Attlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Orivas' contention that, under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Com-mission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Confer-ence, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefitted by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the federated States based on common language and

The Orivas' demand derived adventitions support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1981, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 8,174,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommenda-

tions generally on the lines of the Sind Committee, In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting to the provincial governments concerned to Orissa as a separate province to be brought formulate opinions and make concrete proposals into line with other provincial units on the after the advent of the Montford constitution inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa:—
1. That portion of the Province of Bihar

 That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof. 2. Areas transferred from the Presidency

of Madras :--

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts; (ii) The following areas in the non-Agency

north of Madras Presidency on the question of portion of the Ganjam district, viz., the taluks

of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatra-pur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the houndary line ;

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and (iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible)

Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate. 3. Areas transferred from the Central

Provinces :--

(i) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district; and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following villages, viz., Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), (Malguzari). Barhampura Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal, (Jogni.)

Agriculture.

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and lond, all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity extremely rich ore they More than 60 per cent, of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Janishedpur and Messrs. Bird & Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and lihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the states of Gangpura, Talcher and Athmallik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was Rs. 13,11,000 of which Rs. 3,70,000 were not appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation receipts (including opening balance) on account of the ex-Matras and ex-Central Provinces of State Provident Funds, General Police Fund areas 15 additional factories were added to and Local Fund and Civil Deposits, those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred begin with an opening balance of Rs. 12,55,000 from the Madras Presidency.

Administration.

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., was appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa.

Under paragraph 10 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur, a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two subdivisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936. The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was

provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar. In the elections under the new Reforms the

Congress secured complete majority of seats in the Assembly. The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate

province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. In a house of 56 the Congres counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry, but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor, (See chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled, and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet, Late in 1937, the legislature decided that Cuttack should be the capital of the province.

For the first six months the Governor authorised the revenue and expenditure of the province, but in September 1937 the new Ministry formally presented a budget for the remaining half of the year. The real handiwork of the Cabinet is to be seen in the budget for 1938-39 which was presented on March 1, 1938, by the Hon, Mr. Blswanath Das.

The following is a summary of the budget :-(In Thousands of Rupees) Deficit.

Receipts Expenditure + Surplus 1937-38 (Budget Estimates) 1,89,57 1,84,37 + 520

1937-38 (Revised Estimates) +4811,90,53 1,85,72 1938-39 (Budget

1.94.56 -- 248 Estimates) 1,92,08 Expenditure charged to revenue was expected to amount in 1938-39 to Rs. 1.94,56,000. principal expenditure heads were "civil works". Rs. 32,10,000; "General Administration" Rs. 32,10,000; "General Administration" 30,42,000; "Education" Rs. 26,50,000; and 30,42,000; "Education "Police" Rs. 23,61,000,

Receipts other than revenue were estimated at Rs. 2,99,14,000 and expenditure not charged to Revenue at Rs. 2,86,03,000, the net receipt being

It was estimated that the year 1937-38 would Actually the year opened with a balance of Rs. 22,21,000, including a balance of Rs. 3,12,000,

earmarked for particular items of expenditure The revised estimate of revenue for 1937-38 was Rs. 1,90,53,000 against the budget estimate of Bs. 1,89,57,000 or Rs. 96,000 more than was anticipated. On the other side of the account, the revised estimate of expenditure debitable to revenue was Rs. 1,85,72,000 against Rs. 1,84,37,000 originally estimated, i.e., expenditure is Rs. 1.35 lakhs more than was originally

estimated The revised estimate of closing balance for 1937-38, was 1,53,000.

The closing balance for 1938-39 was expected to be Rs. 9,10,000, the total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 4,89,69,000 and Rs. 4,80,59,000 respectively. The closing balance includes de-posit account for fund for Orissa Buildings,

Famine Relief Fund, etc. Some of the features of the budget for 1938-39 (which showed a deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs and 48 thousand) are grants for Rural Reconstruction (Rs. 4,50,000 for three years); stipends for Harijans and hill tribes, (recurring expenses of Rs. 4,645); recurring grants to local bodies for primary education as compensation for the abolition of fees in North Orissa Primary Schools (Rs. 5,155); non-recurring grants for the improvement of cocount cultivation (Rs. 1,850) a lump sum grant of Rs. 24,000 to the All-India Villago Industries Association for the Cottage Industries Institute: creation of a temporary division for drainage and flood control work (Rs, 29,400) and grant for the Flood Enquiry Committee in Orissa (Rs. 10,000).

Excise account, as it is part of the policy of the Government to reduce consumption of opium and in this connection, the anti-opium cam-paign will be taken up in the district of Balasore.

The Ministry also granted a remission of As. 12

"We are now exploring the possibility of diverting the Mahanadi water for the purposes of irrigation; if found feasible it will be useful both in increasing the productivity of soil and minimising floods," said Mr. Biswanth Das, in presenting the budget. "Bigger industries have not escaped our attention. An carnest endeavour is being made to start a sugar factory An earnest in the flood-affected area to encourage cultivation of sugar-cane, proved to be flood-resisting. Opening of a paper factory in Sambalpur District by Messrs. Birla Brothers and a factory for on manufacturing chemicals at Cuttack will no doubt absorb many unemployed hands and will give impetus to industrialisation. One and half lakis have been allotted in current budget to help these endeavours.

Referring to rural developments the Premier Reterring to rural developments are rremor said: "A three-year programme has been chalked out to provide annually one thousand wells. Necessary provision had been made in the budget. The question of reviving village services and putting them on statutory basis is under examination. Steps have been taken to train village cow-herds for improving animal husbandry in rural areas. The Chaukidari It is the desire of the Government to see that this smallest unit of village administration is ascertained and the same is vested with responsibilities of village welfare, sanitation and upkeep of village ser-vices. Time has come when important villages should have village courts,

The Government have reduced irrigation cess which affects existing income from irrigation in North Orissa by Rs. 1,38,000. Grazing fees A smaller revenue is expected on the Provincial throughout the province have been reduced by half. School fees in all elementary schools in North Orissa will be abolished so as make pri-

mary education free. Legislation calculated to improve the lot of the agriculturists, to reform the land tenure and per user in water notes in North Orisas, curtailed its promote the welfare of the innesses was under-tended the under the head "Police" and taken by the Ministry in the past year, It has provided more money for Education, Public Health, Agriculture and Civil Works,

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER The Hon. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das. DEPUTY SPRAKER Babu Nanda Kishore Das.

		Electe	i Members.
Body, Associatio	n or Constitu	ency	Name.
West Cuttack Sadr		General	Babu Raja Krushna Bose.
Central Cuttack Sadr		.,,	Babu Bichitrananda Das.
North Cuttack Sadr			Babu Atala Behari Acharya,
North Cuttack Sadr		,,,	Babu Kinai Samal,
East Cuttack Sadr			Babu Nabakrushna Choudhury.
South Cuttack Sadr	1	,,	The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo,
Central Kendrapara		.,,	Babu Jadamoni Mangaraj.
North Kendrapara		,,	Dr. Brajanath Misra.
East Kendrapara		,	Babu Lokenath Misra.
East Jajpur		,,	Babu Birakishore Behera.
East Jajpur		,,,	Babu Dwarakanath Das.
West Jajpur			Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra,
North Jajpur	34.		Babu Sadhu Charan Das.
Angul District			Babu Girija Bhusan Dutta.

Body, Association or Constituen		100
represented.	oy .	Name.
East Puri Sadr	General.	Babu Mohan Das.
South Puri Sadr	11	Babu Jagabandhu Sinha,
North Puri Sadr	,,,	Babu Biswanath Behera.
North Puri Sadr	**	Babu Jagannath Misra.
East Khurda	.,,	Babu Prannath Patnaik.
West Khurda		
Central Balasore Sadr	,,,	Babu Godavaris Misra.
	27	The Hon, Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das.
	"	Babu Nanda Kishore Das.
North Balasore	· » ;	Babu Charu Chandra Ray Mahasaya.
East Bhadrak		Babu Chakradhar Behera.
West Bhadrak	,, ·	Babu Nidhi Das.
West Bhadrak	,,,	Babu Jagannath Das,
Sambalpur Sadr	.,,	Babu Nrupalal Singh.
Sambalpur Sadr	.,	The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube
West Bargarh	.,,	Babu Prahaladrai Lath.
East Bargarh		Babu Fakira Behera.
dast Bargarh	27	
	,,	Babu Bisi Bibhar,
	. ,,	Lal Artatran Deo.
Thumsur	,,,	The Hon, Mr. Biswanath Das.
Kudala	,,	Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo.
Chatrapur	"	Sriman Mandhata Gora Chand Patnaik Mahasaye
Aska-Surada	. "	Babu Gobindo Podhano.
	"	Babu Punya Naiko.
	"	Babu Diyakar Patnaik.
V 1	,,	Sri Ramchandra Debo.
aliguda-Khondmals	,,	Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju.
Parlakimedi	37	Bahadur Sri Gobind Chandra Thatraj.
		Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapat Narayan Deo.
eypur-Malkangiri	"	Sriman Sadasib Tripati Mahasayo.
Voraput	"	Sriman Radhamohan Sahu Mahasayo.
uttack Sadr Muhan	madan	Babu Radhakrishna Biswasroy.
Forth Cuttagle sum Angul		Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Baksh. Saiyid Fazle Haque.
to logovo estrus Correla lecus		Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan.
with Outron	",	Maulyi Latifur Rahaman.
	nen's.	Srimati Sarala Devi.
erhampur Town ,		Mrs. A. Lakshmi Bai,
drissa Indian Chr	istian.	Mr. Premananda Mohanty.
rissa Commerce and In		Babu Rang Lal.
last Orissa Landho		Raja Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo Bahadur Kt., o.B.E.
Vest Orissa ,,		Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai.
Orlssa Lal	oour.	Babu Pyari Sankar Roy.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Rev. E. M. Evans, Gunsur-Udayagiri, Ganjam district. Mr. Hari Pani Jennah, Serango, Ganjam district. Sriman Balabhadra Narayan Soomantharoy.

Sriman Radha Mohan Panda, Rayaghada, district Koraput.

The Central Provinces and Berar.

from H.B.H. the Avam and the remained held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,323,058 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The southeast of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains,

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabi-tants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi | the working population is female.

The Central Provinces and Berat compose a brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples great triangle of country midway between Bom-io of the North, prevails in the North and Bass, bay and Bengal, Their area is 131,557 sq. miles, Marathi in Berar and the West and Centre of which 80,637 are British territory proper, the Central Provinces, Hindi is applied by Spoken by bay and Bongal, Their area is 131,000 sec. units of which Sol37 are British territory proper the Central Provinces. Hindl is spoken by which Sol37 are British territory properties 1,388 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual base 56 per cent, of the population and is the linguist from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder frames. Marathiby 31 per cent, and Gondition (1931) 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously 1, 2 per cent. The operation of Moslems illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of for-mer Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going The tribes are not regarded as impure by on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chief ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. of land legislation has gradually been up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. 16,090 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles. the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces. the proportion averages 83 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the tempor-ary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food then pulses and other cereaus used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent, and cotton nearly 6 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 41 per cent. Next comes juar and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, jowar covers 36 per cent., then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the introduction of modern enterprise along the large control of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Tarin manners in the control of the control of the province. The choice that has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The botal amount of Indian yarn experted from the Province during the province that the chief the province of the province o

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1936 employed 41,834 persons and raised 568,806 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,507,986 tons and 12,731 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay,

soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,033 in 1936, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 63,188. The same oconomic influences which are operated in the control of the control o

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berat is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and four Under Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt, of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted of the Control of the Control

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows:— Class of constituency or constituencies—

General Urban .. 10 \ No seats. LRA GeneralRural Muhammadan Urban ... 12 Muhammadan Rural Women -Anglo-Indian 1 seaf European .. Backward areas & Tribes. . Commerce 2 seafs. 3 Landholders . . . Labour University .. 1 scat.

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

The C.P. are divided for administrative below the Dis purposes into three divisions and Berar consticutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a second class.

Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over offests are managed by a forces whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jall except at Central Jalls at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tabildars and Naib Tabildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tabsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1838, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons Jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1804. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities are proposed to the passed to the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities was been proposed to the passed of the proposed to the passed of the power of

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Gerernment Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tabil and a local Board for each tabil and a Echangabad, Ohlindiwara and Sausor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members solected by those representatives and or nominated by Governments.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a egitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1909. So far 945, Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Commistee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayats years. This post was kept vacant on account 18 has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1925.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer are two Superioral tigo forerments. For the Public Work of both branches them supervise the work of both branches The Province is well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully than the public work of the public traffic at times during the rails.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the resource with a state of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission in the Middle and High Schools. The Scondary School as Wennedia (1901-03). During the last hirty-seven years be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which a sum of Rs. 7.25 cores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which in colo mainly in the vernacular with an option

the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, vic., the Mahanadi and Wanganga. Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive to the control of th

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed listurbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Folice. The Central Provinces has an rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Beraria administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Public Instruction, a Registrar, Beneath Department of the Public Instruction, a Registrar, Beneath Department of the Public Instruction, a Registrar, Beneath Department of the Public Instruction Board of the Public Instruction Instruction Board of the Public Instruction Board Instruction Board of the Public I

to take English as an additional language, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the verna-cular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes maintained, For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools conbodies). The former consist of as sensors con-trolled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type.
They are "recognised" by the Department
and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Depart-ment. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired " recognition," Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.
Primary Education is under the control of
District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur, Morris College, City College, Office, Chillego, Children, College, Children, College, Children, College, Children, Carlon, College, Children, Child

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The medical and public health services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The medical department has made some progress since the year medical repairment has made some progress since the year medical repairment of the property of the province of the province

medical institutions are the Mayo Hospitca at Nagur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for \$22 in-patients; the Victoria Hospitcal at Jubbulprox, opened in 1886 with accommodation for \$22 in-patients; the Victoria Hospitcal at Jubbulprox, opened in 1886 with accommodation for the Victoria Hospitcal and the Mulit Memorial Hospitcal at Nagur and the Mulit Memorial Hospitcal and the Orump Children's Hospitcal singular theorem of the Mulit Memorial in-patients. In addition to the existing hospitcal in-patients. In addition to the existing hospitcal for women and Muritzapur a new Hospitcal for women hospitcal exists. Sections have been opened at the hospitcals exists. Sections have been opened at the hospitcals exists. Sections have been opened at the hospitcals exists. Sections have been opened at the lospitcal section. The Mayo Hospitcal, Nagur, was a Armootin 1925, the Victoria Hospitcal at Jubbulpore in 1926, and the Silver Jubilee Hospitcal stalipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 1930 out of 100 local fund dispensarios and exceutive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospitcal at Nagur. Vacchaation is compulsory in nearly all Municipal towns in the Province. The Central Province in the Province in the Province of the Nagur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

Under the Niemever Settlement accompanying the new constitution the province derives a net benefit of about Rs. 184 lakhs a year, which has been taken into account in the section of the estimates. The Niemeyer benefit is in the shape of (1) remission of outstanding debt for past revenue deficits (Rs. 67.34 lakhs); (ii) remission and cancellation against decentralised balances of pre-1921 Irrigation debt (Rs. 371.61 lakhs) and (iii) and accommodation by consolidation of outstanding balances of pre-autonomy debt due to the Central Govt, on long term repayment (3.30 crores). This is the first year in which the province has raised a permanent public loan of Rs. 50 lakhs forming part of the combined issues of five provinces for repaying short term loan of 1936-37 from the Central Govt, and financing a part of the current capital programme. As a result of the debt remission and cancellation and decentralisation of balances, the province has been relieved of a total liability of about Rs. 439 lakhs out of the outstanding pre-autonomy debt of Rs. 815 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 376 lakhs. Including the fresh loan of Rs. 50 lakhs contracted during the year the total outstanding debt at the close of the year will be Rs. 426 lakhs. In addition the province has an unfunded liability of Rs. 214 lakhs consisting of provident fund deposits of local funds and civil deposits etc. In view of the continued fall of Stamp revenues, ascribed to the operation of debt conicliation boards, steps have been taken to increase revenue and have resulted in an improvement of Rs. 3 lakhs. The search for administrative economy also continues, Al-though the budget is balanced, the dependence of the province on one or two major sources of revenue is a point of weakness and schemes of new taxation necessary for financing prohibition and other ameliorative and development measures are being worked out,

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 19	36-37.	Extraordinary items.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Reven		Extraordinary receipts	
	Rs.	Total Provincial Revenue	4,74,81,000
Taxes on Income			
Salt		Debt Heads.	
Land Revenue	2,50,27,000	Debt, Deposits and Advances-	
Excise	66,43,000		50,00,000
Stamps	49,30,000		
Forest	49,07,000		6,51,000
Registration	5,65,000	Famine Relief Fund	3,79,000
Receipts under-		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1.35,000
Motor Vehicle Taxation Act	4,00,000	Avoidance of Debt	1,00,000
Other Taxes & duties	32,000	ment Presses	8,000
:: [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18] - [18]		Depreciation Fund for Forest	0,000
Total	4,25,04,000	Tramway	29,000
생님이에게 그 교회 보였습니다.		Transfers from Famine Relief	
Irrigation.		Fund	3,85,000
Terigation Navigation Embank-		Other Accounts	5,07,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works for		Advances Repayable	4,93,00
which Capital Accounts are		Miscellaneous Govt. Accounts	4.00
kept	3,43,000	Loans & Advances by Provincial	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works for		Governments	28,52,00
which no Capital Accounts are		Net Receipts under other debts,	
kept	1,06,000	Deposits and Remittances	14,27,00
그림과 얼마나 뭐 하고 있는데			
Total	4,49,000	Total Debt Heads	1,18,70,00
Debt Services.		Total Revenue and Receipts	5,93,54,00
Interest	3,98,000	(Ordinary	23,15,00
Adoctors	0,00,000	Opening balance Famine Relief	
Civil Administration,		Fund	2,88,00
Administration of Justice	5,15,000	Grand Total	6,19,57,00
	1,81,000		
	2,79,600		1037-28
	6.80,000		
Education			venue.
Medical	78,000	Danie Itovenie	18,39,00
Public Health	85,000		9,58,00
Agriculture	2,94,000		1,12,00
Veterinary	74,000		37,57,00
Co-operative Credit	18,000	Registration	1,98,00
Industries	32,000		,,,,,,
Wiscellaneous Departments	71,000	cles Taxation Act	43,00
Total	23,07,000	Total	69,07,00
Civil Works.			
Civil Works	11,99,000	Irrigation.	
	11,55,000	Navigation, Embankment and	
Miscellaneous.		Drainage Works—	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	4,000	Interest on Works for which	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	44,000	Capital Accounts are kept	26,78,00
Stationery and Printing	47,000		
Winsellands			82,0
Auscenaneous	5,32,000	venues	82,0
Total	6,27,000	Total	27,60,00
그렇다면 걸리다. 이 생기에 기다			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1937-38-	-contd. Capital Expenditure- Rs.
주민 이번 교육하는 교육하다.	Rs. Principal Revenue heads—
Irrigation-contd.	Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—
Capital Account of Irrigation,	Forest Capital outlay 2,000
Navigation, Embankment and	Capital account of Irrigation.
Drainage Works charged to	Navigation, Embankment, and
Revenue.—	Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works not charged
Construction of Irrigation, Naviga-	to Revenue
tion, Embankment and Drainage	Construction of Irrigation Works 46,000
Works.—	Civil Works not charged to
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants.	Revenue 16,27,00
	Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	charged to Revenue—
	Poneione 5 10 00
Total	5,000 Pensions 5,19,000
	Total 21,90,000
Debt Services.	2000 11 21,00,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt and	Debt Heads.
	,43,000 Deposits and Advances—
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt 1	,35,000 Loans from the Central Govern-
The second secon	ment 48,32,00
Total 8	,08,000 Famine Relief Fund 6,41,000
The second secon	Transfers from Famine Relief
Civil Administration.	Fund 2,33,000
General Administration 71	,46,000 Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses
	,71,000 Depreciation Fund for Forest
	.08.000 Tramway 2,000
	43.000 Other Accounts 9,01,000
Scientific Departments	26,000 Advances Repayable 4,97,000
Education 55	,93,000 Loans and Advances by Provin- cial Government 28,50,000
Medical 16	99,000 cial Government 28,50,000
	,86,000 Total Debt Heads 99,73,000
	,18,000
	,11,000 Total Expenditure and Disburse-
	,00,000
	11 000 Closing balance { Famine Relief
Miscenaneous Departments I	Fund 26,000
Total ., 2,68	,95,000 Grand Total . 6,18,57,000
Civil Works.	Revenue Surplus +77,000
Civil Works 63	,11,000
Miscellaneous.	GOVERNOR.
Famine Relief	4,000 His Excellency Sir Francis Wylle, K.O.S.L., O.I.E.
Superannuation Allowances and	이 얼마나를 마시아 하다 나는 이 어떻게 되는데 어떻게 되었다.
Pensions 40	,38,000 Ministers.
	,07,000 The Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare, B.A., M.D., M.L.A.
Miscellaneous 8	20,000 The Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukia, B.A., LL.B.
Total 53,	69.000 The Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Misra, B.A., LL.B.
For rounding	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law,
	M.L.A.
Total Provincial Expenditure 4,74,	07,000 The Hon'ble Mr. D. K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. The Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Gole, B.A., LL.B.

R. Temple (Officiating)

J. S. Campbell (Officiating)

J. S. Campbell (Officiating) B. Temple . .

R. Temple ... J. H. Morris, c.s.i. (Officiating)

J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating)

Colonel E. K. Elliot

R. Temple

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.R.,

1936

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1879

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER. Confirmed 27th May 1870. Mr. N. J. Roughton, C.I.R., I.C.S. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (Offg.) J. H. Morris, C.S.I. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR. C. Grant (Officiating) C. P. AND BERAR. Mr. R. N. Banerice, LC.S. SECRETARIAT. Chief Secretary, Mr. C. M. Trivedi, C.I.E., O.B.E., Financial Secretary and Secretary, Public Works Department, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, C.I.E., I.C.S. Local Self Government Secretary, Mr. G. S. Bhalia, LCS. Renenue Secretary, Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, LC.S. Settlement Secretary, Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, Mr. C. R. Hemeon, I.C.S. Education Secretary, Mr. M. Owen, M.Sc., I.E.S. Secretary, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), Mr. H. A. Hyde, M.C., C. I. R. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector-General of Regis-tration, Mr. P. S. Ran, I.C.S. Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. C. E. C. Cox. LF.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rai Bahadur K. P. Verma, B.A. Postmaster-General. Khan Bahadur Ramajan Accountant-General, Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, M.A. Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M. & S. (Born.), L.M.S. Inspector-General of Police, Sir Chartes Chitham O.I.E., J.P. Director of Public Instruction, Mr. M. Owen-M.Sc., I.E.S. Lord Bishop, The Revd. A. O. Hardy, M.A. Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Col. D. M. Rai, M.C., M.D., C.H.B., (Edin.) M.R.C.P., I.M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M.S. Director of Agriculture, J. C. Mr. McDougall, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S. Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. Jagdeo Singh Garewal, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S. Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. C. C. Desai, Lc.s. CHIEF COMMISSIONERS. Colonel E. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) . . 1861 1862

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V.D., I.O.S...

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, M.L.A.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale,

			Elected Members.				
Cons	tituency.				Name.		
<u> </u>	.51			,			
Nagpur City .					The Hon. Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare.		
Do.					Mr. L. N. Hardas (Reserved Seat),		
Nagpur-Bhandara .	:				Mr. Chaturbhujbhai Jasani.		
Chanda-Wardha .				٠	Mr. Khushalchand Ghasiram Khajanchi,		
Jubbulpore City .		٠			Mr. Narmada Prasad Mishra.		
Jubblupore-Saugor-S	eoni	٠		٠	Mr. Keshaorao Ramchandrarao Khandekar.		
Hoshangabad-Nimar	-Chhindwa	ra.			Dr. Jagannath Ganpatrao.		
Raipur-Bilaspur Dru					Mr. Pyarelal Singh,		
East Berar					Mr. Sambhajirao V. Gokhale.		
West Berar					The Hon, Mr. P. B. Gole.		
Nagpur Umrer .		- 77			Mr. Bajrang Thakedar.		
Do					Mr. Sitaram Laxman Patil (Reserved Seat).		
Katol-Saoner .		- :: -	1	- []	Mr. Bhikulal Laxmichand Chandak.		
Ramtek		٠		- 11	Mr. A. N. Udhoji.		
Arvi				1	Mr. T. J. Kedar.		
Hinganghat-Wardha				• ::	Mr. Pukhraj Kochar.		
Do.					Mr. Dashrath Laxman Patil (Reserved Seat).		
Chanda-Brahmapuri	• • • • • •				Mr. R. S. Dube.		
			•••	•••	Mr. D. B. Khobergade (Reserved Seat).		
	1			• • •	Mr. Nilkanth Yadaorao Deotale.		
Warora	•				Mr. Dharmarao Bhujangrao.		
Betul-Bhainsdehi					Seth Dipchand Lakshmichand.		
,	:, ·:·.				Mr. Biharilal Deorao Patel.		
Multai	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1				
Chhindwara-Sausar	• • •				Mr. Gulab Chand Choudhary.		
Do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			. • •	Mr. G. R. Jambholkar (Reserved Seat).		
Seoni		••		٠,	Mr. Prabhakar D. Jatar.		
Amarwara-Lakhnado	n		•••	٠	The Hon, Mr. Durgashankar Kripashankar Mehta.		
Jubbulpore-Patan .				٠	The Hon. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra.		
Do					Mr. Matua Chaitu Mehra (Reserved Seat).		
Sehora	• 5 .1 • •				Mr. Kashi Prasad Pande.		
Murwara					Mr. N. Hanumantha Rao.		
Saugor-Khurai .					Mr. G. K. Lokras.		
Do					Mr. Jalam Moti (Reserved Seat).		
Rehli-Banda .					Mr. Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subhedar.		
Damoh-Hatta .	Piri (file)				Mr. Premshanker Laxmishanker Dhagat,		
Do	10.00000			5	Mr. Bhagirath Rakhan Chaudhari (Reserved		
	1.5				Seat).		

Con	stituency	•	113.4		Name.
Mandla					Mr. Mahondralal.
Niwas-Dindori		••	•••	• •	Mr. Lal Choodaman Sah.
Hoshangabad-Sohagp	ur	••		•	Lala Arjun Singh.
Harda-Seoni-Malwa	••	• •	••		Mr. Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik.
Narsinghpur-Gadarwa	ra	. • •	•••		Mr. Shankerlal Chaudhari.
Do.		••			Mr. Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Reserved Seat).
Khandwa		•••	••	••	Mr. Bhagwantrao Anna Bhow Mandloi.
Burhanpur-Harsud	••	•:		•••	Mr. M. R. Mujumdar,
Raipur		• • •	•••	••	Mr. Anantram.
Do		• • •	•	•••	Mahant Purandas (Reserved Seat).
Dhamtari		••		. ••,	Mahant Laxminarayandas.
Baloda Bazar	•••	••	• ••		The Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla.
Do		•			Mahant Naindas (Reserved Seat).
Mahasamund .	••		•	• •	Mr. Jamnalal Tejmal Chopda.
Bilaspur	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		•	Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao. Mr. Sukritdas (Reserved Seat).
Do	• • •	•••		• • •	
Mungeli		•••			Mr. Ramgopal Tiwari. Mr. Muktawandas Ajabdas (Reserved Seat).
ъо	•	••		• • •	
Katghora	•				Sardar Amarsingh Baijnathsingh Saigal.
Janjgir	• • • • • •	•		••	Thakur Chhedilal. Mr. Bahorik Ledwa Rabidas (Reserved Seat).
До	• • • •	• • •		,	Mr. M. L. Bakliwal,
Drug		•••			Mr. Posu Satnami (Reserved Seat),
Do		•	•		Mr. Vishyanathrao Yadaorao Tamaskar.
Bemetara					The Honbl'e Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.
Sanjari					Mr. Kanhaiyalal.
Balaghat-Baihar .		•			Seth Badrinarain Agarwal.
Waraseoni .				•	Mr. Ganpatrao Pande.
Bhandara-Sakoli . Do			• •		Mr. Raghoba Gambhira Ghodichore (Reserves
Do		1			Seat).
Gondia			e de anti-		Mr. V. M. Jakatdar.
Chandur					Mr. S. C. Lunawat.
Morsi		٠			Mr. R. A. Deshmukh.
Amraoti					Mr. Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh.
Ellichpur-Daryapur-	Melghat				Mr. Laxman Narayan Nathe.
Do.					Mr. Ganesh Akaji Gavai (Reserved Seat).
Akola-Balapur .		175.5			
Do			••		
Akot					
Murtizapur-Mangrul	pir				Mr. Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar.
Basim	200			٠.	Rao Sahib Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar.

Yeotmal-Darwha Do.

Mr. Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jatkar,

.. Mr. Daolat Kisan Bhagat (Reserved Seat).

Constituency.		Name.
Pusad		Mr. Narayan Balaji Bobde,
Kelapur-Wun		Mr. M. P. Kolhe,
Chikhli-Mehkar		Mr. Pandhari Sitaram Patil.
Do	,	Mr. Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar (Reserved Seat
Malkapur		Mr. Tukaram Shankar Patil.
Khamgaon-Jalgaon		Mr. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh.
East Berar		Khan Sahib Syed Muzaffar Husain.
West Berar		Mr. Mohammad Mohibbul Haq.
Nagpur		Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Shareef.
Wardha-Chanda		Khan Sahib Syed Yasin.
Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul		Mr. Abdul Razak Khan.
Jubbulpore-Mandla		Mr. Iftikhar Ali.
Saugor-Narsinghpur		Mr. Wali Mohammad.
Nimar		Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali.
Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug		The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvil.
Raipur-Buaspur-Drug		Mr. Mohiuddin Khan.
Amraoti		Mr. Hidayat Ali,
Akola		Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg.
Yeotmal		Mr. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah,
		Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan.
Buldana		Mrs. Anasuyabaj Kale.
Nagpur City		Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chouhan,
Jubbulpore		
Amraoti-Akola		Mrs. Durga bai Joshi,
Anglo-Indian	•	The Revd. G. C. Rogers.
European		Mr. L, H. Bartlett,
Backward Tribes	• • • •	Mr. Udebhan Shah.
Central Provinces Commerce		Mr. Chhaganlal Jaideo Prasad Bharuka.
Berar Commerce		Seth Gopaldas Bulakeidas Mohota.
Central Provinces Northern Landhole	lers	Beohar Rajendra Sinha,
Central Provinces Southern Landhold	lers	Mr. Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis.
Berar Landholders		The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh,
Trade Union Labour		Mr. Ganpati Sadashiv Page.
Factory Labour	,	Mr. V. R. Kalappa,
University		Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

North-West Frontier Province.

broken line of mountains runs almost due south, the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest benefit and the province is 408 miles, its greatest benefit as a guare miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, the Tribal area. Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the H. E. the Governor in his the political agencies severally known as the Mala-kand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are interallowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than the local officer; half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) signed to secure and amounts to more than three-fifths of the of references and the utilisation of

The North-West Frontier Province, as its the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion amm denotes, is situated on the north-west Last came the Sikins invasion beginning in frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed an irregular strip of country lying north by by the British in 1849 and placed under the cast and south by week and may generally be control of the Punjah Government. Frequent east and solut by west of many general vectors and the reaction of the Punjab Government. Freequent described as the tract of country, north "warfare occurred with the protect Freequent Baluchistan, lying between the Indust and most serious phases of the disturbances were the Durand boundary line with Afghanism-the wur provoked by the aggression of Afghanism to the Hubdu Kush. From this range a long against the Waziris in 1919-1020. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a posidividing the province from Afghanistan, until tion dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communica-tions transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of

The division of the Frontier Province from

the Punjab was frequently discussed, with of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties capacity as Agent to the Governor-General of frontier officials as would tend to the esta-The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square blishment of improved relations between the miles and in it are situated, from north to south, local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab ad-South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy ministration in 1901. To it was added the commissioners of the six administered districts political charge of Dir. Swat and Ghiral, the is responsible for the management of political political dagent of which had never been subtract the charge of the cha ordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headand Agents and Agents, and Age is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as interest of the tribes observe the conditions on which province, in political questions there is the tribes observe the conditions on which province, in political questions there is no many conditions on which province, in political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political questions there is no many conditions of the political polit no intermediary between the Governor and an arrangement deboth prompt disposal size of England without Wales. The density expert knowledge of frontier conditions of population throughout the Province equals for which the head of the administration is 90 persons to a square mile, but in the more selected. The advisability of re-uniting the favoured portions the pressure of population Province with the Punjab was much discussed is much greater. In the Hazara, District there in certain Indian political circles and as a result is much greaker. In the Hazara District there lare 20 persons to a square mile and in the of the views expressed upon the matter in the trans-indus plains tract the number is 156, Legislative Assembly the Government of India Density for the Grenter Districts 6,179 persons in 1923 appointed a Committee of collection and persons in 1923 appointed a Committee of Relicular and persons in 1923 appointed a Committee of Relicular and persons in 1923 appointed a Committee of Relicular and Francisco and Committee of Relicular and Persons in 1923 appointed a Committee of Relicular and Relicula Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. unknown to men. The evils of unskilled mid-the Hindus, allied in sympathy with their wifery and early marriage are among them. co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the both the birth and death-rates of the Province reunion of the administered districts of the are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not administered districts, according to the last attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Pupiab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pothan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of a dangerous senamental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu mambars writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained. and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for-

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India:

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister .

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and of the indicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.W. F. P. (1931) is 4.684.364, made up as follows:-

.. 669,636 .. 1,755,440 Trans-Indus Districts Trans-Border Area .. 2,259,288 . . .

This last figure is estimated. There are almost entirely. only 561.3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 872.2 females per 1,000 males in rural

This disproportion of the N.-W. F. P. any practically without manufactures. There is more than in other parts of Northern India no considerable surplus of commencial importance where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater ducts for export. Any commercial importance

available official reports, is 25°8 and the deathrate 91 0

The dominant language of the Province Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Raiput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent, of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom Law and Justice Kegulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, down, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience.
In these matters the Mohammadan Law where
the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law. where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom

The climatic conditions of the N.W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The fair is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are two west seasons, one the S.W. Monason season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widesgread rain and snowlful. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall falls

Trade and Occupations

The population derives its subsistence almost This disproportion of the sexes cannot at wholly from agriculture. The Province is resent be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any practically without manufactures. There is one than in other parts of Northern India no considerable surplus of commercial prowhere means appears. ane discrepancy is greater (unce for expert. Any commercial importance here than in any other Province of India. There which the province possessess it owes to the isno ground for believing that the neglect of fact that it lies across the freat trade route girls in infancy has any effect in causing the which connect the trans-border trial terriphenomenon. On the other hand, the founds tortes and the marte of Afghanisan and Cospilation has to face many trials which are trail asia with India, but the influence of rail-

ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N. W. F. P., via Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India always pursued their wanderings into india and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and traffic now will similarly, open to public in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce nave in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total male projudiation is of and that of female Scholars to the total male population is of 1 and that of female Scholars collectorates in charge of taskildras, who are projudiation is of 1 and that of female scholars collectorates in charge of taskildras, who are for the year 1985-36. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population who exercise only criminal and revenue powers are returned as literates. The figures for males dende a very narrow diffusion of the control of the property of the control o

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General. The administration comprises

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister.
The Hon'ble Minister for Finance.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education. (4) (5) The Hon'ble Minister for Industries, The Political Resident on the N.-W. Frontier.

The Hon'ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Officers of the Political Department of

the Government of India. Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.

Members of the Subordinate Civil Service. (10) Superintendents and Assistant Super-

intendents of Police. (11)Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge-Militia. Engineering.

Education, Medicine and Forestry. The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are :-

The Pol. Resident on the N. W. Frontier. Secretary Chief Revenue and Divl. > 5 Commr. Secretary, Development

Departments. Home Secretary. Dy. Commissioners Political Agents Senior Sub-Judge Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political >14 Agents. The Hon'ble Judicial

Commissioner Hon'ble the Judi-The Hon'ble Addl, Judicial Commissioners' Court & District cial Commissioner. Two District and Judges. Sessions Judges One Additional District and Sessions Judge.

of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imagither imagingation of a system of light valveys of cluship and another shoestly, read of imaging a state of the system of the sys was completed in 1014, and the bases which the supermonant of the supe connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also ex-officio Secretary to H. E. the who is also ex-opino Sectedary of H. H. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay revenue to the British Government. revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administra-tion of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the District and Sessions controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this The improvements needed to bring Province. the indicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues,

The Administration.

Administration are :-

The principal officers in the present

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General.—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937).

Secretary to Governor-Captain A. J. Dring, Aide-de-Camp-Capt. J. Grose.

Political Resident on the N.-W. Frontier-Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner-Hon'ble Mr. J. Almond. Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner-The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner-Major V. M. H. Cox, I.A.

Chief Secretary-Mr. A. D. F. Dundas, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Development Departments-Mr. H. P. Tollinton, I.C.S.

Home Secretary-Capt. G. C. L. Crichton, I.A. Financial Secretary-Mr. E. E. C. Price.

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government.

Assistant Secretary General to Government-Mr. W. V. Rogers.

P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties | Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor-Khan Sahih Mohammad Zarif Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department-Mr. A. Oram, R.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons,—Col. R. S. Townsend, M.C., M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police-Mr. A. F. Perrott.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary-Mr. O. G. Grace, O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction-Khan Sahib Shah Alan Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle-Mr. H. L. Srivastava, M.A.

District and Sessions Judge-Mr. T. M. Tall.

Additional District and Sessions Judge. Peshawar, Hazara & Kohat-Mr. M. A. Soofi,

Dist, & Sessions Judge, Derajat-Khan Baha-dur Muhammad Nasir Khan.

Political Agents.

Major E. H. Cobb, o.B.E., Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Captain Iskandar Mirza, Khyber. Captain R. N. Bacon, O.B.E., North Waziristan, Major W. C. Leeper, Kurram,

Major H. A. Barnes, C.I.E., South Waziristan,

Deputy Commissioners. Major C. C. H. Smith, Peshawar, Major A. A. Russell, M.C., Hazara,

Mardan

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan. O.B.E., Kohat.

Major F. E. Laughton, Bannu. Captain Abdur Rahim Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., LA.,

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, R.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.c.v.o., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton. K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1928 to 30th April 1930.

Legislative Department—S. Raja Singh, M.A., The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1981.

Former Governor.

Asstt. Financial Secretary.—Mr. P. N. Krishna H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from Swamy.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon, Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPRAKER.
(Vacant.)
Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name,
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna.
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Chiman Lal.
Dera Ismail Khan (General Urban)	Lala Bhanju Ram.
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr. Charuchandar Ghosh.
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jamna Dass.
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Ishar Dass.
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand,
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Kanwar Bhan.
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dhingra.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M. Abdur Rab Khan.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M. Pir Bakhsh Khan.
North-West Frontier Province Towns (Muham- madan Urban).	Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
Tanawal (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Muhammad Zaman Khan.
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Muhammad Kamran,
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan.
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E.
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan.
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan,
Upper Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Attai Khan of Battal.
Lower Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Faqira Khan.
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rurai)	Qazi Attaullah Khan.
Khalils (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan.
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-Law,
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural)	Doctor Khan Sahib.

Constituency.	Name.
Doaba Daudzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan,
Nowshera South (Muhammadan Rural)	Mian Jaffar Shah.
Nowshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan.
Baizai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Zarin Khan.
Kamalzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan.
Utmannama (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Aziz Khan.
Razzar (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan.
Amazai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan.
Hangu (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik-ur-Rahman Khan.
Kohat (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Sayed Jalal Shah.
Teri South (Muhammadan Bural)	M. Muhammad Afzal Khan.
Teri North (Muhammadan Rural)	Captain Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan.
Bannu East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Nasrullah Khan.
Bannu West (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan.
Lakki East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan.
Lakki West (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan.
Tank (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan.
Kulachi (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadan Rural).	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law.
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Abdullah Khan of Potah.
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh.
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jaggat Singh.
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Rai Sahib Parma Nand, Bar-at-Law.
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan.
North-West Frontier Province Landholders	Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan.

a iministered and unadministered tracts on its northern and ageturn borders comprises an area of some 67,334 square miles. It includes the of some 67,334 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assem. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1031, nearly 51 millions were Hindus, over 23 millions were Muslims a million belonged to tribal religious and a quarter of a million were Christians.

43 per cent. of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent. speak Assamese: other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mindari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared that of most other parts of India is low. compared with

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river sys-tems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,439,696 neres being devoted on this grop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 4,38,925 export. The area under tea consists of a consists wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 40.181 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23:39 to 241.76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520'09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84'8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals.

The Province of Assam, emitting the partly/Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance Surma. This delt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done Cotton weaving is also largely proction. by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gra-dually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Roat most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adloining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communicariver. The excellence of its water communica-tions makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large flect of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company piles on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh, In recent years the road system has developed There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra parts of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet and to Cherrapunice and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Maninur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is nearing completion. A further programme of improvement is at present under consideration of the Government of India for financing from the Road Fund. Kutcha roads are being main-tained by means of mechanical plant which tained by meeting of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, through-out the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The Mines and Minerais.

The only minetals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and Chittagong Fort, in Bengal, through the North a commercial scale are coal, limestone and in the North Chittagong Fort, in Bengal, through the North Chitagong Sert, in Bengal, through the North Chitagong Sert, in Bengal, through the North Chitagong Sert, in Bengal, was a state of the North Chitagong Sert, in Bengal, was a state of the Samar Valley and another runs through and Jaintia Hills, Petroleum is worked only in the West of the Assam Valley from Lumding the Chitagong Sert, in Bengal, was a state of the Samar Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Ganhait where it effects a junction with the main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from An econard of the petroleum courrenced to country in the state of the petroleum courrenced to country in the state of the

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1937-38 is set out in the following table:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38,	HRADS OF REVENUE,	Budget Estimate for 1937-38,
THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	Trs.	L-Contributions and Miscellane-	Trs.
A-Principal Heads of Revenue-		ous adjustment between Central	
1—Customs		and Provincial Governments-	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation		XLIX-Grants-in-aid from Central Government	30,00
tax		L—Miscellaneous adjust-	30,00
V—Salt	10	ment between Cen-	
VII-Land Revenue	1,32,10	tral and Provincial	
VIII—Provincial Excise	35,48 20,50	Governments	• 11,16
X—Forests	16,24	Total	41,16
XI—Registration	1,81		
XII—Receipts under Motor		Total Receipts from Revenue heads	20.5
Vehicles Taxation	2,33		2,84,74
		A Direct Demands on the	100
Total	2,08,56	Revenue— 7. Land Revenue	16,53
D. D. Owen, Borons, a count		8. Provincial Excise	4,82
B—Railway Revenue account— XV—A —State Railways		9. Stamps	39
XVI—Subsidised companies		10. Forest 11. Registration	11,74
		12. Charges on account of	1,38
E Debt Services Total		Motor Vehicles	and the second
XX—Interest	76	Taxation Act	1,96
		B,-Railway Revenue Account-	
Total	76	13A. State Railways	
F—Civil Administration—		15C, Subsidised companies 15D, Miscellaneous Rail-	
XXI-Administration	10.000	ways expenditure,	1,29
of Justice	1,86	BB.—Railway capital outlay] ""
XXII-Jails and Convict	64	charged to Revenue—	
Settlements XXIII—Police	17	16. Construction of Rail-	
XXIV-Ports and Pilotage		ways	
XXVI—Education	3,69	C.—Revenue account of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Embank-	1.20
XXVII—Medical	1,82 2,88	ment and Drainage works-	
XXVIII—Public Health	2,00	18B. Navigation, Em-	
XXX-Veterinary	- 11	bankment a n d Drainage works	67
XXXICo-operative Credit	31	E.—Debt Services—	0,
XXXII—Industries XXXIV—Miscellaneous Depart-	44	22. Interest on debt and	1.00 Policy
ments	54	other obligations	3,60
Total	14,76	23, Appropriation for reduction or avoid-	
the contract of the second of	14,70	ance of debt	
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	1 3 3 3 3 4 5	F,-Civil Administration-	P. C. Walter
XXXIX-Civil Works	17,45	25; General Administra-	90.01
		27. Administration of	32,24
Total	17,45	Justice	10,07
JMiscellaneous		28. Jails and Convict	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
XLIV—Receipts in aid of	30	Settlements	4,90
superannuation	30	30, Ports and Pilotage	\$1,05 12
Printing	49	36. Scientific Departments	14
XLVI—Miscellaneous	1,26	37. Education (European)	88
m.s.i	2,05	Ditto (other than	34,85
Total	2,05	European)	34,00

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38,	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38.
NAME OF ADMINISTRAÇÃO AND ADMINISTRAÇÃO ADMINISTRAÇÃO AND ADMINISTRAÇÃO A ADMINISTRAÇÃO AND ADMINISTRA	Trs.		Trs.
F.—Civil Administration—contd. 38. Medical	14,42	Remittances— Remittances within India	76.0
39. Public Health	8,84		
40. Agriculture 41. Veterinary	6,90 1,60	Total Capital Revenues	2,08,40
42. Co-operative Credit	1,01	Total Receipts	4,93,20
43. Industries 47. Miscellaneous Depart-	2,80	Opening balance	22,00
ments	94	Grand Total	5,15,20
H.—Public Improvements—		Excess of revenue over expendi-	
50. Civil Works	54,10	ture from revenues Expenditure from Statement B	4,44 2,81,5
J.—Miscellaneous— 54A.—Famine Relief	20	Payment of commuted value of	
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	22,55	pensions not charged to revenue Payment of retrenched personnel	1,25
56. Stationery and	1.00	Total	1,1
Printing	3,20 8,38	Unfunded debt— State Provident funds	7,78
M.—Extraordinary items—	,	Deposits not bearing interest-	
Extraordinary Charges		Fund for jute propaganda	
		Fund for Survey of jute areas	
lotal expenditure from revenues	2,81,57	Fund for Co-operative Training and education	16
Revenue from Statement A	2,84,74	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	
	2,04,14	Subvention from Road Deve-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Unfounded Debt—		lopment Fund	11,0
State Provident Funds	15,11	Fund for Economic Develop- ment of Rural areas	3,28
		Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	
Deposits not bearing interest— Fund for Jute propaganda		Total deposits not bearing interest	14,6
scheme	3		
Fund for Co-operative training and education	16	Deposits of Local Funds— District funds	37,86
Fund for Survey of jute areas .	7	Other funds	11,4
Subvention from the Road	11.06	Departmental and Judicial deposits	37,0
Fund for Economic Develop-	200	Advances	8,7
ment of Rural Areas	78	Suspense	2'
Development Fund	17	Total deposits of local funds	95,3
Potal Deposits not bearing interest	12,27		20,00
		Loans and advances by Pro- vincial Governments	3,15
Deposits of Local Funds—	1.18	Remittances—	
District Funds	38,00	Remittances within India	75,50
Departmental and Judicial	11,51	Total Capital Expenditure	1,97,6
Deposits	38,50 8.75	Total Expenditure	4,79,23
Suspense Miscellaneous	8,75 27		
	08.00	Closing balance	37,2
Total deposits of local funds	97,03	Grand Total	5,16,49
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	8,00	Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the castern portion of its gawledy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older

major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B.L. The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A. The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri,

The Hon'ble Maulvi, Munawwar Ali, B.A., LL.B. The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri,

B.L. The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das, B.L. PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary, J. P. Mills, i.c.s.
Military Secretary, Major F. A. Esse, 2nd
Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Aide-de-Camp, Capt., A. Windham.

Honorary Aide-de-Cump, Lt,-Col. A. H. Pilcher,

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, L.D.S.M., O.B.L. Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri.

SECRETARIES, ETC. TO GOVERNMENT, Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., L.C.S. Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue

Departments, A. G. Patton, I.C.S. Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, H. G. Dennehy,

C.I.R., I.C.S. Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative

Council, A. L. Blank, I.C.S. Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Ananda Kanta Barua, B.A.

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, G. Reid Shaw, I.S.E.

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, M. Hadi Hussain,

Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Abu Nasr Muhammad Saleh, M.A.

Under Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., G. W. Gordon, LS.B.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.S.O.,

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education und Local-Self Government Departments.

S. Gohain, M.A., B.L. Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Dinesh Chandra Das.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), Ananth Bandhu Datta.

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL. Member, W. L. Scott, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. Chairman, J. Hezlett, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired).

Members, Maulvi Faiznur Ali, Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Das Purkyastha. Secretary, R. R. Thomas, M.A., B.L., P.R.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., Durgeswar Sarma.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S. L. Mehta, r.c.s Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. K. Mitra.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Rai Sahib S. C. Ghosh (Tempy.) Conservator of Forests, Assam, C. G. M. Mackar-

ness (Offg.) Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Chaudhuri.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A. L. Administrator-General, A. L. Blank, Lc.s.

Inspector-General of Police, R.C.R. Cumming, I.P. Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Lt,-Col. E. S. Phipson, I,M.S.

Director of Public Health, A. M. V. Hestenlow. Chief Engineer, G. Reid-Shaw, I.S.B. GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.L., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922. Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925. Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1982.

Sir Abraham James Laine, R.C.I.E., 1935. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.R., 1935.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER
The Hon. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.
DEFERY SPEAKER

Maulyi Muhammad Amir-ud-Din. Elected Members

Names.

Constituency by which elected,

Srijut Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B.L	Dhubri (Central).
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua	Dhubri (South).
Kumar Ajit Narayan Deb	Dhubri (North).
Srijut Paramananda Das	Goalpara (North-West).
Srijut Jogendra Chandra Nath	Goalpara (South-East).
Srijut Ghanashyam Das, B.A., Kaviraj	Barpeta (South).
Srijut Kameswar Das, M.Sc., B.L	Barpeta (North).
Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L	Nalbari.
Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L	Kamrup Sadr (North).
Mr. Bisnuram Medhi	Kamrup Sadr (Central).
Srijut Beli Ram Das, B.L. (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sadr (South).
Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B.L	Do.
Srijut Gopi Nath Bardelei, M.A., B.L	Do.
Srijut Purandar Sarma, M.A., B.L	Mangaldai (South).
Srijut Bipin Chandra Medhi, B.L.	Mangaldai (North).
Sriint Omeo Kumar Das, R.A.	Tezpur (West).
Srijut Mahadey Sarma	Tezpur (East).
Srijut Haladhor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West).
Srijut Mohi Chandra Bora	Nowgong (South-East).
Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma	Nowgong (North-East).
Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikia (for reserved seat)	Do.
Srijut Rajendranath Barua, B.L	Golaghat (North).
Srijut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South).
Srijut Krishna Nath Sarma, B.L.	Jorhat (South).
Srijut Ramnath Das, B.L. (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North).
Srijut Debeswar Sarma, B.L	Do.
Srijut Bhuban Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West).
Srijut Jadav Prosad Chaliha	Sibsagar (East).
Srijut Lakheswar Barua	Dibrugarh (Central).
Srijut Jogesh Chandra Gohain	Dibrugarh (West).
Srijut Rajani Kanta Barua	Dibrugarh (East).
Srijut Sarveswar Barua, B.L	North Lakhimpur.
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat) , .	Sunamgani,
Babu Karuna Sindhu Roy	Do.
Babu Bipin Behari Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North).
Babu Shibendra Chandra Biswas	Do.
Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, B.L.,	Habiganj (South).
C.I.E.	
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.	South Sylhet (West).
Rahn Lalit Mahan Pau	South Sylhet (East),
Mr. Basanta Kumar Das	Sylhet Sadar (South).
Baby Hannada Managa Chandha	Sylhet Sadar (North).
Babu Rabindranath Aditya	Karimgani (West).
Babu Balaram Sircar (for reserved seat)	Karimganj (Fast).
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen	Do.
Babu Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, B.A.	Hailakandi.
Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda	Silchar.
Babu Kala Chand Roy Namasudra (for reserved	Do.
seat).	

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B.L	Dhubri (West).
Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Dhubri (South).
Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed, B.L.	Dhubri (North).
Maulvi Motiar Rahman	Goalpara (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali	Goalpara (East).
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf, B.L.	Barpeta.
Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla	Kamrup (South).
Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law	Kamrup (North).
Maulvi Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar	Nowgong (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amiruddin	Nowgong (East).
Maulyi Badaruddin Ahmed, B.L.	Darrang.
Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali	Sibsagar.
Khan Sahib Sayidur Rahman	Lakhimpur.
Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Chow-	Sunamgani (West).
dhury.	
Maulvi Munawwarali, B.A., LL.B	Sunamganj (Central).
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ahbab Chowdhury.	Sunamganj (East.).
Maulvi Abdul Bari Chowdhury	Sunamganj (South).
Dewan Ali Raja	Habiganj (North-West).
Maulvi Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri	Habiganj (North-East),
Maulvi Asraf Uddin Chaudhury	Habiganj (South-West),
Maulvi Abdur Rahman	Habigani (South-East).
Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed	South Sylhet (West).
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	South Sylhet (Central).
Maulvi Md. Ali Haidar Khan	South Sylhet (East).
Shamsululama Maulana Abu Nasr Md. Waheed.	Sylhet Sadr (Central).
Maulvi Abdus Salam	Sylhet Sadr (North).
Khan Bahadur Dewan Eklimur Roza Chaudhury.	Sylhet Sadr (West).
Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadr (East).
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mufizur Rahman	Sylhet Sadr (South).
Maulvi Mubarak Ali	Karimganj (West).
Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdul Majid Chaudhury.	
Khan Bahadur Mahmud Ali	Karimganj (South).
Maulvi Mazarrof Ali Laskar	Hailakandi,
Maulvi Namwar Ali Barbhuiya	Silchar,
Miss Mavis Dunn, B.L., B.T	Women's (Shillong).
Mr. William Fleming	European.
Mr. Comfort Goldsmith	Indian Christian.
Srijut Rupnath Brahma	Goalpara (Tribal).
Srijut Rabi Chandra Kachari	Kamrup (Tribal).
Srijut Karka Miri	T - 1.5.4 2 3.5.412 (M-21 N
Srijut Dhirsing Deuri	27 470-12-13
Babu Benjamin Momin	O TYDI- OT-445
Babu Johan Marak	O YYDD- (O11.)
Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
Rev. L. Gatphoh	
Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar	
	"Met 15 (18 ep.) 190 (190 h. 170 h. 181 h. 12 .)

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Frederick Weston Hockenhull	European Planting.
Mr. Leslie Arden Roffey	Do.
Mr. Donald Brockholes Harvey Moore	Do.
Mr. Lionel James Godwin	Do.
Mr. John Richard Clayton	Do.
Mr. Arnold Bellamy Beddow, C.I.E., V.D	Do.
Mr. Arthur Frederick Bendall	D ₀ .
Srijut Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley).
Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee	Indian Planting (Surma Valley).
Mr. William Richard Faull	European Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin	Indian Commerce and Industry.
Srijut Bideshi Pan Tanty	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur),
Srijut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district).
Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district).
Babu Parmesvar Parida Ahir	Silchar (District Cachar).

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

Vacant at the time of going to Press.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Zubida Ataur Rahman. Elected Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Babu Apurba Kumar Ghose, M.A., B.L.	Goalpara,
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M.A., B.L.	Kamrup.
Rai Bahadur Manamohan Lahiri, B.L	Darrang,
Rai Sahib Balabaksh Agarwalla Hanchoria	Nowgong.
Babu Gazanand Agarwalla	Sibsagar,
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Saharia	Lakhimpur,
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt	Cachar.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills.
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West),
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East).
Maulvi Abdul Hai, M.Sc., B.L	Lower Assam Valley.
Maulvi Tafazul Hussain Hazarika	Upper Assam Valley.
Maulvi Md. Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (East),
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gousuddin Ahmed Chaudhury.	Surma Valley (Central).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North-West).
Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury Mr. H. P. Gray	Surma Valley (South-West). Assam Valley.
Mr.W. E. D. Cooper, C.I.E.	Surma Valley,

NOMINATED.

Mrs. Zubida Ataur Rahman. Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad, M.A., B.L. Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati.

Raluchistan.

occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879: (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44.345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an ores of 80 410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868.617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drain-age of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central takes which form so large a reasure of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the pre-vailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich grons of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839 : the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1889; it was traversed by the Army of the Indius and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the Fidish lines of communication, or the protect that the product of the Fidish lines of communication, were handed over to the Amir of Afghanism and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British whidrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kelat. The founder of the Rajuchistan Ervoluce as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotlall were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest

Rainchistan is an oblong stretch of country rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

> Education is imparted in 109 public schools of all kinds with 7.372 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1936-37 was 7,133 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. I stone is quarried in small quantities. output of chromite during 1936-87 amounted to 21.428 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next. in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner Next, who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration tion in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retalistion on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unob-trusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob scanty. Shahrig, which has the heavier Millita, the Merkran Levy Corps and the Chaparlanindal, records no more than 14.72 inches in a Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not year. In the highlands few places receive more self-supporting, the deficit being met from than 10 inches and in the plains the average Imperial Funds.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Com-missioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Lt. Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.R., D.S.O. Revenue and Judivial Commissioner. O. K.

Caroe, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.

Under-Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Captain B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, M.C.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. (on leave). Deputy Commissioner, Agent and

Quetta, Major C. E. U. Bremner, M.C. Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commis-

sioner, Quetta, Lt. D. H. Biscoe, I.A. Political Agent in Kalat and in charge of the

Bolan Pass Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A. Political Agent Chagai, Captain G. A. Cole, I.A. Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Panjgur, Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.

Political Agent, Sibi, Major R. G. E. W. Alban,

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, K. B. Mohd. Murtaza Khan.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer District Nasirabad Sub-Division. G. G. V. Knight, Esq., I.C.S.

Political Agent, Loralai, Captain B. Woods Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.

Political Agent, Zhob, Fort, Sandeman, K. P. S. Menon, Esq., I.C.S. Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Captain F. C. L.

Chauncy, I.A. Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer,

Lt. Col. B. H. Kamahaka, M.C., I.M.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamer.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles.

The total area under cultivation on 31st March 1927 was 10,560 acres and the remaining area being dense forest.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,552 were convicts. The number of convicts excluding terrorist Ohief Commissioner, The Hon, Mr. A. C. prisoners, on 1st April 1937, was 5,999.

Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

PORTS :- Port Blair and Bonington in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was esta-blished at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.

Chief Commissioner, C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I..

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern Coorg is a sman petry rrowner in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (163,327 according to the census of 1931.) Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan

Tippu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg the chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council con-sisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Proin Rajputana. The Hon'ble vince Rajputana administers it as Resident for Commissioner. The Province is divided Chief into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 560,292. the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindla, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ecded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds and wheat.

Aden.

the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and erew of a British Indian buggalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having ni the negionalmora. Negociations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that sur-rounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. Kuria Muria islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative pur-poses were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem honey are obtained. The difficult promeum of water supply of has been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Shelkh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,645 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water ments of the public and snipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water, is the must easierly area in the Aden Protection of the condensed water is the most easierly area in the Aden Protection of the Condensed water by pipe lorate for it is bounded on the East by the conjection; to houses awe been laid at Circler Sultanate of Miscack and Oman. The Sultana

Aden was the first new territory added to have been connected to the mains. Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater have completed.

> Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from 1 inch to 81 inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

> Aden Protectorate.-The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate Longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemes. whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government are to maintain the status quo frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 600 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat 'Ali where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman,

> The total area of the Aden Protectorate is about 112,000 square miles, and the population (of which no census has ever been taken) is estimated to be about 600,000,

> The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern. The former consists of the following Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government: the Abdali Sultanate of His Highness Sultan Sir 'Abdul Karim Fadhl who is the premier chief of the Western area, Fadhli, etc.

> Eastern area comprises the Hadhramaut, (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqotra, and the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balihaf, all of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Sogotra and Tawahi and several of the private houses of Qishn and Sogotra resides on the island of Soqotra (area 1400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cap Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

Scotta.—An island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardarii, in 12° 19'-12° 42°N. lat., and 53°21-53°30°E long. and lying in the direct route to India has been since 15°6 under the Government of Aden, which spays a small maintained, to whom if belongs. It is famous for its alocs. The population of the island is about 12,000. It is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, It was formally placed interior is mountainous. It was formally placed Suitan in October, 1886, together with the neighbouring Aboul Kuri and Bromers Islands.

THE HADBRAMAUY SPATES.— The Qu'ait Rulers of Shift and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to ede any parts of their territories to any person or proven the control of the provent of the provent of the provent of the provent of the province of the pro

Prior to this treaty the Qu'ait Jemedar of Shihr and the Kasadi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreement for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorite in the common form of the treaties with Protector of the Common of the treaties with Protecco of the Hadhramaut made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Suitan whereby the former acknowledged that this treaty was binding on them. This agreement provided for the conduct of rolations between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri This agreement provided full the Province of Hadhramaut should (and the Province of Hadhramaut should (and the Province of Hadhramaut should (and the Province appanage of the British Empire under the Suitan of Shiltr and Mukalla.)

SHIHR AND MUKALLA SULTAN.—His Highness Sultan Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G. Heir apparent. Prince 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti.

The Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidl and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North.

The Qu'atit dynasty was established by 'Abdulla and 'Awadh sons of 'Umar al Qu'atit in 1881 and 'Awadh bin 'Umar was recognised as Sultan in 1902. The present Ruler's the grandson of Sultan 'Awadh and the fourth Sultan.

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Walds some of which are fertile intersected by Walds Some of which are fertile are the Wadis Meiß, Hajr, Du'an, Leissr, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesume, beans and when the same all consumed locally but Hamumi These are all consumed locally but Hamumi Theo their cynoris are principally fish products.

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mutalia (repulsation about 16,000). Shift is also an important port and both are visited by ocean going slips. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the 4l Kar divided to the contract of the contract of

The population is estimated at about 202,000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The relations between the Qu'aiti State and Great Britain are governed by the Treaties referred to above and by a Treaty of 1937 by which Great Britain agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser.

Resident Adviser .. W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. £1000, £400 personal, £200 entertainment and quarters.

Assistant .. £700—£800 Secretary .. £350—£500

Military Officer attached, Captain B. H. Hopkins. State Secretary . Sheikh Ahmed bin

Sa'id al Haddadi, SEIYUN SULTAN.—Sultan 'Ali bin Mansur al Kathiri.

The Kathiri State of Seiyun is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State.

The Kathlri dynasty is of considerable antiquity being founded in 1489 by Sultan' Abdulla bin Ja'fer al Kathlri. The present Ruler is the direct descent from Sultan 'Abdulla and his famous son Bedr Bu Tuweirak.

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent: it still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhremaut and its tributary Wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin'All. Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export.

The Capital and Residence of the Sultan is Seign (population about 18,000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shift by the Al Kaf Road, constructed by the Al Kaf Selyids who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor.

The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well to do people, who live mostly on remittances form the East Indies.

The relations between the Kathiri State and | His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Great Britain are governed by the Qu'aiti Treaty of 1886 and the Kathiri agreement of 1918.

Resident Adviser .- W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E.

Administration.—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Govern-ment of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April 1937, from which date it

assumed the status of a Crown Colony. The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of contionlity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This will involve the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and Currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

armed Police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden. Names and Designations of Officers.

Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, Air Commodore W. A. McClaughry, p.s.o., M.C., D.F.C

His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden, The Hon'ble Mr. J. Taylor Law-rence, M.A., I.C.S. (Redd.). Political Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C.

Lake, C.M.G. Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J. V.

Alexander, M. Inst. C.E. Civil Secretary, Major M. C. Sinclair.

Finance Officer, A. Muchmore.

Legal Adviser, G. V. Cameron, B.A. (Oxon.). 1st Class Honours Juris prudence.

Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden and Port Health Officer Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P., (E) D.T.M. & H. (Eng.). Commandant of Police, D. F. P. Reid, I.P.

KAMARAN.—The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India vears has been the deepening of the harbour so through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. has an area of 22 square miles and a population The Police Force, consists of land, harbour and of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pil-med Police. maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain D. Thompson.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Home Government of India repression of superintendence, direction and control over for sixty years the gradual evolustic government and revenues of india, subject, the government board of the old of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the con-solidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in of purely Indian interest where the Government Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the rela-tions between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the of State be called upon to intervene in matters

The Council of India

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. Members of the Council, originally appointed for life, now hold office for five years, and receive a statutory salary of £1,200 with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 per annum for those domiciled in India. The Act of 1919 established their members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the usual number of Indian Members has been three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Govern-ment Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State ment is to perform. to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £ 115,000 was made to the total cost, which now stands at about £ 230,000. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office ; Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act. 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above result from the Government of India Act. 1935. The Secretary of State will be no longer the final Authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants. payments and charges out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India will run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they will flow direct from the Crown, and there will be no delegation powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India will function on the advice of Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, will be at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they will be subject to direction by the Secretary of State who will remain in these matters the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937, and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary

of State will have power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, will require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, pass, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department erving the Secretary of State will remain, but the change brought about by the Act is to be marked by the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues, based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India. There will be no constitutional change in the position of the High Commissioner.

To some extent the working of the Home To some extent the working of the Home Government will be affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separatic exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than three Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions will be analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision is also made for payment from attributable to the performance on behalf of the Government of Burma of such functions as the Secretary of State may agree that his Depart-

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State. Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.,

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. Lord Stanley, M.C. M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State. Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State. SIr Cecil H. Kisch, K.C.I.E., C.B.

S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O. J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.

Advisers.

Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.B. Sir Reginald I. R. Glaney, K.O.S.I., K.O.I.E. Sir A. A. L. Parsons, K.C.I.E.

Sir Abdul Oadir. Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh.

Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudallar. Sir Horace Williamson, C.I.E., M.B.E.

Sir J. Clay, K.C.I.E, C.S.I., O.B.E. Private Secretary to the Secretary of State

M. J. Clauson. Assistant Private Secretary: Viscount Hood.

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State: Lieut, Col. W. G. Neale, C.I.E. Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State : J. W. P. Chidell. Private Secretary to Parly. Under-Scretary : E.W. R. Lumby.

Heads of Departments. SECRETARIES.

Financial : F. E. Grist. G. H. Baxter, (Acting).

Public and Judicial: R. T. Peel, M.C. Military: Lt.-Gen. Sir S. F. Muspratt, K.C.B.,

C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. Personal Assistant : Lt.Col. A. F. R. Lumby:

C.I.E., O.B.E. Joint Secretary : J. A. Simpson.

Staff Officer attached: Col. A. E. Barstow, M.C. Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.: P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.

Feonomic and Overseas : W. D. Croft, C.I.E. Services and General and Establishment Officer: F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.

Reforms : (India).

Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.

Accountant-General: Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A.
Also Director of Punds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India. RECORD DEPARTMENT .- Superintendent of Re-

cords: W. T. Ottewill, O.B.E. Auditor: E. L. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies : R. Mowbray. Asst, to ditto : A. T. Williams.

Librarian : H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil. Asst. Librarian : A. J. Arberry, M.A., LITT.D. Asst. Keeper ; S. C. Sutton, B.Sc. (Econ.)

President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters : Maj.-Gen, Sir J. W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E. Members of the Medical Board: Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, c.I.R.; Lt. Col. H. B. Steen, I.M.S. Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State :

Sir Herbert G. Pearson Asst. Solicitor : C. A. K. Norman. Information Officer : A. H. Joyce.

Ordnance Consulting Officer: Bt. Col. R. Crofton, M.C. Mechanical Transport Adviser: Lt.-Col. C. B.

Evans, M.I.A.E.

BURMA OFFICE.

Secretary of State. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.O.S.I.; G.O.I.B.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State. Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.I.E., R.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State. D. T. Monteath, c.v.o., o.B.R.

Secretary.

G. G. Dixon. HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2. The High Commissioner: Malik Sir Feroz Khan

Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eavres. Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner: S. Lal, L.C.S. Chief Accounting Officer : A. J. C. Edwards, P.I.A. Secretary General Department: Montgomery.

Indian Trade Commissioner: Sir David Meek, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. Denuty ditto: Y. N. Sukthanker,

Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle, M.A., D. LITT. (Lond.)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S. E. I.

Director-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Paddon C.I.E., C.I.M.E. Director of Purchase : J. P. Forsyth.

Director of Inspection : J. R. Acton, P.I.C. Secretaries of State for India.

Assumed charge. Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 1358 Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859 Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess Ripon) 1866 Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866 Sir Stafford Northeote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) 1867 1868

Duke of Argyll Marquess of Salisbury 1874 Viscount Cranbrook 1878 Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire) 1880 Earl of Kimberley 1882 Lord Randolph Churchill 1885 .. Earl of Kimberley 1886 Viscount Cross . Earl of Kimberley 1892

H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894 Lord George F. Hamilton 1895 St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton) .. 1903 John Moriev (Viscount Morley) ... 1905 The Earl of Crewe (Marquess) ... 1911 Austen Chamberlain 1915 E. S. Montagu 1917 ٠. ..

Viscount Peel 1922 .. Lord Olivier 1924 Lord Birkenhead .. ٠. .. Viscount Peel 1928

W. Wedgwood Benn 1929 Sir Samuel Hoare .. 1981 Lord Zetland ... 1935

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of administration during a long minority; but India is 1.808.679 square miles, with a popula- always with the undeviating intention of retion of 352,837,778 of people-nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. the widest The Indian States embrace variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Raiputana, with an area of 19 square miles. and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over as large as Italy, with a population of control millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe,

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernwas annexed occasion of the gross misgovern-ment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny, It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we

storing the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The in-habitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British ways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to mari-time states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects, Where foreign purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer Of the management well as our own supers, to the state. Institute as the insume coarse desired that they may be a superstant of the supers internal petics and good government. Since than for poices, or display, or 10f 00-0peration the issue of that producation there has been with the Imperial Government, their millitary no encroachment on the area under Indian forces, their equipment and armanent are rule by the Government of India. On the prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although contrary, the movement has been in the op-old and unaltered treaties declare that the posite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, British Government will have no manner of posito direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, British Government will have no manner of which had been so long under British admin-concern with any of a Maharajala's dependents and the state of the s vent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the part of the country with anarchy or disturbof a Native State when there shall be sufficient to the Governor-General, assisted by local reason to do so." Of this necessity the Residents or Political Agents. These Officers Governor-General in Council is the sole Judge Corn the sole channel of communication subjects to the control of the sole for the sole channel of communication subjects to the best indicated of the control of the sole for the sole of the sole for the sole of th by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

area, nor from assuming temporary charge by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent of a Native State when there shall be sufficient to the Governor-General, assisted by local be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Proemployed in the larger states under the Pro-vincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. The powers of the British Government are All questions relating to the Indian States excreted through Pollitical Officers who, as are under the special supervision of the a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the Sapreme Government, and in the personal charge larger states the Government is represented of the Governor-General.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY,

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King :-

Hon, Major-Gen, the Maharaja of Ratlam.

Hon, Col. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Hon, Lt.-Col. the Nawab of Palanpur.

Hon, Lt.-Col, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar,

The following have been appointed Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra):-Hon. Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Hon, Lt.-Gen, the Maharaja of Patiala, Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Umar Hayat Khan.

Hon. Major-Gen, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

These were all A.D.C.s to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His knaited Highness the Nixam exercises maintains his own army consisting of 18,489 dull sower-simply in all internal affairs. He troops of all ranks of which H1,281 are Irregular grants titles and is the fountain head of all appears retained by him or delegated to fail cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, 1,062 viduals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, six nonofficial, and 2 extraordinary, assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler. The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar a regimer system of Fernandisca in the state of the second to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of Central Provinces and Berar.

the strong.

Finance,-Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 9 crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Berar and more than double that of any other of the larger States. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 11 corors has been built up. This is comprised of separate Reserve Funds for Debt Redemption, Famine Relief, Industrial Development, O. S. Currency Stabilization and Deposits. The Budget Estimates for the present year show a revenue of 013,66 lakhs and an expenditure of tion of Borar was to continue as before as part of twenne of 913,86 lakhs and an expenditure of the Province of Central Provinces and Berra, 806.00 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside of the province of the province of large sums set aside of the province of the province of large sums set aside of the province of the province of the province province of the province province of the province province province of the province of the province province of the province of t

administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money-crop is cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 3 million acres (1345-1346 Fasli-Forecast). Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the the cutes manufacturing mausery is passed on the cotton produced in the State. There are 6 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 391 ginning, pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 519. The Shahabad Cement Co., which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 1,25,945 tons (for 1345 Fasli).

Taxation.—A part from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3.25 crores, the main sources of taxation are Excise and for the present part of the present part of the present part at 184 kabs and 105 lakbs respectively. After these come interest on investments (30 lakbs), Railways (122 lakbs) and Berax Reni (29 lakbs), The Customs Revenue than 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

Communications—One hundred and thirty-two miles of broad-gauge line from mombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre gauge in the Masulipatan of the Nama Common Marmagos line. At Wadl, on the Bounday—Marmas State Rallway takes off and running cast through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Beward, and the Rallway takes off and running cast through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Beward and the Rallway State of the Rallway takes of and running cast through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Beward Rallway. Broad Marmado nite main line of the Great Indian Penhasia Rallway are to the border and is now linked up with Dronachailland on the Madras and Southern Mahratfa Rallway. Branch lines exist from Purns 16 (f. Mackenzie. 6)

Production and Industry.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture which maintains 67 per cent, of the population of the State is agriculture to Kothagudian and Vikarabad to Bidar whiled The common system of land tenure is properly in the state of the population of the state of the

From June 1032 the Rallway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderahad and on some district roads, Administration of the control of th

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods are comonic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations.

LAHWAY SULLIONS,

Education.—In 1935-36 the total number of educational Institutions were 4,800, the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University which was established at Hyderaload by a Charler in 1918 marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculities of Arts, Science, Law, instruction in the faculities of Arts, Science, Law, and the Charles of the Charles of

and uses kingisa as the medium of instruction, Executive Council.—The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawah Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Ka. P.C., D.C. (LOXon). LiL.D. yand Medical Member; Nawah Mahul Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon). Political and Education Member; Sir Theodore J. Tasker, C.L.E., O.B.E. J.C.S. Revenue and Political and Education Member; Sir Theodore J. Tasker, C.L.E., O.B.E. J.C.S. Revenue and Political and Education Member; Nawah Mirak Var Jung Bahadur, Jingiach Member; Nawah Mirak Yar Jung Bahadur, Jingiach Member; Nawah Mirak Yar Jung Bahadur, Judicial and Eccles-lastical Members.

British Resident:—Hon'ble Sir Duncan G. Mackenzle.

MYSORE.

sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own-the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading vaileys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The Valleys and plants (the installar) of a treess. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,55,302 of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History .- The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the domi-nant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth contury, the real sovereighty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringa-patam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with an Instrument of Transfer. Trast ruler with assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir K. Seshadri lyer, K.O.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1804, at the easy age of 31, and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Sir Krishnaniendra present ruler, O.S.I., O.S.I., C.B.R., who was installed in 100 duty. O.S.I., O.B.R., who was installed in 100 duty. O.S.I. O.B.R. he make the meant of Transfer was present property. ment of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 101 lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State— the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been the third century B.C. Mysore then came extended and the disqualification of women on under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From the ground of sex, from exercising the right to about the third to the eleventh century A.D., vote and standing as candidates for election orde and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly summoned only for Government business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been mised from 30 to 50 by Act XIX of 1923, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public ad-ministration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the ex-ordicio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees .- With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the everyday Administration of the State, three Standing Committees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Administration.—The City of Mysore is the Sanitation and Public Health and the third in Capital of the State, but Bangalore is the connection with Finance and Taxation.

Santa Troops -The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of Dec. 1927 was 1 380 of which 465 were in the Mysore Lancers. 1.500 01 Which 403 Were in the Mysore Labers, in the Infantry. Besides, there is a Mechanical Transport Corps which consists of saven leansport corps which consists of seven lorries, two six wheeler and five commercial, with the necessary staff. The total cost during 1936-37 was about 15 lakhs of runees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1025-98 was about 90 lakhs of rutiess.

Agriculture.-Nearly three-fourths of the nopplation are employed in agriculture, and the general system of and tenure is ryotwari. general system of and tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, job, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists.

As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during 1935-36 had shrunk to 28,500 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur, Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been asking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayanakere, near Aijampur in the Kadur District with a sub-station at Basur. A Scrum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manu-facture of scrum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious dis-eases. There are 64 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experi-mental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commerthe Government Soap Factory, Government as below:-

Porcelain Factory Government Silk Weaving Factory Government Electric Factory and Factory, Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Govern-ment Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of a section devoted to the maintacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of horeholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Santary Engineering Department of Public Health, Wysore is the largest producer of silk in India. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Scientification charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new Pine Foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The steel plant attached to the works is now working successfully and is worked by electricity. The Government Cement Factory and the Paper Mills under crection at Bhadravati are expected to commence operations shortly. The Works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron. manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water-Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Finances.-The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past cial matters. The department has under its five years together with the revised budget esticontrol the following demonstration factories: - mate for 1936-37 and budget for 1937-38 were

Yea	r.	Receipts.	Disbursements,	Surplus.	Deficits.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33 1933-34	: :	3,38,27,523 3,42,87,244	3,56,15,671 3,70,92,947	:::;	17,88,148 22,21,631
1934-35 1935-36	: :	3,67,65,874 3,78,12,000	3,68,44,929 3,77,58,000	54,000	79,055
19 36 –37 19 37 –38		3,89,00,000 3,86,43,000	3,87,75,000 3,85,84,000	1,25,000	••••

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.— The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H.P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore.
In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reserwas constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H.P. will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Trwin the there?" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 13 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation mas peen brought under sugarantae cultavation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 1,400 tons of cano per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift Irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadvathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs.18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs.22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, has been started.

With a view to meet the additional demand for power in the coming years, the Government have sanctioned a Hydro-Electric scheme have sanctioned a Hydro-Electric scheme costing about Rs. 56 lakhs for generating about 23,000 H.P. at the Shimsha Falls. The existing power channel from the Cauvery at Sivasamudram is proposed to be continued to the Shimsha Falls, a distance of about seven miles, as a head of 600 feet is available at the Shimsha Falls against 400 feet available at Sivasamudram.

There are 3,747 power installations, 31,777 lighting installations and 630 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 165.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical, Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 39 High Schools of which 7 are for girls, 328 Middle Schools of which 35 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. are 11 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930 and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There Engineering and other recumical subjects. There were altogether 7,692 schools on Sist March 1934 with a strength of 3,11,957 pupils. This gives one school to every 3.8 square miles of the area, and to every 855 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 66,42,196 yielding an average of Rs. 1-0-7 per head of population.

Dewan,-Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M, Ismail: K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members of the Executive Council.—Raja-mantrapravina S.P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council; and Rajamantran-pravina N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Second Member of Council.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg .- The Hon. Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., 0.B.E., M.C.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in | the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks : (1) the southern district on Navari near the mouth of the Appli river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana;

of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of the Baroda State is such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji

in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gackwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between British Government and Baroda, it was arranged inter alia that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged, Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar, But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments dinerences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Malaraja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of decrease of the control of the Malaraja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of decrease of the control of the con

Guckwar, who may be considered as the founder possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State of the war of the property of

forces.

Finance.—In 1935-86, the total receipts of the
State were Rs. 2,9,04,000 and the disbursements Rs. 9,17,789,000. The principal Revenue
heads were:—Land Revenue, Rs. 1,38,39,000;
Askarf, Rs. 2,47,8600; Opinian, Rs. 2,68,000;
Askarf, Rs. 2,47,8600; Opinian, Rs. 3,68,000;
Tribute from other States, Rs. 5,23,000. British
Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry—Agriculture and rastare support 65 per cent, of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, grain, castor-city, rapsesed, poppy, cotton, san-hemp, tohoaco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on ryoteer's tenure. The State contains rew minerals, except sand-stone, which is quarried at Someti, and a variety of the state of the s

Communications.—The B. B. & C. I. Rallway crosses part of the Navasria and Baroda prants and the Raljustana. Malwa Railway passes through the Mebsana prant, A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durhar in all the four prants in addition to which the Lingbi Valloy Railways owned to the Communication of the C

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,634 institutions of different kinds in 109 of which English is taught. The Barods 109 of which English is taught. The Barods 109 of which English is taught. The Barods 2,000 per part of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is 'in a way pledged to the policy of free and an english of the primary of the property of the primary of the

Capital City.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry bathalino of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—His Highness Farzandi-I-K has-i-Dowlat-I-Englishia, Mahuraja Sir Sayaji Kao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Ba hadur, G.O.S.I., G.O.LE., LLD. (Benares), Hon. LLD. (Cantal.), Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, C.I.E. Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its decent to a | G.O.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C., to the King. He succeeded the family received a patent of rank from Aurangthe family received a patent of rank from Aurang-zabe. The founder of the Gwallor House was Ranoij Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao, In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, ampowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to "Sardesmukhi", and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accom-panied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's he was now recognised by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of girls. the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell prey to fever which ended his remarkable exter on 12th February 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadii Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the edebrated French adven-While he was indulging in ambitious ture De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Aslgarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputable possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Jamou And was succeeded by Jayali Rao Scindla whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Muthy, when his own troops descreted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the most examen order of the Star of Henica and I way of wathout source in India Transport Coming 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress, pany, and those corners which were unconnected Subsequently he received other titles. He are being only to the other world this important lighways, entered into treatiles of mutual exchange of To bring closer to the outer world this Highness deritories with the Brinish Government. He has considered to the outer world this Highness deleted on 20th June 1886 and was succeeded. He has considered the construction of a died of 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by the state of the contraction of the construction of the constru

The House of Scinion traces are the statement of the House of Scinion and S 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness the Maharaja Jivaji Rao Seindia, Alijah Bahadur. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

> In matters of administration, His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitu-tion came into force from March 1937, when with a view to improve the efficiency of the Government, the distribution of work among various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The State has a Legislative Assembly called Majlis-i-Am, to which members are both elected and nominated. The State maintains an efficient army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system. Besides possessing a number of schools the State maintains two Colleges for boys and one for The State runs a public school on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do people.

The State has an area of 26,397 sq. miles and population of 3,523,070 according to census of 1931. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is two and half crores

There is a well equipped State workshop in Gwalior, the Capital of the State; there are electric power house, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works. There are cotton mills in Gwalior and Ujfain. The State has its own Light Railway. The portion of the G.I.P. Railway which passes through a major portion of the State territories is owned by the Gwalior Darbar.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers vigorous impetus has been given to an all-round moral and material progress. The construc-tion of the Harsi reservoir costing about one and half crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction are the land-marks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads have been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior Northern India Transport Com-

BALLICHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its | Government Official of Provincial service. The feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekran and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the

population 3,42,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired

Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan con-ducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue The revenue of the State is about Rs. 14, 5 lakbs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3.00,000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar

Khan, G.C.I.E., born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,008 (1931), chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3, 7 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan a minor son of late Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khau, 1920, The young Jam is at present : The young Jam is at present studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hou'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Raiputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 1,35,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Amer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjah State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boun-dary runs across the central region of India in an frregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States. Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested ex-officio in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Raiputana and the Crown Department. and has his headquarters at Mount Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner and Sirohi in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana, Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Residency 5 States (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate); Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Residency 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer Palanpur and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-

and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable

Communications .- The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,250 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government, The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi, Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Joshpur and Bikaner lines from Marwer Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to

Inhabitants .- Over 50 per cent, of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture : about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 21 per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani.

Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristo-Balais. The resignment are no course, one arrows or the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators, by reason of their position as integral families of pure descent. as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered India; and their social prestige may be measured

(as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows :-

	Area in	Population
Name.	square miles.	in 1931.
In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana.— Bikaner Strohi Mewar Residency and S. R.	23,317 2,000	936,218 221,060
S. Agency.—		
Udaipur Banswara Dungarpur Partabgarh Kushalgarh (Chief- ship).	12,923 1,599 1,460 889 338	1,565,910 225,106 227,544 76,539 35,564
Jaipur Residency.— Alwar Jaipur Kishangarh Tonk Shahpura Lawa (Estate)	3,158 15,590 849 2,540 405	749,751 2,631,775 85,744 317,360 54,233 (excludes Parganah of Kachola) 2,790
Western Rajputana States Residency.—		
Jodhpur Jaisalmer	36,021 16,007 1,769 347	2,125,982 76,255 264,179 26,172
Bastern States Agency.— Bundl Bharatpur Dholpur Jhalawar Karauli Kotah British District.— Ajmer-Merwara	813 1,227	486,954 254,986 107,890 140,525 685,804

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by ow ringe, side sulmine or writer is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, house extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminins of the palaces. It is addaed the action of Burbay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhiji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.B. who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.O.S.L., G.O.J.R., G.O.Y.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and

by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan expenditure of the State are now a about numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,60,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with among the States of Rajputana. Banswara wun Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family nor ruling in Udalpur. After the death of the Ghelot or Sishodya clan, who claimed a ruling and the state of the country of the second to the state of the state of the country of the second to the state of about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be accorruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others or wishawara of the country of washa. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhij, Maharawal Bijai Singhij anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhii. Banswara successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Tile present attent is alle Highness Astyan Maharayadi Sahib Shree Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Councils of which the Diwan is the President and the Heir Apparent, Maharaj Baj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan .- Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A.,

Home Minister,-Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee,

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, for-merly comprised the country called the Bagar, It was invaded by the Mainrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to corere the Bhits. The State represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodlas and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jaior, fled to Bager and Rilled Chowneshmal, followed the State of Relative State of State

Partubgarb State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth contury by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mowar. The Kown of Partabgarh was founded in 1688 by Fartab State, in Counties were supported by the state of the State State. In the State State, in County was overall state, in County was overall state by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Stable Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Bint was legal tender through solid to the State State with the British Government was formed in 1894; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar is being paid to the British Government was formed in 1894; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled the state of the State with the British Government was formed in 1894; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled the state of the State with the British Government was formed in 1894; but the treaty then entered to Rs. 30,300 British currency. The terms of the treaty of Mandasur, and in 1904 has converted to Rs. 30,300 British currency. The Eran Singhili Bahadur, Ko. Cat., who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1929. The State enjoys pleasy jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed. "Mandaxma of the State. There is a duly graded Judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 54 lakhs; expenditure nearly 55 lakhs."

Jothpur State is the largest in Rajputan within a new of 80,021 square miles and a population of 2.1 millions, of which 83 per cent, are lifindus, 8 per cent, are lifindus, 8 per cent, are lifindus, 8 per cent, are constructed by the state of the state

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Ralputs and clams descent from Rama, the defined King of Ayodhya. The Rama, the defined King of Ayodhya. The Arman of the Rama of Ayodhya. The Raman of Raman of the Raman of Rama

Shah in 1542 A.D. had sought refuge with him, Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar,

The administration is carried on with the aid of State Council composed of His Highmess the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt., Colonel Sir Donaid M. Field, Etc., Ch. Lt., Colonel Sir Donaid M. Field, Etc., Ch. Lt., Lt., Colonel Sir Donaid M. Field, Etc., Ch. Lt., Lt., Ch. Lt

The revanue of the State during the year 1986-37 was Rs. 1,71,57,600 and the expenditure Rs. 1,27,20,000. The Jodhynur Railway extended the State of the State of

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Hajputana and covers an area of 16,000 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon and and the Horicot descendants of the Jadon clan and are the Horicot descendants of the Jaisalmer and Jais

Sirohi State is much broken up by fillis of which the main feature is Mount Aup, 5.65 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauban clau which furnished the last Hindu kings of Dolhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered of Siroh was built in 1425. The city suffered John and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhynr calmid sugrentiaty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection Sarrap Ram Singh Bandurg, G.O.LE, K.C.S.I. Sarrap Ram Singh Bandurg, G.O.LE, K.C.S.I. Sarrap Ram Singh Bandurg, G.O.LE, K.C.S.I. assistance of Ministers of Minist

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of leval and open country. It was known to the aucients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharsta, their last period of exile resided. in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, from Kush, son or Rama, King or Ayomya, the famous here of the famous eite poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputena dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Raj, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gaddi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b. 22nd October 1981). His second marriage with the control of the second marriage with the second marriage of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932, from whom he has two sons; the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.L.E., which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty-five lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16.682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1811. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Dip-

in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during | loma Examination. He was married to the Bairat sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His late Highness in 1921. the demise of His late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 7.5 lakhs and expenditure 6.5 lakhs.

in Rajputana chlefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929. The chiefship is under minority Administration.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth cen-tury and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E. He was born on 8th March, 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on Sth August, 1927. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji. Revenue about 15 lakhs Hali and 51 lakhs Kaldar.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Raiputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulati-Jang, G.C.I.F., who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with and augmented the Anward in consultation with the Council of five members, viz., (1) Lt.-Col. G. W Anderson, O.I.E., Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohammad Adbul Tawwab Khan, Home Member; (3) Khan Bahadur Shelkh Halim Bakhah, O.B.S., Judicial Member; (4) M. Selekh Ghulam Mohammad Bahaddin, Kevenne Member: (5) Maulvie Mohammad Maula Bakhsh, M.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S., Development Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 24,24,869. Expenditure Secretary:-M. Hamid Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Secsodia clan of Rajpuis. The State came into existence about 1629 when family: the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharaj Surajmal, the Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the par-ganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mawar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Srl Umaid Singhji Bahadur, The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 Sq. miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajoutana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur with Jaswant Bao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance re-seamined in 1905 ander a steamy of annatic and it continues in force. The Gali being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Saugh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his Adher, Maharaja St 1920 and Succeeded Andrey Maharaja on the 27th of March 1929. During his minority the State is administered by a Council presided over by Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., 1 .A.

Revenue Rs. 35,96,000.

Dholpur State.-The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about The tamily took the name of Damroin account the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwallor, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surian Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroach-ments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made area of \$13 square miles, yielding a revenue of

with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindie serves his treaty with the English, Schiqla should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Schidla, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwallor and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharai an 1500 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehaj Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Lt. Col. His Highness Rads-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawak Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.L.E., K.C.S.L. K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharai Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

Karauli State. -- A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Resident for Rajputana, tying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude, 1,242 square 1 forms the miles. The south-eastern Chambal dary of the State, dividing it from Gwalier (Scindia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpui, The State pays no tribute to Government, Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu-

Ruler-His Highness Maharajadhirai Mahareinet—His Highness anancagamiraj agama-raja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.G.S.I. Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, Dewan;—Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B.A., M.R.A.S.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.LE., G.B.E., Lindows, who was born in 1873, succeeded to the Gadi in 1889 and invested with full nowers in In administration he is assisted by two members, Major General Ap Onkar Singh C.I.E., and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chand a retired officer of the Puniab Civil Service. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration in the year 1899 of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1898 to form the principality of Jhalawar State,

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income in round figures amounts to 50 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 6.85,804 souls.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate

about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs about Rs. 8 lakis. The ruling lamby becomes to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Sinh Ji, succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1929. He was born in 1900 and Rajendra Sint Ji, Succeeded to the Goast of State 13th April, 1029. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Harishchandra Sinh Ji was born in

Admar Harisheashara Shin of was born in England on 27th September, 1921. Dewans.—Pandit Rati Lalji, B.A., M.B.A.S., Mashir-i-Khas to His Highness and Dewan; and Rai Bahadur Sahasdiyakor Bhaya Shadi-

ialji, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mahomedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to

300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was found-Rathoro clan of Rajputs, and the State was found-de in 1465 A.D. by Hao Bitsal, the cldest son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), Sate are named. Rai Rai Singhil, the first for receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akhar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present fort of Bikaner was bulk in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhii by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The consplcuous ser-vices of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to appearte with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tib, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Shiromani Maharajah Rajeshwar Narendra Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October, 1880. and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connec-tion with the China War of 1900-1901 in commend of his famous Ganga Risala and was men-tioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.R. The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters with a strength of 7 Army Headquarters with a strength of 7 Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala.' whose sanctioned strength is 466 strong an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancers 342 strong, including

His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2.75"), 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and State Band 35 strong. The total strength of the Bikaner Army thus, excluding the Camel Battery 20 strong, armed with Machine Loading Guns and a Militia regiment 600 strong, the raising of which is under consideration, totals 1805. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness per-sonally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinc-tion of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India. once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conferences in 1930. His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Struc-Round Table Conference and the Federal Struc-ture Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Sliver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chan-cellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925,

Her Highness Maharaniji Sri Bhatlaniji received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, Kt., C.I.E. LL.D. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a VEAT.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and a quarter. The State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. Work has started on a further extension from Sadulpur to Rewari, a distance of 86 miles, sanction to the construction of which was received from the Government of India in March 1937. This extension will form an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayatji to Sind via Jaisalmer, an approximate distance of 300 miles,

Hitharto there was practically no irrigation i Hitherto their was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainful; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 0,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from, which it has or the state against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,34,977 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Canital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the liead in India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of 'Rush', the eddest son of Shri was the common airestor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udal Karanji of Amber, renounced his right of succession in favour of his vounger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singhji's line Makarai Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Maharaj Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship was concluded with the British Government in that year. Normal revenue is about 32 lakbs. Resident .- Major G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E.

Alwar State stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War. The present Raler is His Highness Sewai Mahares Tei Singhii Bahadur

Palanpur.—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774.64 square miles and a population of 2,65,424. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five

years is about Rs 11 34 000

Lieut,-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk med Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. med Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., E.C.V.C., Nawah Saheh of Palanpur, rules the The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century.

The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fatch Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapsseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in and raposeeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

BAJPUTANA.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana.—The Hon Mr. A. C. Lothjan, C.S. L. C.I.E. 1.C.S. WESTERN RATETITANA STATES

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India with head-quarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency-it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Sying in two sections, the Lastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22"-83" and 26"-19" North and 78"-10' and 83"-0" East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Ageneies between 21"-22" and 24"-47" North and 74"-0" and 78"-50" East. The British districts of Jhansi and Sauger and the Gwallor State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651,11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737.
The great majority of the people are Hindus.
There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopai, Rewa, Orchia, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Tarra. All of these are Hindly growt bland. Branca, Jowas Junor Dianon, command and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Guaranteed Estates, excitioning the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh the Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States

Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions. Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such billy land as lies on this side and Central India, East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satours. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is They consist of lorest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:-1 Area in 1

Name.	square Population			
	1		Lakhs	
	1000	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Rs.	
Indore	9,902	13,25,089	1241	
Bhopal	6,924	7,29,955	80	
Rewa	13,000	15.87.445	60	
Orchha	2,080	3,14,661	132	
Datia	912	1,58,834	137	
Dhar	1,800	2,43,521	171	
Dewas, Senior	10.0			
Branch	449	83,321	63	
Dewas, Junior	10000			
Branch	410	70,513	61	
Samthar	178	33,307	31	
Jaora	602	1.00,166	13	

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1603. His soldierly qualities brough him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him to the front under the reshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various buttles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as scholated in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the inde-pendence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Poshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to cede exten-Holkar had to come to terms and to case exten-sive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

ment. The Maharja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was degree of prosperity and honour the was all the state of the

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British dovarment. Its teorogatok part in the various that the state of the state of the state of the State towards the war and charitable runds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while war Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the state of the State of the State of the State ed to over our error. This or supple amounted ed to over our error.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III. addicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajaching Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeskwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.G.I.K., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1929-25 and again at Christ Church 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness's educational career at Oxford in Benjand having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indoce on the her status training with Mr. C. U. Wills, G.I.R., Lo.S. He assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1830.

The administration of the State Is carried on by the Rate learning on by the State Cabinet and the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Prime Minister is the Precident of the State Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority, Walzi-ud-Dowalh Rail Bahadur SIr Seray Mal Banna, Kš., G.I.E., has been the Prime Minister since February 1926.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-five lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches up to M.A. and I.L.B., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to M.A. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, I Sanskrit College and 520 other

Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 3,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State 2.10 SLIGHT STATES OF THE HORSE STATE RAILWRY, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway, Besides the trunk roads, there are 991 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms Introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members, excluding the President and the Vice-President, of whom 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated, introduction of a scheme and 10 nomenaed, introduction of a softene of Compulsory Primary Education in the Oity of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 1,95,67,577.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 71,58,710 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 31 per cent, ad valorem has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome.

Bhopal.—The principal Mahommedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahommedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinc-tion in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands, In 1818, a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Hignness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharu-Mulk, Moham-Sikander Saume Pawau Ittikuaru-aluk, aionam-mad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had pre-

educational and 76 medical institutions. An iviously actively participated in the administra-Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consisting of the following five Members and a Secretary :-

All-Martabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., President and Member, State Council.

Members, State Council.—All-Martabat,
All-Uloam Muffi Mohammad
Anwarul Haq, M.A., M.F.; All-Martabat,
Mushirul-Mulk, All-Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider
Abbasi; All-Martabat, All-Qadr, Mohammad
Shaalb Qureshi, M.A., Ll.E., BAR-AT-LAW,

Secretary .- Mir Dabir, Dabirul-Insha, Kazi Wali Mohammad (Offg.).

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The raiyatwari system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are exten-sive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, other cercals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of grent archæological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd Century B. C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Uilain

Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rewa .- Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Guirat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny, the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were restored to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father, Lt. Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulah Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1022 and was invested with full rulling nowers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maluraja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is President. His Highness is very much interested in all-round progress of the

State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank-Bank of Baghelkhand—has recently been instituted. which has its branches all over the State. Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals over 500. His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharai Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.-This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled thirteenth over Malwa from ninth to the century and from whom the present Rulers of Marathas-claim descent. In Dhar-Puar 18th century the the middle of the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt. Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., died on 30th July 1926. There are 13 Fendatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaia Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval kingdoms, with its beautiful mansoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

State is the only State.-This Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agenc covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 1,00,204, and has its head-The Rulers of Jaora quarters at Jaora Town. claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Navab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present Ruler is Lieuteant-Colonel His Highnes Fakhrud-Danlah Navab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, G.B.B., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

ness is assisted by a Council as under :-

Bahadur. Sahib Muniruddin Ahmed, B.A.

MEMBERS :--

Finance Member - Khan Sahib Muniruddin Ahmed, B.A.

Military Secretary.-Farrukh Siver Major Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan

Private Secretary. - Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib.

Secretary and Member .- Mr. Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court,-Mr. Aila Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

Senior Member, Revenue Mohammad Rafiullah Sabib. Revenue Board .- Moulvi

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton, and poppy. The Rs. 12,00,000. The average annual revenue is

Ratlam-Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste ques-tions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major powers. General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur, Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A.D.C. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November 1927.

Dewan .- Rao Saheb Chunilal M. Shroff, B.A.

Datia State. - The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lient.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Sinh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1982), K.C.S.I., 1918, who was bornin 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross

Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 183 tigers.

Orchha State .- The Rulers of this State Orchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the des-cendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundel-khand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Orchha House. It entered into rela-tions with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K.O.S.I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundel-khand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The

State has a population of 3,15,000 and an area of 2.080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Rv. Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decabut is a place of interest on account of its magnificient buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has in-troduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following :-1, His Highness the Sawai Mahendra

Maharaja Bahadur, President. 2. Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Doctor Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D Litt., Vice-President.

- 3. Major Saljan Singh, Chief Secretary.
- 4. Captain Chandra Sen, Finance Secretary.
- 5. Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B.A., Home Secretary 6. Pandit R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B., Political & Judicial Secretary.

SIKKIM.

by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and south by the British district of Darjeening and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Blutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs cast and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singallia and Chola chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much lofter than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkva La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raia of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. C.M.G., C.I.E.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east | The State was previously under the Government y Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651. z,313 square linies, and the population 103,031, chiefy Buddhists and Hindus. The most im-portant crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convenranges, which run southwards from the main tion of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 rooms years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakin yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The precent rules, the constructed in recent years. The precent rules, the construction of the construction ary 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim: - B. J. Gould.

BHUTAN.

Bultata extends for a distance of approximately raids by the suntances into assum, an envoy 100 miles east and west along the southern (the Hon. A. Eden) was sentto Bhutan, who was slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty adjacent to the northern border of Eastern surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his Bengal and Assum. Its area is 18,000 square return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars miles and ties population, consisting of Buddhist annexed. This was followed by the treaty of the surface of the

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately | raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy The country commenty occupied to a since cannot converment our times were sameticeoutly segment to the converment of the State formerly necessive allowance lated. The State formerly necessive allowance lated the State formerly necessary and the convergence of nese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. occasion of the Tibet On the on the occasion of the lines mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their or 190%, the Bhomas garden and they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made authorities. But since entertained the Britania aute. The military force of tish Agent hospitably at his capital. The levies under the control of the ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of They are of no military value.

Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities; the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoche, the spiritual head; and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to clapse. and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choic, or royal family of Bhutan,

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitrai. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral.—Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was mur-dered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra-khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultiare extremely lettile and continuously culti-vated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Capt. Molid. Nasi-rul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.-The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panikora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been construct-

ed to Dir from Malakand.

Swat -The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendnt of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,800 square miles and population 300,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir. Swat and Chitral-Major E. H. Cobb, C.I.B., I.A.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency Includes Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Travancore	7,625	5,095,973	240.25
Cochin	1,417	1,205,016	79.72
Pudukottai	1.179	400,694	20.58
Banganapalle .	275	39,239	3.56
Sandur	167	18,583	1.59

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st,

1923. Travancore.-This State, which has an Cochin represent anolent Hindu dynasties. Produkotai is the inhoritance of the chief than the produkotai is the inhoritance of the chief than the called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur of two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, Name.

| Area | Fertilde | Fertild exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, in-cluded within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maha-raja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English

of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His of the minimum, as regent on his denar. His Highness was invested with rulling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legisla-tion was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a bleameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Detween the two channels will be steaded by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

Local Self-Government on a small seale exists in the more important towns. The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme and supports a military force of 1,000 men. H. H. The Maharak is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore Education has at an experience of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore Education has at an experience of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore in the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore in the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore in the Colonel-in-Chief of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Chief of the the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. According to the consus of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100 and for female 16.8. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weavamong other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the State we colv are among the chief industries. Within recent years a fillip has been given to the days subseque longment of industries as well as the arts and crafts of the State. The Pallwasal Hydre East Indicated works, the Rubber factory in Trivand drum, the contemplated Chins clay and in the Prorelain factory and the addition of an Art in the gollery named Chilthraleyam at Trivanductum subsidy.

first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north are the results of the new policy initiated by of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in His Highness the Maharaja, In November 1936 1684. In the wars in which the East India His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been Temple Entry Procumation which has been halled all the world over as a great piece of social and religious reform. His Highness eviness great interest in matters connected with art and culture and his recent tour of the Duteb East Indies was undertaken primarily with the purpose of studying the cultural and artistic influences of ancient India on the people of the Islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.

By another Proclamation in the November of 1937, a University designed in addition to ordinary studies specially to promote technological studies and research logical studies and research has been esta-blished. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established a statutory Land Mortgage Bank for extending long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai. The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Dewan-Sachivottama Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K.O.I.E.

Cochin. This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Vicercy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards esta-blished himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Callcut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a

His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varmah, G.O.I.E. who ascended the throne in January 1915 having demised on 25th March 1932, His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. under the The administration is conducted control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, Sir R. K. Shannukham Chetty, K.O.I.B. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the stable of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and back-waters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Erna-kulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 113 officers and 573 men.

Resident for Madras States.—C. P. Skrine, Esq., o.B.R., I.C.S.

Pudukkottai.-This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the Inglish began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at visions, association are country was on at least one occasion rayaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alinated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries, The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Resident for the Madras States, -C. P. Skrine, Esqr., O.B.B., I.O.S.

Banganapallo—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth conterport of the state of the state of the control over it was ceeded to the Hyderabad. The control over it was ceeded to the Madras Government by the was ceeded to the Madras Government by the Meer Farles of the present ruler is Nawah Meer Farles in the state of the state of the tood-grain is cholem. The Nawah pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawah enjoys a saint of 9 guns.

Resident for the Madras States .- C. P. Skrine, Esqr., o.B.E., i.C.S.

Sandur.-Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident at Trivandrum. The State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. The Ruler exercises powers of life and death. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad, a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the pays no tribute to the Grown. The Maner is the founts in-head of all authority—judicial, legisla-tive and executive. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the seniormost member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration.

The State has mineral deposits of the first quality, especially manganese. The forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oilcontent as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakatmadar Senapathi,

President of the Executive Council:—Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Raje Ghorpade.

Resident: - C. P. Skrine, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Western India States Agency.—Kathlawar in which the majority of the States in this time of the states in the state of the

The political organistation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Salnte States in political relations with the Resident and non-salnte States in political relations with the Resident and non-salnte States in political relations with the Political Agents of the sub-ordinal space of the Political Agents of the sub-ordinal space of the Civil Stations of Laglor, Wadhwan and Sadne, and groups of innumer better states, known as "Thanas". The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political are under the direct supervision of the Political

Agency.

Agents. These "Thanas" were originally offshoots of larger States, but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who give their name to the province, they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the iurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India, a change which was advocatd in the Montague-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Govern-ment of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency, which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States, but also of some of the States of the Western and States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency; the former having being part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:

Resident for the States of Western India: The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E., I.P.S.

India: E. Weston, I.C.S. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident : Major

C. W. L. Harvey O.B.E., M.C. The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely :-

1. Cutch State, 2. Idar State, 3. Junagadh

1. Outen State, 2. Harr State, 5. Jumpann State, 4. Nawangar State, 6. Bhavrangar State, 6. Porbander State, 7. Dhrangadhra State, 8. Radhanpur State, 9. Movi State, 10. Gondal State, 11. Juftabad State, 12. Wakaner State, 13. Palitana State, 14. Dhrol State, 15. Limbdi State, 16. Rajkot State, and 17. Wadhwan State.

The subordinate agencies are three in number. namely :-

Western Kathiawar Agency. Rastern Kathiawar Agency, and Sabar Kantha Agency.

Western Kathiawar Agency.—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Raikot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 44 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and four Thana circles Among Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, the following are prominent:--

Jetpur, Jasdan, Manayadar, Thana-Devli Vadia, Jirpur, Malia, Kotda-Sangani, Virpur. Bilkha and Khirasra.

Political Agent: W. le B. Egerton, Esq., I.c.s. Eastern Kathiawar Agency.—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad. The combined District was first styled "The Eastern Kathiawar States" and was given it present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar

The Agency contains 15 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles Among jurisdictional States in direct political

relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, the following are promi-Lakhtar, Savla, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Muli

Bajana, and Patdi.

Political Agent: Major H. M. Poulton.

Sabar Kantha Agency.—The Sabar Kantha Agency, with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each, while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies,

The Agency contains 46 jurisdictional non-Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western | salute States and eight Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent.

Political Agent: Major D. R. Smith.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cumbay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahii—are

descended respectively the rulers of Bhavmagar, Lathi and Fulltana. An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavmagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to other states and beautiful the states of the states o

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and chief. The Bhavmagar State Railway is 307 miles lo length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavmagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathlawar. Bhavmagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent, were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 1,47,76,273, exclusive of Railway income, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,56,96,200.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathhwar with a population of nearly Class in Kathhwar with a population of nearly state of the Charles of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the Runn of Cutch. The Rapput Gain is of the Charles of the Matevanus. This Rapput Gain is of the Matevanus. This Rapput Gain is of the Matevanus. This Rapput Gain is of the Matevanus of

in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the sait-pans attached thereby an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurungaeb. The States of Wanknaar, Limbdi, and Carlonger and Carlon

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Mailyas a under contemplation. A railway skiling has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the sait traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajiput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the prent Ruler being H. H. Shir Bhagwat Sinhij, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.S. The early founder of the State Kumbbolj, Ind a modest estate of 20 villages, Kumbbolj, Ind a modest estate of 20 villages, of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the seco

water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Raikot and Jetuisar.

Junagadh State .- A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathlawar Pen-insula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude : 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Golilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The principalrivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machandri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and his-torical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey-combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka in-scription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies ber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 1,00,00,000. The total population about Rs. 1,00,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a de-pendency of Delhi under the immediate authopendency of Deni under the Humediage among-rity of the Moghal Viceroy of Gajrart. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babl, the ancestor of the present Babl Ruler. habi, the ancestor of the present Babi Rdier, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junggadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while grommonus, cocomus, pannous, etc., while those of manufacture are give, nolasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, otc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28.394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the

Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band,

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sig-Mahabak Khan III, 60.15, K.G.S., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhani I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the gadi in 1911.

Ruler:—Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent—Shahzada Maho med Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council.—J. Monteath, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.)

Nawanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3.791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rejout by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadeias originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and disposessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumii. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is Licut,-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Saheb, K.C.S.I., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons The State maintains two squarrons of Nawanagar State Lancers and 1½ company, of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. a modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 4,09,192. Revenue

Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 94 lakhs.

Dewan:—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., Li.B.

Revenue Secretary—Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law.

Military Secretary and Home Member-Lt.-Col. R. K. Himmatsinhii.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Penhania of Rathlawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great sait marsh called the Rann of Circh, is 8,249 square miles. The Rann of Circh, is 8,249 square miles. The Rann of Circh, is 8,249 square miles. The Ranno His Illighness Maha Rao Bri Khongari is a state of the Ranno His Illighness Maha Rao Bri Khongari is a state of the Ranno His Illighness Maha Rao Bri Khongari is solitated position, the special characteristic of its people, their pseular dialect, and their stong feeling of personal Jovaty to their

ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Snid tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the raling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch. and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherwood of the Maha Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, emergency. The number of these times is 101, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs. 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar.—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 115,741 souls and has a population of 115,741 souls and has a population of 115,741 souls are supplied to the State is Porbander, a fourthing port having trade connections with Java, Burnia, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important ing port having trade connections with Java, Burnia, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Radiway. The well-known Porbandar stone is a largely exported to Important Pioces in a well as quality exported to Important Pioces in a well as decided in the Continuous properties of Research and Company of Resears. That a & Sons was established at of Research and Continuous Continu

His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhiji Bahadur, K.O.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901, His Highness ascended the yadt on the 26th January 1920 and has married Princess Rupaliba Saheb, M.B.E., of Limbdi,

Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who since the

reign of Humayun have always leas prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Rulei is His Highness Nawah Murtuzakhanja Joravarkhanji Nawah Salabe of Radilanpur. The State maintains a Police force the principal products are cotton, wheat and in principal products are cotton, wheat and on the principal products are cotton, wheat and of the control or Northenstown, a considerable trade centre for Northenstown, a considerable trade centre for Northenstown, and Stanling factories. There is one guinant factory at Munipur and one at plurinage of the principal places of plurinage of the control of the principal places of plurinage for Mahommedans, Valsinavas and Brainnias, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatchhote at Radihanpur, Jindore's Tebu at Subapure, Lotesilvara Maiadev at Loti, Sankfasilvara temple at Sankhesilvara, Wagilei sank at Waghel, Waranatha piace at Waghel, Sankfasilvara at Waghel, Waranatha piace at Waghel, Biotava, Oli Majew at Fatchipur, Rajayapura Biotava, Oli Galawa at Sankhesilvara at Golarika at Gotarika, Majadalui Pir's Daupha at Gotarika and Nilkanha Majadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husselnbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas,"

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhlar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on east terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money-lenders.

Idar.—Idar is a First Class State with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji of idar H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singliji is a Rajpint of thic Rathod clan. He was-born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the denise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singliji. His Highness accompanded His late Highness LeCol. Sir accompanded His late Highness LeCol. Sir to the High High Highness HeCol. Sir to the High High High High High High to attend the local Ratrope when the latter was to attend the local Ratrope when the latter was the to attend to confidence of His Majesty the King-Emperor to Lordence and the High High High High High High Emperor to Lordence and the latter was the latter when the latter was the latter was the latter when the latter was the l Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rec Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Rhichidi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 3,491 and an annual revenue of about its. 93,859. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idar but on being driven from that place established their rule in Polo. The present Ruler is Ros Shrl Hammirsinhji

Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the gudi in 1016. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Mahi Kantha Agency.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Dominy States since April 1893 many States the Dominy States since April 1893 many States the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly fortent Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the Resident for Taroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agency, the Control of the Control of the Resident for Taroda and the Gujarat States. The Political States are controlled to the Control of the Resident for Taroda and the Gujarat States. The Political States are controlled to the Control of the Resident for Taroda and Agency, the Kairat Agency, the Kairat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Tarnan Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for

Baroda and the Gujarat States:—
(1) Balasinor · . . (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency).
(3) Baria .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(4) Baroda

(5) Cambay ... (Old Kaira Agency).
(6) C h h o t a

Udepur.. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(7) Dharampur. . (Old Surat Agency). (8) Jawhar . . (Old Thana Agency).

(9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency). 10) Rajpipla .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

(10) Rajpipla ... (Old Rewa Kantha Ageno (11) Sachin ... (Old Surat Agency). (12) Sant ... (Old Rewa Kantha Ageno

(12) Sant ... (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of :—

Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.— Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. D. Colvin, 0.1.E. Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—A. P. Low. Esq., 1.0.S.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujerat States.—Captain R. K. M. Saker. Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States.—Mr. A. W. DeCruz.

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,253, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766-98 to the Brilish Government and Rs. 3,777-11-1 to the Brilish Covernment and Succeeded to the Brilish Covernment and Succeeded to the Brilish Covernment and Succeeded to the Brilish Covernment and Rs. 3,777-11-1 to the Brilish Covernment and Succeeded to the Brilish Covernment and S

Ransda.—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysin, the present Ruler Maharuvil Shri Indessinji was born on 16th Pebruary 1888, and succeeded the State has received a Sand guaranteesder succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salate of 9 guns.

Baria,—The State has an area of \$13 square miles with a population of 150,420 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The capital Devagal Baria is reached by the Daria capital Devagal Baria is reached by the Daria capital Devagal Baria is reached by the Daria Cali. Railway at a distance of 10 miles. The axer age revenue of the State is about 19 lakhs. The Railer, Lieut. Colonel His Highness Maharaci Shri Ranjitshinji, K.O.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Raiputs IX Ranjitshinji, K.O.S.I. is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Raiputs expensed to the Carlot of the

Cambay.—This State has an area of 592 square miles, a population of S7,7c1 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 lakins. The founder of Monitakina 1, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The Muhammadan Handler is His Highness Najm-ud-Daulah Mimutaz-ul-Mulk Moniinkina Bahadur Daulah Mimutaz-ul-Mulk Moniinkina Bahadur Bahadur He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the yads on the 21st January 1915 and was huvested with ruling powers on the 18th December 1930. His powers on the 18th December 1930. His and enjoys a dynastic salite of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur,—This State has an area of 800 square miles, a population of 1,44,460 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 lakins. The Raling family belongs to the Kithchi Chavan Baiput clain and dalims descent from the last State being founded shortly after the fall of this fortress in 1484. The name of the present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Natwarshihji. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the gate on the 26th August 1938 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of 181 father. He is a member of the Chamber of 2 mms.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,031 and 1,12,031 and

This State is situated to the North Carlo Than Sharing The State of the Combay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan pisin. It has an area of 310 square milles, a population of 57,288 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 5 links. "Up to the Tree of the Combay Presidency of the Combay Carlo Than Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varil, not a Koli Chief. The first Koli Chief or the Combay Carlo The Carlo The Combay Carlo The Carlo The Combay Carlo The Carlo Th

Imnawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakbs. The Ruless of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famousted sharped per patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yleiding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrashili, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1890. He is a member of the Camaboc of 1883.

Rajpipin.—This important State lies to the south of the Narhada. It has an area of 1,5172 square miles, a population of 2,06,085 and an average annual revenue of about 18. 242 lakhs. The a few forest-clast lills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipia, Major H. H. Maharas Sinf Sir Vilysuinji, v. G.S., is said to decrease a suitable and the said of the said o

Sachin.—Sachin is the senior of the only known and Mahi was Nawah of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawah Sidl Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawah Sidl Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan became Nawah of Janjira but the the Nasik District.

Throne was seized by Sidl Jahwar in favour of Nawab Sidl Mohommed Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Mohommed Abdul Karim Yakut Khan Intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic, the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwar a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed, Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Hazari" and the "Mahi Maratab." The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented ars i powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohommed Haider Mohommed Yakut Khan, who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Sant.—This State has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 83,538 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 4,18,512. The Railing mully belongs to the Mahipwat branch of the first of the Mahipwat branch of the pay a tribute of 6,384-9-10 to Saintia. This covernment. The present Ender Maharana Suri Jouravanshihi Tantapainiji was born on Suri Jouravanshihi Tantapainiji was born on Suri Jouravanshihi Tantapainiji was born on Princes and englys a dynastie salute of 9 gms.

Rewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs.

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It is comprised of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the pottry states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rowa or Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, i.e., Radanas and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animistic Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis and Naikdas.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District, The Dangs consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, which is statuted at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujerat States is also ex-officio Political Agent of this Agency, consist of r

Dolltical Agent - A P. Low. Esq., LCS.

Deputy Political Agent,—Kumar Shri Banesinhii I Jhala.

Deputy Political Agent for the Dangs,-

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadama, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are however, larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

This Residency which was formed in censequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of Restate States and supports a Military Force of 602, to the direct control of Restate States and S

Koliapur, Miraj (Senior),
Janjira, Miraj (Junior),
Savantvadi, Kurandwad (Senior),
Mudhol, Kurandwad (Junior),
Sangil, Ramdurg,
Bhor, Auadh,

Jamkhandi, Akalkot
Phaltan, Savanur.
Jath, Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Licutenant Colonel G. P. Murphy. Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Major R. L. Bazalgette.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—(Ex-officio) Major J. W. Rundall.

Rolhapur—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217.1 square miles, population 9,677,257,308 of 3,217.1 square miles, population 9,677,257,308 of 3,217.1 square miles, population 9,677,257,308 of 3,217.2 square miles, population 9,677,257,308 of 3,217.2 square miles from the Market of the Mathatia Empire. There are nine Fendatory Jahagirs under the Darbur, of which the most important Empire. There are nine Fendatory Jahagirs under a Market of the Mathatia Empire. There are nine Fendatory Jahagirs under a State of the Mathatia Empire. There are nine Fendatory Jahagirs under a Moyeniber palandur) are called the Minor Jahagirs. The Palandur) are called the Minor Jahagirs. The are at of the remaining five (riz., Kapis), Torgal, Kapis Jahadir and Sarlashkar and minor, the Darbar administers his estate to form the decidence of the Mathatia Government in 1812, by which, Kolhapur was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign power imment erritories.

and its integrity assured. The State pays activities and supports a Military Force of 600, Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Petas and 3 Mahiais, Kohlapur City is known on account of its religious saucidy, as the "Southern of its religious saucidy, as the "Southern beauty of its temples, Its hill-forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher clueation and has flourishing industries "In principal articles of production are rice, jawari, sugar-cent and has flourishing industries," and a sugar-cent and woollen goods, sugar, cares and a sugar-central articles of production are rice, jawari, potiery and hard-ware. The Sallyadri Mouptains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest aluminium beauxitie deposits in the world in very large quantities. In a few world in very large quantities, in a reforms, Kolhapur ranks with the most progressive States. The Shahu Splaning and Weaving Mills, the Sugar Mills, the Kolhapur and Brautices, Gloma Industries, as world in the control of motors of the production of the product

Innira .- This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency, The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Marathas. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the adminis-Mohammedan, with a title of Nawab. He has a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahommedan law and pays no tribute. The last ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan 6,Cl.B., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeed-ed by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. The State was under a minority administration until 9th November 1933 when His Highness the present Nawab was invested with ruling powers. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 1,10,388. The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of carried on by a Council of Regency, with the 900 square unless and a population of 230,589, Ranisaheb as Regent. The unhor Raja was The avenue is Rs. 42,649. It lies to born on the 15th October 1029 and succeeded the north of the Portuguese territory of Gos, to the goal on the 9th November 1937. The the north of the Portuguese territory of Gos, it he goads an appear of the country being seem aspect of the country being seem as a seem of picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State heak to the sixth one country. The late Ruler Major His Highness Rale Bahadur Shrimant Kinem Sawani alias Rale Bahadur Shrimant Kinem Sawani alias Bapusaihe Bibonsie, K.O.S.T., lacillong expired on Bapusaihe Bibonsie, K.O.S.T., lacillong expired on the third by 1937, His Eachellong virtues can be seen as a constant of the Control of the Sachuse Control of the Control of t the 4m July 1931, HIS Exactions the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Dowager Rani Parwatibaisaheb Bhonsie as Regent to conduct the administration panomes as regent to consuce an auministration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. He was invested with the powers of his State on 20th October 1924. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in erop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour Army and suppry much of the minimatant about in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

namny was harrount who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Lieutenant (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrav Dundiruo alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.L.B., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the gadi in 1901 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundiraj Chintamanrav Patwardhan, He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the horeditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

Bhor .- The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 62 lakhs. Mudhol.—The State has an area of 369 square miles, a population of 62,822 and an annual revenue of about £8. 3,8,000. The present failer is Riaja Shrimant Raghunathire revenue of about £8. 3,8,000. The present a Shaakarno alias fakasanleb Pandit Pant Ruler—Rajā Shrimant Bahatrav Shahlj Malojirao | 6 myande 5 a minor. The administration is conferred on him in 1927 and 1335 repectively.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency :-

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population,	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja of.	498	92,605	6,40,000	14,592
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao alias Bala- saheb Pant Pratinidhi, Raja of.	501	76,507	4,03,000	No tribute.
Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghunath- rao Shankarrao alius Baba- saheb Pandit Pant Sachiy, Raja of.	910	1,41,546	5,70,000	4,684
Jamkhandi .	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao <i>alias</i> Appa- saheb Patwardhan, Raja of.	524	1,14,282	9,16,000	20,841
Jath	Sub-Lt. Raja Shrimant Vija- yasinhrao Ramrao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Datle, Raja of.	980-8	91,102	8,59,000	11,247
Kolhapur .,	Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatra- pati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C. I.E., Maharaja of.	3,217.1	9,57,137	64,71,000 (Including Feudatory Jaghirs).	No tribute.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency-contd.

State.	Name of Chief.	Area,	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government
				D	
				Rs.	Rs.
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patyardhan.	182 5	44,204	2,60,000	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao alias Bapusaheb Patwardhan.				
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatya- saheb Patwardhan.	116.02	89,583	1,97,000	No tribute.
Miraj (Senior),	Raja Shrimant Sir Ganga- dharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, R.C.I.E., Raja of	342	93,957	6,25,000	12,558
Miraj (Junior),	Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar alias Babasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E.	196}	40,686	2,86,000	7,389
Phaltan	Major Raja Shrimant Malo- jirao Mudhojirao <i>alius</i> Nanasaheb Naik Nimbal- kar, Raja of.	397	58,761	5,70,000	9,600
Bamdurg	Shrimant Ramrao Venkat- rao alias Raosaheb Bhave.	160	35,401	1,82,000	No tribute.
Sangli	Lieutenant H. H. Raja Shri- mant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Pat war dhan, R.C.I.E. Raja of.	1,136	2,58,442	14,25,000	Do.
Savantwadi .	H. H. Raja Bahadur Shri- mant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of. (Minor).	930	20,30,589	6,50,000	Do.
Savanur	Major Nawab Abdul Majid- khan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur, Nawab of.	73	20,320	2,12,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	12,807	Do.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December plains of t ist, 1936, the two Bengal States of CoochBehar and Sylhet. Tripura were transferred to the Agency. and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta,

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its head-quarters at Sambalpur and with which the following States are in Political relations :-

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonal. Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsingh-put, Mayagarh, Migiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria.

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Pataa, Raigarh, Sakti, Saran-garh, Surguja and Udaipur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta and with which the following States are in Political relations :-

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura,

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz., Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns.

The total area is 65,230 square miles and the total population 80,82,052. income 2,10,46,000. These States pay a t These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 4,03,250.

Cooch Behar.—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of in Notes beingar, bounded by the Districts of 1,31s square miles and a population of 590,886, the revenue being Rs. 26,98,000. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Bastern Robert State Railway with the Bastern Robert State Railway with the Bastern Robert State Railway Robert State Railway Robert State Robert State Railway Robert State Robert State Robert Robert State Robert Robe Ruler. raja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur who was born on the 15th December 1915, and succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency | born on 19th August 1908 and succeeded the was created, and an Agent to the Governor- late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency Barman Bahadur on 18th August 1923, Besides mbraced 26 Orissa States, formerly included in being the Ruler of Trintra. the Mahara in holds a large landed property situated in the Subsequently on December plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali

Mayurbhani.-The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archeological finds that have come within the State area, as also go to show that the ancient Bhar to light outside. go to show that the ancient Bhanja King-dom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in heary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhania Kings ruled over their extensive territory from Khininga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear testimony to the eminence and culture of the then Rulers which found expres-(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its isolation and with which the blowing States are in Political relations.—

and the diverse forms of art of a very high order blowing States are in Political relations.—

and the diverse forms of a the carties of a the consect and the consect a styled the may make a control of the man course and art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Mahratia supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Mahrathas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhani opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhani State in 1829.

> Keonihar is an off-shoot of Mavurbhani being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Seraikela,—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja these States belong to the minity of the Maja of Poralat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

on the 20th December 1922.

Tigner,—This Sates like to the east of Tigner,—This Sates like to the east of the control of the c

on incessant warfare with their neighbours. (13,002 square miles) it is the twelfth largest In course of time their hill retreats were State in India. The late Chilef of Bastar was a penetrated by Aryan adventurers who Hindu lady. She was the last direct descendant gradually overthrew the tribal Chilefs and on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar established themselves in their place. Tradl. Rajputs. which ruled over Warangal until the tion relates how these daring interiopers, most Mahommedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to contary A.D. when the brother of the last Raja Puri on a pligimage and remained behind to of Warangal field into Bastar and established found kingdions. It was thus that Jai Singh is a kingdom there. From then till the days of the said to have become ruler of Mayurbhanj over Mahrattas the State was virtually independent. 1.300 years ago, he being succeeded by his cliest its inaccessibility securing it from all but occason, while his second son seized Keonihar. Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik. Narsinghour, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria, Navagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long geneological tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British con-quest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadau, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.—These States are scattered round Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

The signal raids of Mahommedan freebooters. Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3.000 square miles are reserved and cultivation is sparse. The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indravati River is 184 miles by motorable road from Rainur in the Central Provinces.

> Surguia.-Until 1905 this was included in the Chota-Nagnur States of Bengal, The early history of Surgaja is obscure, but according to local tradition the present Ruling family is said to be descended from an Arksel Raja of Palaman In 1758 a Mahratta army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja.

Resident, (Calcutta) :- Lieut, Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O.B.E. Secretary, (Calcutta):-H. A. N. Barlow, 1,0,8,

Under-Secretary, (Calcutta) :- R. G. Daubeny, Political Agent, Orissa States, Sambalpur: Major W. F. Webb, I.A.

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur: Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hinde, LA.

Forest.

Forest Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur:-H. F. Mooney, I.F.S.

Rducation.

Educational Adviser, Eastern States, Sambal-Bastar.—This State is situated in the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. In area (Leeds), M.R.S.T. (England).

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur—The City case or impresser, independent, the onderwess insequent with the same area of a 600 quater miles and 1801 to stabilish the order of the John In which has an area of 8,000 quater miles and 1801 to stabilish the order of the John In which has an area of 8,000 quater miles and 1801 to stabilish the order of the which is presented to the same of the order of the present of the pre animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which to 1907 the State was administered by the is shut in on every side. The State adopted Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. fs shut in on every side. The State adopted Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was Invested the reign of Pamileiba or Gharib Nawaz, who withruling powers in 1907 and formally installed subsequently made several invasions into on the gad in 1908, For his services during Barman. On the Burmese retailating, Manipur the War the hereditary title of Maharah was not selected to the gad in 1908, For his services during Barman. On the Burmese value with the British conferred to him. He was made a O.B.R. in 1907, March clusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared

Manipur .- The only State of importance, independent. The chief event in its subsequent the escort which accompanied him. From 1891

The administration of the State is now con-joi Assam. Most of the States have treaties The administration of the State is now con-joid Assam. Most of the States have treaties ducted by H. I., the Maharala, assisted by a or engagement with the British Government. Durhar, which consists of a President, who is 'The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and usually a member of the Indian Civil Service; the smallest is Nongliwid, which has a populable services being lent to the State by the ton of only 213. Most of them are ruled by Assam Government, three ordinary and three a Chief or Siam. The Blemship usually additional members, who are all Maharala and the constitution of Lamby. The succession was staple croft the cover they cover the great hard the constitution of the cover they are all was a constitution of the cover they are all the constitution of from the product body various kinds cover the great part of the constituted from the heads of certain clans but mountain ranges.

States.-These petty chiefships, broaden the elective basis. Khasi 25 in number, with a total area of about a Khasi State has always been of a very demo-3,600 square miles and a population of cratic character, Siem exercising but little 1,80,000, are included under the Governor control over his people.

in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Two States: Rampur, and Benares

included under this Government.						
State.		Area Sq. Miles.	Popu- lation.	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees approxi- mate.		
Rampur		893	4,64,919	49		
Benares		875	3,91,165	18		

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed All Mohammad Khan his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand, The founder belonged to the famous Sayed clan of Barcha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Robilkhand and lestowed on him the Mahi Maratib, i.e., the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of India Company, Nawab East Sayed Faizalla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government to whom he always looked for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry. 2,000 strong, to the British Government in 1778 and received the following message of thankfrom the then Governor-General:-

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks

see company and the English Nation."

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince the steadflest loyely and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Multipy of 1837. His Highness was born on the Multipy of 1837. His Highness was

are; ment. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the administration of Moradabad and the other neighbouring districts on behalf of the British Government. signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaga besides other marks of distinction.

During the reign of Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur who was an Oriental scholar of repute, the Court of Rampur came to be surrounded by Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was artists, poets, and musicians, who were left founded by Nawab Syed All Mohammad Khan without any patronage on the break up of the islandur in the middle of the 18th century and Mohammad Chaplan and Oulh Courts. This Frince collected all those rare and most previous Persian manuscripts and Moghul Miniatures now preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. Indeed, the years of his rule meant for Rampur the splendour of a rich renaissance. In 1887, Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur died and was succeeded by his invalid son, Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, who, after a brief reign, passed away in 1889.

> During the reign of His late Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Alı Khan Bahadur, Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He maintained the traditions of his House for devotion to the British Crown. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his per-sonal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won favourable remarks from high British officers, He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of the hospitalship "Royalty." At the time of the Afghan War of 1919 the I. S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

the very start of the Mutiny till peace was re-stablished in the country, he spared neither of the state has been overhauled and reorganised, mean or money in the help of the British Govern-1 A State Council consisting of six members is

responsible for the administration of the State on Singh became the virtual ruler. During the the principle of the joint and several responsibility of every member.

State on Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after hin, by Supra

Since 1935, His Highness has completely separated his Civil List from the State Budget.

The Rampur Municipality has a representative character, and has a non-official and elected Chairman. Two-thirds of its members are elected and the remainder nominated. Town Areas in two mofussil towns of the State have also been established.

The Legislative Committee consisting of experts who durated enactments for the State has recently been remodelled and a representative element has been introduced into it to afford opportunities to the subjects to ventilate their views and take part in the traming of laws for the State, as well as to discuss and offer their advice on matters in which their opinion may be invited.

The State employees have recently been given the benefit of pension rules and time scale salaries have been fixed for them.

A Development Board has been instituted to encourage and foster the growth of industries and improve agriculture in the State. Two Sugar factories have been established in the State under the management of Messrs. Govan Brothers of Delhi.

His Highness has two sons and four daughters. The eldest son Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Br. is the Heir-Apparent.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 gms and the annual income about 50 lakes of rupers.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under the Hight unless existed from time immemorial the Hight unless existed from time immemorial to the highest consideration of the High such that the highest conjugate high such as the hi

made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shujaud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the ban of the Ganges opposite the Benares City, Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the gadi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted ma british desire. There was once constituent what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British degenormy vinages were cedea by an Ericsa Government to the Maharaja'n 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain condi-tions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

In the lists century when the powers of Moghai lists century when the powers of Moghai lists century when the powers of Moghai lists century when the lists of th

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial	Name of State	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of	Area (in	Population	Salut	, Tod	
	or Estate.		birth.	miles).		in guns.	55	Approximate revenue.
н	Patiala	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yaɗavinder Singh	:	29.42	1,625,520	0,19	7-4-1938	Rs. 1,50,18,000
e)	Bahawalpur	Ä					-	
	Khairpur	K.C.V.O., LL.D. His Highness Mr. Faiz Muhammad	\$0-6-0g	16,434	984,612	17	4-3-1907	85,68,000
		Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6,060	27,183	15/2	26-12-1935	15,00,000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir						
10	Nabha	G.C.S.L. G.C.L.E. His Highness Maharaja Partan	11-10-79	1,299	324,676	0.15	7-3-1887	24,00,000
		a Bahadur	:	276	:	13†2	19-2-1928 A minor. The	28,26,000
							State is under Ad- ministra.	
δ. H	Kapurthala	Maharaja adur, 6.0.8						
F	in the second		21-17-49	660	316,757	0 15	5-9-1877	36,00,000 (including
	remi (Garhwal)	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I.	86-8-8	002	00,027	;		Audh estate.)
2	Mandi	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K.O.S.I.	20-8-02	1 180	410,100	= :	25-4-1913	19,45,000
8	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lt. His Highness Maharaia Bajindra			501°10°	=	28-4-1913	12,28,000
10 Bi	Bilaspur (Kahlur) .	Parkash, Bahadur His Highness Raja Anand Chand	10-1-13 26-1-13	1,046	148,588	E :	13-8-1983	6,09,000

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth,	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
Ħ	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, c.s.1	1873	3,820	100,192	6	5-8-1914	3,50,000
2]	Malerkotala	Lt. Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur K. G. S. L., K. C. L. E.	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1908	8,50,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur) .	Raja Jogindra Singh	1870	256	50,015	:	18-9-1911	2,00,000
7.7	Keonthal (Junga)	Raja Hemendra Sen	21-1-02	116	25,560	:	21-1-1602	1,50,000
131	Faridkot	Lt. His Highness Raja Har Indar Singh, Bahadur	29-1-13	938	164,364	111	23-12-1918	14,41,000
16	Спатьа	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh	10-10-90	3,127	146,870	11	7-12-1935	8,87,000
11	Suket	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	392	58,408	11	13-10-1910	2,73,000
18	Kalsia	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-03	188	59,848	:	25-7-1908	4,18,000
19	Patandi Loharu	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur	17-3-10	55	18,873		30-11-1917	1,35,000
		Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar- ud-daula	23-3-11	226	23,338	G.	80-10-1926	1,19,000
El .	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar All Khan, Bahadur	20-11-12	16	28,216	:	21-7-1925	1,49,000
818	Baghal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	124	26,325	:	4-10-1922	85,000
-		Raja of	1888	588	26,021	:	29-4-1910	7,55,000
77	Baghat (Solan)	Raja Durga Singh	15-9-01	36	9,725	:	20-12-1911	1,50,000
155	Kumbarsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	06	12,781	:	24-8-1914	57,000
56	Bhajji (Suni)	Rana Birpal Singh	19-4-06	96	15,413	:	9-5-1913	71,000
121	Mahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-91	57	8 155		17_0_1009	10,000

PUNJAB STATES-concld.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and Name of Ruler.	Ruler.		Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
88	Balsan	Rana Atar Singh	:	-	1868	51	6,864		1-3-1920	95 000
53	Dhami (Halog)	Rana Dalip Singh	` .::	-;	6-11-08	56	5.55		1-1-1	000 08
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand		:	23-8-05	20	3,760	: :	4-10-1923	14,000
55	Kunihar	Thakur Hardev Singh	:	:	26-8-98	1	2,061	:	7-10-1905	2.000
25	Mangal	Rana Shiv Singh		:	1888	21	1,248		15-2-1920	94.000
33	Bija	Thakur Puran Chand	:	:	27-12-96	4	† 66	:	20-6-1805	10.000
\$ *	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh	:	:	1888	10	231	:	24-9-1918	1.700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	:	:	18-1-4	67	4.568		24-7-1909	1 30 000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghbir Singh	:	:	27-11-08	16	3.497		10.5.97	000 1
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	:	:	1801	19	2.797	:	9-9-1016	
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	:		1878	00	1.400	: . :		
39	† Koti (Klar Koti) .	Rana Raghubir Chand		-	1860	7	100		:	:
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand		:	1886	#	6.912	:	:	
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	:	:	1887	100	1 20 1		:	
2	Ghund	Thakur Ranjit Singh		-	1883	٥	1 963	:	:	:
43	Ratesh	Thakur Shamsher Singh	:	7:	1903	61	558	: ;	:	:
44	‡Rawin (Raingarh).	Thakur Kider Sing		:	1877	9	689	:		:
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh			1888	r	010	:	:	•

States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the ist October, 1886. Q Inclusive of two personal. ## Tributaries of Jubbal. † Tributaries of Keonthal. * Tributaries of Bashahr.

Patiala .- This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States, Area of 5,932 square miles. Population 16.25.520. Gross income Rs, one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762, Its Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulati-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhirai Raj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., I.L.D., died in March 1938 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yadavinder Singh, His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Junna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar-have been constructed by Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Frimary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. is has rendered help to the British Government to all ordical conscious such as the Gurkha War and Irdical conscious such as the Gurkha War of 1837, the Arghan War of 1837, 70, and the of 1837, the Arghan War of 1837, 70, and the Irina and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Islate Highness placed the enthereresources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the Kingston of the High State at the disposal of His Majesty the Kingston of the War and State at the disposal of His Majesty the Kingston of the War and Saved on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, whaning numerous served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, whaning numerous were related and pulled the construction of the War and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaing the State Imperial Service Contingent that the Contingent of the Contingent and in Army and maintain the State Imperial Service Contingent controls of the State Imperial May 18 for the State Imperial Service Contingent Continge

and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His late Highness was mentioned in despatches.

The present ruler has inherited fine qualities of sportmanship and achieved distinction in the field of Cricket.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajnutana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers, Area, 15,000 square miles,

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided length wise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjah; has bowever been partly rendered cappulate in the source of the partly rendered capturated (and the strip of the s

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Suttej.

The first treat; with Rehavalpur was negotianted in 1833, the year after the treaty with Intilliciants of the 1842 to the 1842

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built

Income from all sources over 90 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Resident for the Punjab States: The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E., R.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10" and 27°-46" North Latitude and 68°-20" and 70°-14" Fast Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30° The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 12 years' average being 4°-0°. The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2.27,183 souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. By religion they are mainly Suni Muslims, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. Hindus form the minority community. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 21.99 lakhs, The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alriance. state pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief product of the State is grain, which is cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at tion cannis taking on front the indus fiver at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Cotton, oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chaniho"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia seet. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history Sind. In that year Mir Fatchall Khan Talpur, consider the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur Gousled the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur Counsel the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur Khairpur State was recognized by the British Government. The Ruler's a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 gams raised to the State limits.

Present Mir: His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the Gadi on 30th April 1936.

Resident for Punjab States: Lt.-Col. Sir H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E.

Minister: S. Ijaz Ali, Esquire, M.B.E., Khan Bahadur,

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabba). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 26 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Sineth, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Kanjik Sineth, and greatgrandfather of Maharaja Kanjik Sineth, and greatgrandfather of Maharaja Kanjik Sineth, and greatgrandfather of Maharaja Kanjik Sineth, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Sineth was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Itaja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the Crisis Maharaja Kaghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outtheak (1872) and on the occasion of Kuka outtheak (1872) and succeeded in 1837, and invested with full powers in 1889. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied \$4,073 men to the Indian Army and of its Imperial Service Inatury. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakks, in

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bajendra Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.F., etc.

Nabha — Nabha which became a sonariae State in 1763 is one of the 3 Piniltian States — Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sixter States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two reasons are not seniority being descended in the seniority being descended in the control of the seniority seathered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamate of Pinil and Amiloi, the second portion forms the of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana. It is seniority and the seniority of the Rulers of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana. It is subject to the second of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana this Nizama of Pawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British of overnment for the loyalty of the Rulers of overnment for the loyalty of the Rulers of the Pinilan Covernment of th

The State is traversed by the main and 8 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal.

A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are irrigated by (gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley; to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton, carnets. lace and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiata Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911, entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India, In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja, His Highmess and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, privinges pertaining to the Ruise of the State, and his eldest son, Partap Singh, was recognized as Maharaja In his stead. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh is a minor and during his minority the State is being administered by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members. His Highness is at present receiving his education in Badingham College, Leatherhead.

Kapurthala .- This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jul-lundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was

granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs. The Maharaja Changara and the state of the 15th Rattrays Risks. The Maharaja Changara and Langara and Langara

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinand dails descent from Ania Kashui, a disa-quished member of the Ralput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the operation however are Sikha, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are when gram, make, ootton and sustareane. The town of Sulkanpur in this State is famous for hand-princed oleths. Phagwara is another important printed clouds. Fingware is account imposed town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Juliundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of Forces, The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilce of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various build-ings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works,

Political Officer: The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Gariwal).—This State lies entirely in the Hunianyas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs and and the state of the series of the series on the and the Jumna are in it. The early listory to the State is that of Gariwal District, the two trarts lawing formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna

Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was gram, rice, malze and other crops. The State killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; forests are valuable and there is an incompany but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuableassistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Gol. H.H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak The principal products are rice and Dol . wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretarial Office are at Narchdranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Prataphagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level.

The State is politically transferred to the Residency of the Punjab State.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Puniah Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of Blas river, which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat., and 76°-22' East Long., and is bounded on the east by Kulu: on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Raia The present a Mer, Capani his Highness kapes Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.O.S.I., assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K. Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born on 7th December 1923

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was The Manual Hydro-Lacture Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1982. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Varkand.

Sirmur (Nahan) .- This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Its history is said to date from the 11th century the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat,

at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Malerkotla.-This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patlala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd", descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswarl, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna, The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hony. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwan, methi, garlie, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, avalry and Artillery. The capital is Maler-Cavalry and Artillery. kotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Faridkot.-The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Brar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul, The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth Century. The present Ruler Farzand-l-Saadat-Nishan Hazraat-i-K a i s a r-i-Hind. Lt. His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gadi in 1918, and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October 1934. His Highness was blessed with an Heir-Apparent on October 22, 1987. His personally Highness administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Manjit-indar Singh Bahadur, Military Secretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,69,364 souls and has a gross annual income of over 19½ lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of the State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry). Faridkot, the Capital town, elles on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the theorem of the Tarbailli, on the east and well and the British districts of Kangra and Gundaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainnes and is a great problem of the sportsum. It produces a programment of the sportsum of the produce of the property of the law of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of the produce of the proton of the produce of the produce of the proton of th

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, Surajiansi Rajjunt, who built Brahmapura, the modern Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town-Ghamba built by Sahli Varma about 220. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost un-

scathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir, The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Colonel H. S. Strong, c.i.e.), Vice-President and Chief Secretary (Diwan Bahadur L. Madho Ram), and a Judicial Member (Lala Hargobind), The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshui Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British Burna though by do not form part of Burna from how the state of Burna though the state of Burna the state of the Province and the Karenni States which are not part of Philish Burna and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Parma.

Hsawnghsup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 96th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the with and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,340 and die between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,280), form with the unadmini-

stered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a luge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mehkong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shaus who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic brand of the Theoto Burman unanity. The Shanst hemselves shade off imperentially into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religious.

The elimate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow longing valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plain like in the equality. The results in the example of the property of the proper

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sessamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communat tenure but uncerpied and is easily obtainable on less from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for entitle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern State Chieses settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The numeral resources of the States are still unexplored. Whe Burna Corporation have a measurement for silver, copper, lead and zinc in a Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burnn Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a motor road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44, 49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a wellgraded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,804.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawngbwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns.

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British Burms. The law in force in the rest of British Burney. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenantfovernor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefe of the Northern and Southorn Shan the Chiefe of the Northern and Southorn Shan ments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefe state of the Chiefe of the States and the Chiefe state of the Chiefe of the States and the Chiefe state of the Chiefe of the States and the Chiefe state of the Chiefe of disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Burma Government surrenders to the Federation all revenue previously derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Burma Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is selfcontained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are ex-officio members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., in March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58,761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Slam and the British district of States between Slam and the British district of Toungoo. The larguest State is Kantanwadi Toungoo. The larguest State is Kantanwadi Toungoo. The larguest State is Kantanwadi Larguest exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large allen population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Janumu and Kashnir State, lies between 52° and 37° N, and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost enthely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Pumphs bourgies of the Pumphs have been as the property of the product of the product

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz. the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 36,45,000 souls.

History .- Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar, Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been creeted by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jahangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other area in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhij, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontler districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd December 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhii Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlemen originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration—For some years after the accession to the gail of the late Maharria, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharria presided, In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenectorwand carried on by His Hishness the Maharria with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of the help of a Chief Minister and a number of which we have been continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated, Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Standard and Standard and there is also a Political Agent at Giligit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,600 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt,

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat, Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron tobacco, beans, walnuts, altmonts and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Illagas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and falc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world, Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan to have imported sink waters from Addrass, and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier mache and wool cavring of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1024. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors, An Industrial and Agricultural. visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed. His Highness' Government are maintaining a

Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir.

Communications.—Great efforts have been made an robeing made towards the improvement of the property of the pr

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jamuu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashuir, to the frontier districts of Gligit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Rallway, a section of the Waxirabad-Stalkot branch line of the North Western Rallway system, is the only Rallway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1994 a flood spill channel above Schnagar was constructed to inthinise the constant danger of floods in the River Dielium. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Janumu and Kashnir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An accordance has been constructed han rain service between Lahoro and Delhi and Kashnir will be established soon, Good

progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jihelium River and Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Akuru which was completed in 1935 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

Education.—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,600 persons ablo females. In other words, four per can, of the control of the control

Reforms.—One of the important reforms connected with the present financia's reign has been the establishment of an imbegendent High Control Judicature noticiled on British High Courts. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the see of marriago to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturists' Lielief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtodness.

As sign of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly, Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State, and the Arsembly which has a nonofficial majority has already held seven sessions during three years and a half of its existence.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narudra Mandal or Chamber of Princes came into oxistence, with the sarnost co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montague, Secretary of State for Indian on the Princes of State for Indian and H. E. Lord Chelmisfort, Vicercy and Governation of the Chamber of the

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H.R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed

and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of indianand-shanding Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber was on admittance of the general public to its most not provided in the process of the process of

The most important question which the Chamber has over discussed is Federation. This subject came before it on various occasions after the Princes' representatives at the first Round Table Conference, in connection with the attest Constitutional Reforms scheme, made a pronouncement in favour of Federation which led to the incorporation in the new Reforms

Legislation of provisions for its establishment. regisation of provisions for its establishment. The consideration of this great issue, though sometimes taking place in open debate, has for the most part been conducted at meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber, which always meets in private, at informal meetings of the Princes with or without their Ministers and in an important Committee of Ministers. This latter body has been representative of all the States, including those whose Rulers have never exercised the privilege of sitting in the Chamber.

Federation caused sharp divisions of opinion among the Princes. Meanwhile, as the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Cham-ber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these epresenting the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readlest to exercise their membership privileges. This develop-ment caused serious disatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala carly in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Raling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dhelpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee, under the Chairman-ship of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala sully of control in the state of the state o

week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly that certain autener recommendations now newly made by themselves would, it adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States' Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Com-mittee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them, Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A further Opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

This brought the Princes of the Chamber into line with the recommendations already made by the Committee States Ministers and

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the chromatances of each case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwallor claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty.

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India,

	Rs.	Pengal.	Rs.
Tribute from Jaipur	4,00,000	Tribute from Cooch Behar	67,701
" " Kotah	4,34,720	United Provinces.	
	(of this sum Rs, 2,00,000 has been suspended.)	Tribute from Benares Punjab.	2,19,000
Tribute from Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200	Tribute from Mandi	1,00,000
Tribute from Jodhpur	2,13,000	" " Other States	13,307
	(Of this a sum of Rs.1,15,000 has been suspended).	Tribute from Travancore ,, ,, Mysore ,, Cochin	7,96,430 24,50,000 2,00,000
,, ,, Bundi	1,20,000	Western India States,	
" ", Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000 (includes contribution to local	Those paying tribute to the Government of India include:—	
" " Other Rajputana	corps.)	Bhavnagar	1,28,060
", ", Other Raiputana States Contribution by Jaora in lieu	1,11,575	Cutch	82,258 40,671
of maintenance of troops Hali Rs	1.61.810	Gondal	49,096
	,,	Junagadh	28,394
Assam.		Nawanagar	50,812
Tribute from Manipur	5,000	Porbandar	21,202
" " " Rambrai	100	Rajkot	18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast : the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-

Portugal and France both hold small terri- | Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance torial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguere possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay on the southern extremity of the Kathionan. Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara, The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the Velhas Conquistas, or Old Conquests, comprising the Island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the Novis Conquistas, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepum, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of sours and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine har-bour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the cabo, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river. which opens into Aguada. Mormugae is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent. since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in fore gn countries and Mocambique (Portu-guese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed and Dill are subject under a new treasy signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of cocoanut palms is deemed most important, the census of 1921. This gives a density of from the variety of uses to which the products 408 persons to the square mile and the popula- are applied. Hilly places and

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Mangauese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakins and exports to about Rs. 40 lakins. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory, The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is pepularly known as the "Georemot of Taxes," Only in 1927 the country experience the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears action being paid regularly. There is an extraction of the control o has been ear-marked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8-8 per capita. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000 The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential.

There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in nature of the commodutes, but the quies in several cases are specific, not ad veloren. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portaguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent, on their basic price.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mornugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Vicercy in 1759, and in 1843. it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Go-vernment Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the vice-regal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquer-Alfonso de Albüquerque in 1910. Albüquerque promptiy fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bilapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

Who subsequent history of the town is one of estimation and decay. Goe reached its summit of prosperty at the end of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commerin the British capitals of India. Portugal. however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Snain and maintain at the same time its immence Empire in the four Continents. Albuqueraue tried to consclidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force tising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in Iudia into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay, In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the brother cand having done so dislanded the native army, which has never been reconsti-tuted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that data

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection, is no aglitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa tugal many of the sons of Goa occupying high owners and Farmers of the District; and one

and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Arez, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr Custona Gansalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary, General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration

The Lishon Government by Decree No. sacc dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules re-garding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920 and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030. dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim alias Nova-Goa. and is divided into three districts: Goa. Daman and Din. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General

Subordinate to the Governor-General the Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Sceretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autono Works. There are also three special and autonomus Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Rallway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (Conselho Governo) with Legislative and advisory nowers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, ex-officio President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing Velhas Conquistas, one the Novas Conquistas and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Din there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goals composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works: the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one enjoy complete equality with the natives of Por- member elected by the Associations of Land

imiliar advocates elected by the Legislative Courts of Justice at Paulin Margao, Mapuro, Bouncil among he legally qualified.
There is one High Court in the State of India Courts of Justice at Mormuga (Yasco da Gama), with third Judges and one Attorney-General; and Ponda, Jul and Nagara-Ayen.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of | anormaga is suatated towards sale south of Agnada far, on the left bar, on the left bar, on the left bar, of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25'N, and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormigao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with lightto Bombay. The Port is provided with ingui-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compul-sory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render

such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the en-|territory is under tillage, The settlement of Daman lies at the en-territory is under tilinge. The principal crops trane to the Guil of cambay, about 100 miles are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Guiarat north of Bombay. It is composed of two portant observables, and the datached pargana of Nagar Aveit, Aveit, and about two-thirds of them consists of separated from it by a narrow strip of Britishi teak, but the forcests are not conserved and the territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Rail-cetent of land covered by each kind of way. Daman proper collegates are after a 22 timber has not been determined, Before the lation (1921) of 17,569 of whom 1,489 are Christorical contributions of the contribution of the contribu sans, The humbler of notices is according to the with the cast coast of Africa. In those of the square miles and a population (1987) of 10 square miles and a population (1987). The terminal of the square miles and a population (1987) of 10 square square miles and a population (1987). The terminal of the square miles are square miles and a square miles and the square miles are square miles and the square mil Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They

The number of houses is according to the with the east coast of Africa. In those days

The principal crops

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is adminispermanent descours into a church and have tered by a judge, with in establishment con-sisten bullst eight other places of worship. The posed of a delegate of the Attorney-General antive Christians adopt the European cos- and two clerks. In Nagar Aveil the greater tume, some of the women dressing themselves part of the soll is the property of the Governtunes, some or the years having dressing and other parts of the season's are produced, as the following the old style of petitoons and mantle following the old style of petitoons and mantle to the produced in Spain and Portugal.

The sol of the setchement is moist and fersility, specially in Nagara Avall, but despite the are handless. The chief sources of revenue are handless, forests, excise and customs ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the duties.

Din is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Din proper (Island), the village of Gogin, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its posi-tion offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an

early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name. Is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the consus of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five . Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb. 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on find-ing that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomales and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was anable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was pur-chased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karlkal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration-inchief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondi-cherry. The office is of present held by

Monsieur Solomiae (Léoz). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs do Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely. Pondicherry, Arlancoupam, Modeliarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadou, Tiru-nalar, Grande Aldée, Cotchery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the indicate and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal. together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four denendent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthilly maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable r ligious pomp and an amissionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic foundel by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of rail-way running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karika is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especiall from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoignic. The Deputy is Mons. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1932 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 9,263 pupils, Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1934) Rs. 3,284.873. The principal crops are paddy, groundrut, and ragi There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,091 located the cotton mills have the cot and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seem

At the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, visited by French steamers, salling monthly In 1934 the imports amounted to fire 1.04,282,000 between Colombo and Calcutta in connection and the exports to Irs. 119,331,000. At these with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures two ports in 1934. 12,290 vessels entered and coltained in this paragraph are the latest availedated; toonage 144,1307. Pondicherry is jable and are corrected up to December 1934.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head-quarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondi-cherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb. 1931 was 183,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 160e Francois Martin. In it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent.
At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular
Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embel-lished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, when serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondleherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual masula boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1876. It did not however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and Fronch various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has Government.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the | disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Rallway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public insti-tution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French

KARIKAL.

Karikai lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate 16 is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 75,262; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023 in 1924, 66,922; and in 1921, 57,914; but the density 54,003; in theo, and in 1681, 57,914; but the general is still very high, being 1,063 persons her square mile, Kumbakoman is the only per square mile, Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Oot-Key, Noravy and Tiruoular—possesses a mayor-and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on

the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open road-stead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Rallway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By these who take a long view of polities in the wide seas of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two fold character—the local issue and the International issue was the greater as century the International issue was the greater as the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the International aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in Importance, until tadjit he said, with use much truth as characteristic and the said, with use much truth as characteristic and the said, which as much truth as characteristic and the said with t

The Local Problem. The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the flereer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations. and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

By those who take a long view of politics in evide sense of the term, it will be seen that e radian Frontier problem, which has bounded large in the discussion of landin questions, there is no the large in the discussion of landin questions, the contract of the frontier is the sense of the large frontier are a this section of the frontier is the many the problem of the frontier is greatly the international issue was the granter of the contractive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.-Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan fromtier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great Invaders have swept from Zenika and Gentral Asia to region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interest of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore on the passes of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore the passes of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore down the work of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore the passes of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore the passes of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore the passes of the Impedial situation. In this zone therefore the passes of the Impedial situation and the passes of the Impedial situation and the Impedial situation of the Impedial si

The Two Policies .- The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly un-satisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence. These advanced without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and posts were in many cases inacequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised notine we nor the Anguan Covenine accessed jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uncasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation. though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in master-ful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other

Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Puniab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commisced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen them-selves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (q.v. Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole horder line.

Lord Curzon's Success .- Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace.
There were occasional punitive expeditions
demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khol and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalahad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdulrahaman Khan could hold in the least of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gather-ings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed

The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to dearn, mas brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a jehad promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Pribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the fallure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possi-bility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyably might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commence-

his success was the cause of his assassination. | convoys and to loot the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly was the long setups or the traction was the construction of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Rassia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation. and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the advan-turous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britian for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardlest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panies in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the draw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffing problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Angle-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked upon ordered to windraw and their commence- at a stage rong sought by those was 1000 age to most to do so, accompanied by the burning of beyond their noses. The actual authors of the uch stores as they could not carry, quite matin- Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Screally produced the instant uprising of the tribes- tary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British man, who began to attack and loot the retiring 'Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desir-

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a see power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, an atmosphere was created favourable that to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement. especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long yiews, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case.

German Influence.--As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by a vacuum, so in the case of Season Soutcast of higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-lussian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manmarked a leasure of musical expansion in accidenta, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe when that sovereign was estracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructi-fied more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured roncesson, more when certain inecess seems the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power— Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view-would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise falled, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee

temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subodrinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in plercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this rail-way activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed the second directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German, But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway -The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To Imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haidar Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in of Union and Progress in power entailed a comparison with the sea route. Then as for to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinonie-and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany-complete master of Asia Minor and The Middle East, and the route-selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western would have served three zones. The area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg; that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population-the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line was only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion at a later stage. The through railway con-nected is due to be made complete by the summer of 1938.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the avant courier of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation administration, it is understood, never paid of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, its way. For a brief period Mülant Pasha which was known as The Brussels Line. Aftern

the commercial aspect of the line, the matural raised the status of Meoputantia, and after the port of the Middle East is Basen. The seal Revolution that fine soldier Nation Back freight from Encland or Germany to Basta became a power in the land. But speaking was often less than half the freight from Basta breadly Turkey remained in Mesonotamin broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of Germany developed her "B.B.B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a de facto suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Kate was always very precarlous. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian debucle we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost Asia, producing initiary exprois of an amoust epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaif. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite fronso disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested

at first breathing nothing but armed resistance | the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.-If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extir-pate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente, Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between which might have entered in open was besween the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the and an agreement was negociated between ac-two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam tiself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show

the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like normal to critical land frontiers any where in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagouist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine riles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunruning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant Aighan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the ilhad. especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmen-ship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole. heaving of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability that for three generations-most assuredly since of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the

Indus. This extreme school gained little Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidaand no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving February, 1933, control over tribal territory the tribesmen severely atone from the Gomal was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they the Arghan Border because of a rebellion on the emerged from their fastnesses. The military emerged from their masticesses. The initiatry Argana side and of the neut of seaso-the Aling standpoint was that the Waziristan tribles are of Kabul by preventing experiencians by bodies of intractable; that it was unfair to impose on Wazir into His Anglesty's disturbed territory, troops the frequent necessity of punitive The work of control and of civilization rapidly operations in most ardinous conditions; and progressed in the whole territory. Of this that the only solution of the question was the particulars are given on 25 and following pages, that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts dis for roads in their country of Tirah. with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

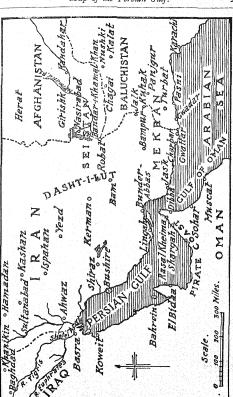
This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans concerns when he was been mittened out, as strict up in support of their invasion of indicates the strict up in support of their invasion of indicates the support of their invasion of indicates the support of the term, but the limit of the North was supported by the distribution of the support of the term, but the limit of the North was supported by the support of consolidations there are far the support of the term, but the limit of the North was supported by the support of the s sion of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans

support. Our position in Quetta on the one side to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them, Afghan side and of the need to assist the King One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afriginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37, a trouble which has not yet been flattened out.
A serious military campaign in Waziristan in

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen | policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a

that the keynote of this discussion of Indian was involved in European affairs. France frontier policy is that the external menace has sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abhas, This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Bussian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, cithes acting for herself, or as the avant courier regulated the external affairs of the Arth rules; of Germanty, under white domination has also not he Arab coast. In return for these services passed, negan to stir. She threatened the Great Britain chinuch no schish advantages, Shefki of Eabrein by the armed occupation. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the joi of the pointmain of Al-Eaket, and moved troops navigation of the ships of all nations, and to enforce her suzerainty over Kowelt, the though Great Britain could have made any best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further Left to herself Great Britain desired no other claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized



ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, | Gulf, to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as remove causes of friction. inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumen-tal work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrange-ment (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie local commercial interests which now interire political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her com-mercial interests in both, and the Imperial the between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortifled port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded In importance, until they are now. more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive snuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Govarnment in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm Island, off the of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only flose. Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, of Bahrein and Maharak are of any site, which they held on lease from the Persian their importance is out of all proportion to purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet

This move is calculated to coast of the Gulf.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and his-torical prestige combine to make it insepar-able from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated,

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions

on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separa-tion between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected. the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 scaled his dependence upon us by and in 1892 seated ins dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed via the Far East and America.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all which they bound themselves to avoid all possibilities at ea, and the subsequent treaty of 1675 by which they undercook to prohibit of the Trucial Childs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Controlled Childs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Controlled Child Child

trade, but the exactions of the Begian Crove tons officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

their extent. This is the great centre of the dulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane-so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line, Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Shelkh Khazzal of Muhammerah. The town; favourhazzai of anomaniariati and a saly situated near the mouth of the karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest pas-sage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and aiready competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company— now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they

Rasra.

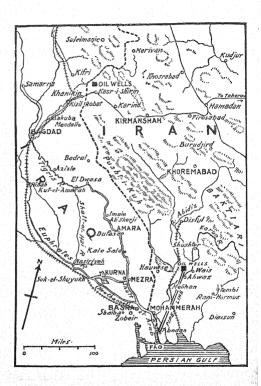
In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the hardly be said to come within the scope of the condiers of India, yet they are so Indisolubly associated with the politics of the full that associated with the politics of the full that Basta is the Dresent sea terminus of the Basta is the Basta is the Basta is the Basta is the Basta of the date groves on elthur side of the Shattel-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persla; which follows the caravan route via Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which was set up in Mesopotamia under King Feisal and is now under the sovereignty of his son. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to was over we tound only instruct communes, undefined and burdensome responsi-bilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines port which has made more stir than any place of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperial-of similar size in the world. The importance lists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodi-gious. In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition area-magnon, and that most unagerous conditions area-magnonsibility without any real power unless King Felsal was to be a mere pupped, immense expenditure and indefinite initiary commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he

> Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Felsal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:-

"It will be remembered that in the autumn have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of isst year, after a lengthy exchange of views, the rallway to Khorremabad by way of Diztui it was decided between the Governments of



His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Firsial that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1923, called to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the mature tizelf and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already meessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League years from the ratification of peace with Turkey, Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in Spanary, 1982, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the admissionation and the same of the contract of the same of the same

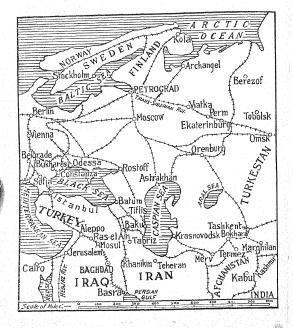
Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between 1924, it was agreed that the frontier between 1924, the process of the question was opened before the Council of the League of the Lausanne, and contains the process of the proces

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British in the state of Iraq, it interests will among the Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remit-ted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distin-guished Esthonian General, General Laindoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the character, treat Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontler-commonly called The Brussels Line-to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League,

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the

Railway Position in the Middle East.



rate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter. with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Cove-nant of the League. The Treaty was made subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet considerable unterence between the ring of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many

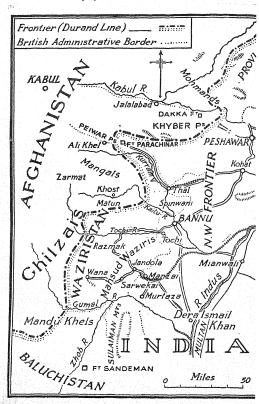
interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the British Government. If we are correct in the andidature of Iraq for admission to the League supposition that Basra is destined to be the of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate great port of the Middle Bast, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bu-shire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the as is the headquarters of revision authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious ketals, which preduce the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commer-cial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south ites Lingah, reputed neance. Further south has langan, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debai on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabica Carlo Brades before bian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Guit. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which parrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet con-tain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is sunt. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate con-ditions are equally vile. But between these ditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Guif just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established in British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of respects a commercial apparage of Bombay. Bahrein was decided upon by the British its people have not much in common with Government in 1935. On the Mckran coast, those of the North. They took no part in the there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible BIOSE Of The NUCLL. Alway SOUR IN DAYS IN MANY ARAD ITSING WHICH PROPERTY ARAD ITSING WHIch followed the war, and they port of Chambot. An interesting development, ask nothing better than to remain in close in the Gulf within the past decade was the touch with India and through India with the institution of a Persian Navy.

II.-SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan; Persian Guil was allowed to obscure the frontier border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many it commands the valley of the Helmand, and year a serious preoccupation with the Govern—with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and ment of India. Seistan lies midway north and lies immense resources as a whest-producing south between the point where the frontiers region have been only partly developed under of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Persian mixerile. It offers to an aggressive Zuilikar and that where the frontiers of Persia rival, an admirable strategic base for future and of our Indian Empire meet on the open military operation; it is also middray athwart



the track of the shortest line which could be ! built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to possible lines of accession of the control of th tion was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan lo the early years of the century. Having Russia fled Khorassan, her agents moved into Selstan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs 'scientific missions" and an irriofficials. tating plague cordon, sought to establish in-fuence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence special reference to the distribution the waters of the Helmand. They finally scenring British-Indian assistance in that ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian enterprise. Only informal conversations on ance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boun Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was dary between Persia and Afghanistan, with linerested, as his Government's representative, of in the development of railways in Seistan and in ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian enterprise. Only informal conversations on Agreement. Since then the international import- the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

III .- IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :--

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration:

To supply officers and equipment for a order:

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position .- We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreebecause few documents have been isunderstood. Those who desire to study ment. more misunderstood. it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 et seq. It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all extenal enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolshaviks the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran supply officers and equipment for a because she could not be a passive witness to Persian force for the maintenance of chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own lookout, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assas-sination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities the Smar Sipan engage under the frequential of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by he deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first, he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which thous between the British and I has removed it from the disturbing forces in ments for an agreement covering all the post-war world. Since then considerable points of difficulty between them.

progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications. which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and rallway construc-The least reassuring episode was departure of the American financial the mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which gues were onered a renewal of the one terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British over have utilised from time immemorial, the India where the King's writ does not run raiding of the weathier and more peaceful Under what is called the Durand Agreement with population of the Plains. The internal peace the Amir of Aghanistan, the boundary between enforced among them by British control has Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, in late years led to an increase in their numbers and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small and this has aggravated their economic problem. section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between have never occupied an order to botter. Sowers the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Koshmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions. of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost glens, which flature has renceu in with amnose; benind note the pointer my the menace or an inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with Russian hivesion, and that coloured our from wild tribes of mysterious orizon, in whom the polley until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Aghan; Tartar, Turkoman, Ferslant, indian, This induced what was called Hit and Retire Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had tactics. In the half century which ended in lived their own lives for centuries, with little 1857 there were nearly a score of punitive for intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action that ever course three terms to combine states continue analysis are seen and a combined and a c was until 18—OF was until comparatively recently—initiary measures which were taken so meet interest which positive desire to be left alone. They value their it compelled a consideration of the whole positive production much more than their lives, iton. The broad outlines of the new policy Discovery of the production of the pr

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India to-ward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmenentirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of peditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no per-manent improvement in its train. The fruit comparatively recently—
military measures which were taken to meet the whole positive the compelled a consideration of the whole positive to the positive compelled a consideration of the new polley. military measures which were taken to meet and other meter is time the command the good state of india, which prescribed for lation. They must find the means of substation of the command the "limitation of your inter the Indian Army or in the Klassadars, the Indian Army or in the

effect to this policy. The main foundations failed to give timely support to the advanced of his action were to exercise over the tribes of the action, were so exercise over she tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to re-spect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or bindrance.

New Province.

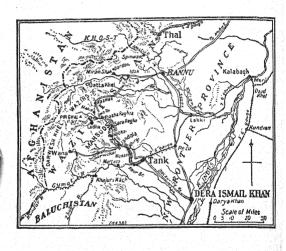
As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate of a ciner commissioner, with an intimate troutier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which and often considered alterwards, but which ad slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops of ar as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles. which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushai-garh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thai in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed means the stitling power of the regular lorses was greatly inoreased. Nor was the molicy of economic development nestered. forces was greatly independent neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesnen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is re-ceiving a great development through the com-pletion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan border-ine, with a bott note into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were

militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort The Mahsuds and the Waziris at Chora. broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militis or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing: their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of para-mount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchaquer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unend-ing expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual prac-tice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy-shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were system, namely, by occupying commanding justified, for the Indian Military authorities posts within the country itself, dominating the



WAZIRISTAN.

tribesmen but interfering little in their own Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or affairs; or shall we revert to what was known deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell. as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area. leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribes-men by expeditions when their raiding propensties become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy .- The Curzon policy. adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath or the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was hased on the withdrawal of the regular troons so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and is so pring it about by grantial degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate-or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could the trical militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the recruited, officered by British officers.

The Policy.-The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then ter-minus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of pagri. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application British and monan omeers. But the apparamon of this polley produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. tan. The Scouts are a mobile, irregular force not territorially mounted,

V .- WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier ques- | Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respecttion of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough paral-Geographically Wazirisian is a rough paral-lelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 180 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating West about 50 miles flower of Banda separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sande-man in Baluchistan with a turn southwards

ively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin,

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu,

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.-The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable the control of the c

Their villages are separate though lotted about | nnetr vanages are separate anough notice anouth more or less indiscriminately, and in extraoring is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.-The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. now only part of the country is administered.
Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied.
Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of
the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in
1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Socretary explained that the Ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly product Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British Inula and India Vic. unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded speedally to show that this belt is, in the main, until the Tori Khei rebellion of the boundary pillars that include Wadristan it is boundary pillars that sinclude Wadristan in India. We are apt to call Wadristan the speed of our British districts that these

tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That to an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed wastristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The sak is induletly more difficult indulety better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese Sir Denvs next referred to the triumph of wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism....A rigid Close
Border policy is really a policy of negation,
and nothing more.....We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziris. tan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4.600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, posts in the Todin. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was orward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated proceeded with results according to the highest reason-able expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became that is no shooting up or other pursuit of that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feud is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to a the editor time miles on either side of the plain to the control of the c for after times on eather sace of the figures; Tentative efforts to introduce primary edu cation proved possible and achieved as much pacess as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scotts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahauds formally applied for the establish-ment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an insti-tution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided some few years ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Wazirstan corres-ponding with that already established in northern Wazirstan northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai, A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The reoccupation of Wana and the circum-The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place flustrate that a policy are the results of the policy and the policy are the completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Wazhista, must be regarded as that which governs that make the progretical state which governs the progretical state of the progretical st the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, drearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs faded away, and the people showed an or were deprived of them. A road has been or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman via Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sar-wekai-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes safety of the romes was encouraged, and decame 12 was completed in 1933 and the only disputes buttessed by a considerable development connected with its construction arose from the of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the king's irrivaly of the tribesmen whose willages lie along thelmay, are officially held to be sacrosanct, the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

> A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted an one week following Christians, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated mini-mum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930,— This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which mis-representation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana medically examined before marriage. An plain doubled by the end of 1981 and the people elaboration of this untruth was that the declared their readiness to surrender their Government were recruiting a large body of

Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Molimands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aero-planes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in the better part of valour and made no descent in the part of valour and made no descent and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The their hills with no achievement to report. The descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar, talepied by the machinations of Conference of the Conference of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined at and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tocha proceeding the Conference of the Conference

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of the property of the proper

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency

was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy of the control of the tribes, where the policy of the control of the tribes, where the policy and in the establishment of suitable particus, is effective, that the political and military fround organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, thends to dimnlish the amount of ground force control of the Airliks upon the plant and certain to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, include the tapacity bodies of troops could do, include the tapacity and tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it alive policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1922, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands deeided to join in the disturbances and ratis in the administered territory. Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are Mohmands and they, or the other hand, are represented by the control of the Upper Mohmands in 1938, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning commenced retributory raties upon the Lalindan when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning commenced retributory raties upon the Lalindan commenced retributory raties upon the Lalindan appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajanr, a country immediately to the north of that in which the versts just described developed, a Pretender to the Aghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan, This.

compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar-Shab-kadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details. were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1807. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley tiself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless remain to Surremer the Freehard, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanal and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in where success in initially operations ended in the Upper Mohmands sueing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakil Pass and down beyond it on to the Main which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion.—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name, A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the fagir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The tagir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under during leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The fagir has not been car and continues a troublesome influence. been caught summer campaign in 1937 involved the employ-ment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made,

VI.-AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian | War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy Empire were for long dominated by one main con- episode in Indian frontier history. It was be-Empire were for long dominated by one main con-jephode in Indian frontier history. If was be-sidenation—the relation of Afghanistan to a Kra-cause a Russian envoy was received at Kabiul sian invasion of India. All other considerations while the British representative may be all the relation of the re we should be in a position to move large forces early and largely succeeded. The second aim up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in may now also be said to have been attained. resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the property of t It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material collected for its immediate prolongation Herat. Later, she connected the trans-erian railway with the tran-Caucasian to Herat. to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the tran-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with lar European magazines. No has Great Britam been created a Queeta military station useded with one of the control of the used of the control of the control of the lines out by the Bolan Pass and through the Caucar Bitt lines which climbury system by Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Scistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana, class military road sometimes double, sometimes truble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal; and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commence-ment was made with the Lol Shilman Rail-way, which starting from Peshawar was dethis line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British sub-sidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he estabstrong standing army and set lished a up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries, The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war, npon the uncomarcated section and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters Helmand in Seistan. the It. estimated by competent authorities about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, to-gether with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces, But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he dis-trusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs Were entrusted to an Indian signed to penetrate the Mulicori country and agent, who was ha a most equivocal position, provide an alternative advance to the Khyler At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the for the movement of British troops for the light to pass by the Government of India and delence of Kabull. For unexplained reasons, to establish his own representative at the Court agent, who was in a most equivocal position. of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War .- These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrah-Between the advanced posts on either side iman Khan had built up would perish with him, stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end for none was capable of maintaining it. Habbe of British policy has been to make it strong ullah Khan more than maintained it. He and friendly. In the first particular it has visited India soon after his accession and ac-

quired a vivid knowledge of the power and place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the resources of the Empire. He strengthened most prominent was Ghuam Hyder Khan, and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, Moodel warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanntical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish oreaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Aighanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that it he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying contre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been stances surrounding his muruer have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his they anticipated it by suborning one of insides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afrikanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Naszullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanuliah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from

and emissilitated his authority in Afghanistan title Afghan postunaiter as results war, mounts itself. At the outset of the war he made a Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of declaration of his complete neutrality. It is the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to believed—a considerable resticence is preserved convince the Amir that the real solution of ourse our relations with Afghanistan—that he his difficulties was to units all the distributions of the contract elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes. on whom the Afghans placed their chief rellance.

Speedy Defeat .- The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalaprevented the Drissn forces from seizing centa-bad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197

Post-War Relations .- It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobhs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving, there were paintle elsodes in 1923 when a mur-der gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the disassification arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibuliah nable one dealt with; the fanatical element is an indicate the war was exaperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so inconsed that it had not be removed from Kabul and given occupation of the control of the c administration and education. The direct result extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Termes. That line has been constructed by Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious the Boisheviks. The Afghans have had their reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of peroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was Whilst this assistance was appreclated, broken. the whole business gave a scrious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his adminis-trative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.-Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is nuch more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In or rersia, or canna and si Aignanistan, In Persia this policy was folled by the vigeur of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Aighanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolshevika was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Telegraph lines were erected Afghanistan. all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest inter-tion of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out ; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir coram publico. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the States. The representatives of Afghanistan are

eves opened.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers. are as follows :--

Clause 1 .- In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2 .- Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards or a third power or powers is mosaic towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3 .- The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the con-tracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions,

Clause 6 .- This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature, it will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour.—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanula, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of dificials, commenced a long four to India and Europe. It is understood that the staff of the staff o

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and institutions of the western lands he visited, and institutions of the western lands he visited, and which Mustapha Kemal Pash had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was the western of the perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation, the same of the perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation, and the westernisation was part of the perhaps the westernisation which was the same than the perhaps which was a support of the perhaps which was a prescribed; in September Government officials were considerable of the perhaps which was prescribed; in September Government officials were considerable or peaced by the perhaps which was prescribed; in September Government officials were considerable or peaced by the perhaps which was prescribed; in September Government officials were considerable or peaced by the peaced by the

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that is 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their changes had brought serious trouble in the distance of th

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-I-Saqqoo, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontended as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan represent-

atives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulia and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanula on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained, Bacha-l-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he Was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan aimost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a hand of Wazirs from the British side of the border was in the british sale of and bottom attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Arganas, Beacha-Saqqoo was executed with other robets, and when the year closed Naddir of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari Islang near the exit from the Kinytor Pass took place in February 1850, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion Bacha-i-Saqqao's Kohidaman, country. th Administration paterns-t-Salqao's country.
This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter
Nadir Shah rulled without challenge. He
devoted himself to the reorganisation of his
Army. England was strictly neutral during
the successive stages of the zorolution,
but promised support to Agianistan to hale
performed in the promised support to Agianistan to hale
performed its and this morphies was full lied by the restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He Irlendiness towards Britain and India. He op-o-perated effectively to prevent tribes on his open and the property of the property of the Britain side against the downment of India in Extra the property of the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's manule of reform but in a states manifice manner which carried the Mullas-manifice manner which carried the Mullasalong with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah.—This ordered march of progress was tradically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the atternoon of 8 November 1983. His Majesty was attending one management of the Nadia of Nadia of the Nadia of the

in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his C.S.I., C.I.E.

reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people.

British Representative-Lt.-Col. Fraser Tytler.

VII .- TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another with the Tax of Russla. His emissary was a phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Siberian Dorlieff, who had established a restrain and Russla in Central Asia. The markable assendancy in the counsels of the earliest efforts to establish communication Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at with that country were not, of course, inspired Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the trasht-name of Shifatss—the spittinal equal sion of which the head was officially described in our superior of the Dalal Jame of Lobss—in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Exhemble his desire was to establish facilities for trade, attached to the Dalal Jame of Lobss—in October 1900, to open up flendly relations with a Power mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and was received in audience by the Tsar at and gradually to paye the way to a good un- Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report and gradually to pave the way to a good un-derstanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, DIE IN WAS abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzeralnty over which virtually placed Tibet under the protection of the Chinese, whose suzeralnty over which virtually placed Tibet under the protection of the Chinese, whose suzeralnty over which virtually placed Tibet under the protection of the Chinese whose suzeralnty over which contact of Russia. This rumour was afternated the war with Japan, British statement wards officially contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was afternated to the contradicted with the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Diesert of the Chinese was a contradicted by the Chinese was a c were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situaview to putting an end to an intolerable situa- of India, treating the 166a of Chinese suga-tion, a Convention was negociated between rathry over Tubet as a constitutional fiction, Great Britain and China in 1806. This and proposed in 1905, to despatch a mission, with it admitted a British protectorate over Stkitin, standing questions with the Tibetan autho-and paved the way for arrangements for the titles on the spot. To this the Home Govern-conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet most could not assent, but agreed, in conjunc-troutiers. These supplementary arrangements iton with the Chinese Government, to a joint provided for the opening of a trade mart at meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, of the frontier. Sir Francis Youngrashend to which British asplicet should have the eight was the British representative, but after months of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetane re-tused to recognise it, and despite their establish-ed suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

The markable ascendancy in the counsels of the mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he re-turned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Thota mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence
Officers were attached. At the time it was
cumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the

The Expedition of 1904. In view of these conditions the Government

of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzewas one Dillish representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Thetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Thetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1509 Lord Links, and on August 87d, 1904. Curson, Vicercy of Londs, when in 1509 Lord Links was reached. There Sir Francis Young-tion direct took with the becam authorities, the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Three letters which he addressed to the Jaile Convention of 1890; to open trade martia Lama were returned unopend, as time at dyantes, Garcia and Yatung; to pay an when the Dalal Lama was an direct intercourse indemnity of 250,000 (security-free lakits of

year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indem-nity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa to despaten the British Trade Agent to Jhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Initial and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great British agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Thet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Vailey was evacuated. The analy direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment was the control of ment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fied to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia He left the internal government of Mongolia He left the internal government of libet in contusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find fluctan officials who would undertake the rapposability of signing the Treaty. Now the uncerainty of China over Thet had been explicitly restiment. It was assorted that should be found to the control of tions of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see

supress); the British to remain in occupation of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Govern-of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity ment had little in common. The Dalai Lama was paid off at the rate of a lakh of ruppers a expected to resume the temporal and substrain expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to The Chinese intended to deprive him 1904. of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already of all temporar power and preserve mm as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exacperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Linsa so alarmed the Dalal Lama that he fied from Linsas, and by the irony of fate sought a retuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government o India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a oce interests to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, en intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Thee than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of con-verting Thee into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Thee, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Thetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalust Lams was such an Impossible person that they had been matter might have rested, but for the revolu-tion of the theory of the control of the con-matter might have rested, but for the revolu-tion in China. That revolution broke out in Seachieux and one of the first victims was ment was that no more troops had been sent to Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infurlated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through sought escape not through thina, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913. in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tible came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tible was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Govern-ment subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibles, and inevitable that China should take steps to see inta stee had the power to make her well residual for the steps to see inta stee had the power to make her well residual footing with other provinces of China, power of the steps proper, with the right of China to maintain a | Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese Resident at Linesa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was in-fluenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The vell was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication

have lately tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lanta and the Tibetans have ever since been trying to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred. They have so far not succeeded.

Meanwhile, the Tashi Lama, who occupies
the spiritual chiefship in Tibet as the Dalai Lama does the chiciship in temporal affairs. went to live in China, having left Tibet during the lifetime of the late Dalai Lama, as a the lifetime of the late Dalai Lama, as a result, it is said, of disagreement with him. After prolonged negotiations, he set out to return to Lhasa in 1937. It was announced through Chinese avenues of communication that through his instrumentality the new Dalai Lama had been discovered in the extreme north of Tibet. But the Tashi Lama died while in the midst of his journey in the Chino-Tibetan borderland. Nothing has yet Chino-Tibetan boracriand. Nothing mas yet been heard of his successor nor any more about the New Dalai Lama. To all outward appearances events proceed from day to day in Tibet as before. A British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1936-37, spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relationships with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Mr. B. J. Gould, I.C.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India.

Political Officer in Sikkim: Mr. B. G. Gould.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Rumson is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow of nearly inseen numbers mines there is a harrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these fron-tier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.); it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities, and it worthly discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Bat-teries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One indemned disturbance, and has been raised to a cit-the most important trade routes with fibth strong bulwar for India. Nepal is the recruit-passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Ing ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who lare we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal form went a sphendid part of the sighting the properties of the sphending of the sphending part of the sighting with the British Government, it is for all are the smaller States of Bhutan and passitish impress independent, and the British Sikkim, whose rules: are Mongolian by ex-

The position on the northern frontier has resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan. the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The irition between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu-one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from of India in 1910 strengthened their relations labsence of a defined boundary makes the with Blutan by lacreasing their subsidy from maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitative business of the peace difficult. A Delimitative business of the peace difficult in Delimitations and the stating a guarantee that Blutan would be Commission, consisting of British and Chinese guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great to spend the winter settling the line between British could protect the cripits and interests the two countries. The Neutral President Covernment a British railway expert was Coloned Estimatished Swiss engineer officer, covernment a British railway expert was Coloned Statish and the Covernment of th best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese india. As the result of in report the Repairse Government have decided to construct a light rallway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribesthe Daflas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mish mis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares. a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the prac-tice of head hunting, which is still vigorous-ly prosecuted by the independent tribes. The ly prosecuted by the independent trues. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assum boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Mytkyma and Ehmmo districted of Burnary of the China States is for the most part included in the Mytkyma and Ehmmo districted of Burnary of the China States and the China States are considered in the China States of the China S direct administrative control is at present

THE RICHARD PROPERTY FOR THE WATER OFF

traction and Buddhists by religion. In view of with a view to the frontier between Burma and Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the of India In 1910 strengthened their relations absence of a defined boundary makes the unable to complete its work before the end of the current dry season and the Chairman therefore decided that it should disperse and reassemble in November, 1936, to complete its task.

> On re-assembling, according to this plan, the Commission spent several more months completing its inquiries and eventually, in the Spring of 1937, presented a unanimous report. This document, definitely laid down upon the map the frontier line between Burma and Yunnan as preseribed by the latest Anglo-Chinese agreement on the subject. It therefore provided both Governments with exact data for the pursuit of negotiations concerning frontier questions still unsettled between the military.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are delivered up. The cost of the expedition was the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly square miles and a population of 1,300,000. missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri These States are still administered by the square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Rail-way to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burna. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the direct administrative control is at present Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the development of recent years is the success of the exercise of the state of the s

NEPAL.

Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5530.000. chiefly Hindus. The lation of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings-The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a re-presentative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India advanting sattassy tunned their instead in India soloquentity and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December

From the foregoing account of the history of line as a preliminary to link up the Western and Nepal it will be seen that the Government of hill district in course of time. The remotest of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung the valley by fair motorable roads and the main the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

The small hilly independent Kingdom of upal is a narrow track of country extending rabout 520 miles along the southern slope the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an early of the contral axis of the Himalayas. It has an early of the contral axis of the Himalayas. It has an early of the contral axis of the Himalayas. It has an early of the contral axis of the Himalayas. The centre part of the country is mountainous, the war slopes being cultivated. Above these is rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the tain of snow-chad peaks which culminate in the compation of the contract o

Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojaswi Rajanya Projjwala Nepal Tara, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.L.H., G.C.L., G.C.S.M.L., G.C.I.E., G.K.R.K., Yitang Paoting Shun Chiang Lin Chuan Shang Chiang, Honorary Lieutenant-General, British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gorkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army, Prime-Minister and Supreme Commander-in Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the Insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H.M. The King-Emperor. With grim deterfor H.M. The King-Emperor. mination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime-and has evolved a better and more beautiful Katmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in

thoroughfare has been and is being dally im-of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present proved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an regime though still young, has been fruitful urgent and long felt want, a new and larger elec-tric installation giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local industries, the first industrial exhibition of focul manufacture and craft all proclaim his many sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence to the control of the control of the correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanancy in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, Cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country which will shortly be working will link up Jayanagar on the B.N.W.

indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India-goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj, shortly to be extended to Raxaul, he working will link up Jayanagar on the B.N.W. now forms part of the 300 miles main line extend-Rallway with Janakpur the capital of Rajarshi ing from Katmandu to Birathnager and Jhapa, fairway who damaged on copies or supported by the Color Kanadi and to distabilize the color of t Sherred Worson, Shum Sheer Jung Bahadur with seems of Buddha's ite has been dimetised Lana, the Maharaja's nepher and son, for Hall, in it by the remains on insertibed pillurar, The King George VI who also represented the British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister independent Kinglom of Nepal in the Coronation Phenipotentary—Lieut-Col. F.M. Balley, CJ.E.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from the time of High Water at London Bridge given in the calendar, the corrections given as below:

		н.	м.			H.	M.
Gibraltar	sub.	0 :	82	Rangoon River Entrance	add	1	35
Malta	add	1 :	84	Penang	sub.	1	39
Karachi	sub.	2 :	88	Singapore	,,,	3	25
Bombay	,,	1	44	Hongkong	,,	4	27
Goa	,,	2	44	Shanghai	,,,	0	84
Point de Galle	add	0	12	Yokohama	add	3	6
Madras	sub.	5	6	Valparaiso	sub.	4	40
Calcutta	,,	0 7	19	Buenos Ayrea	add	4	9
Rangoon Town	add	2 (41	Monte Video,	"	0	32

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by of Mosul. It has for some time been open as a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India.

More than 50 years ago a Select Committee
of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Kowelt, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian rallway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across with the Russian lines between Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness railway project with a calculating strewlines arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages or the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari railway was completed and in use from Soutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphraces to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghded at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system

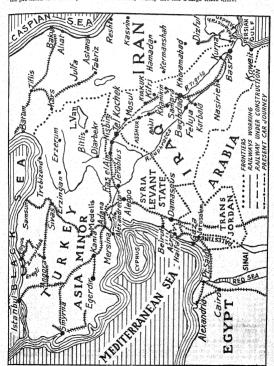
far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open east-ward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run north-west from Mosul, Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the railway is being filled. Through trains are expected to be running by the autumn of 1938. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical import-ance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian rail-way system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Seistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was Seistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Seistan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then at Duzdap (or Zahidan), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal dis-cussions did not crystallize into an agreement or formal undertaking on either side,

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Mery to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the Into the sead of the Pennau 1917. The system ment Muns about the moves was not some consists of a subtree gauge in from Busars et up to the time this action was written, but the wards to Baghdad, the line passing a consil Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest dearble distance westward to Kut1-Amar, the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The of historic fanne. From Baghdad the line completion of a broad-gauge line stending the runs estream alphoratmackly to the foot of the lindian railway system through the Khyber Pass pass through which the Persian road crosses to Landi Khann, at its western extremity, opens the frontier of that country. A line branches a prospect of further possible rail connections off in the neighbourhood of Kitri in the direction with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Innian communications have hithered pri-Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just marily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersect the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a rulway from Mchammerate case, and the provision of a rulway from Mchammerate, Valley and has a large tract there.



The great sepoy army of india originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the facto-ries of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first for-tified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulinatam. company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establish-ments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under attacks Dupleix were contemplating fresh It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European mander in-unier. In madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bompointag became and its bengat and its boilt bay Fusiliers. The native infantry were simi-larly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in

Struggle with the French.-From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore, A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

The great sepoy army of India originated in | the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artiflery comnanies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French say or uescroying the last vesuses of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mainatta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army offi-cered by Europeans under the French adventucerea or surropeans unner the French adventile rer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Decean against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Em-peror was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the muti-neers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several Important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century, Bourbon was taken from the French : Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beater, respectively, as it Kirkee, Sibabild, and Mehidpur. This was the keep and the succession of the succession of the consideration of the succession of the succession of the the Punjah, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824 the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separate and the battalions numbered seconding to the dates and the battalions numbered seconding to the dates are to the second to the se

First Afghau War and Sikh Warsni 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed
the murder of the British Euroyas and the dislist of the British Euroyas and the disThis disaster was in some measure retrieved
by subsequent operations, but it had farreaching effects on British prestige. The people
of the subsequent operations, but it had farreaching effects on British prestige. The people
of the subsequent operations, but it had farreaching effects on British prestige. The people
of the subsequent of the subsequent of the subsequent
operations, but had gene the lost legions which
never returned, and although they saw also
he avening armies they no longer regarded
tham with their in 1846-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under
Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeasted
after stabborn fights as Murki and Forceshad,
and the subsequent of the subsequent
of lived and Sobroon. Two years later an
outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War
on three nemies were finally overcome at
Gujerat, and the Funjab was annexed. Other
ampaigns of this period were the conquest
of Sind iv Sir Charles Nagler, and the Second
18241

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those inhalms tribes which have given so much the country in the property of the property of

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; in the Madnas Army 2,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops. The proportion and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion and 45,000 Indian troops; and the supportion of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the Simonacce; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spart which first the revolt was the

introduction of a new cartridge. The multeds of those dary were supplied with a curting in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore undean alike for Minhammadans and Hindux, which was not without foundation of the servey skilled a glatators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with hone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Benhampur and in an outbreak at Burnetspore where sepoy Mangas Pande attacked a Burnetson officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the Srd Bengal Cavairy at Meernt to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riverterns of imprisonment, their fetters and burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went of to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place control of the cont

Banks of receilion.

Delhi is the introde the presider of a then-sand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of amunition, Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutiners. The Europeans who did the Delhi was been a support of the motion of the motion of the motion of the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed suprement in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flowled to the standard of the Mughai, but the best of the standard of the Mughai, but the support of the standard of the Mughai, but the standard of the Mughai, but the support of the standard of the Mughai, but the support of the standard of the Mughai, but the support of the support

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including, the China War of 1880, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading finure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Regard and Online and the State of This Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensited upon departments which led up to or ensited upon Africa, and the expeditions to Links. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of male, except that portion of the British gardings represent the survey of the process of the survey of

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1877 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the following the results of the results of the commonitaries were formed, ref: Punjob, Bengal, Madrias and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and

Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delogation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of Commands led to the command set of the commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each near the command inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same interest of the processors. It was not to the processor of the

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1024 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a scalor officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience.

The Milliary Scorciary is assisted by one since grade said follow, solected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affars, the Milliary Scorciary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice thereing the solection of the process of the p

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Conned, who is required to ray due obedience to all such who is required to ray due obedience to all such in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in the same authority and functions as they exercise in the first phase of the representative institutions on formed upon India by the Montaguient Conference of the Indian Legislature of the Conference of the Indian Legislature.

Commander-in-Chief.-The authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India. the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Subsection 4, Section 20, 20 and the purpose of Subsection 4, Section 20, and the secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the Government of India in the Military Department, He also exercises the General Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 15th of 1016, He is assisted by a Deputy Of Military Lands and Candonments, Decorpt of Military Lands and Candonments, Decorpt Secretary (Revision) and two Assistant Secretaries.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration

of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal ing the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesias-tical Affairs. The Defence Department Secretarist has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters : it has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department Government of India in the Dotenice Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. An Under-Secretary in Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is Government of India. An Onder-Secretary in Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the surpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma omer and commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 12 districts: 4 Independent Commands Comprise 12 districts: 4 interpendent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Funjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central and Madray resources and pare of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Assam; the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Karachi, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined

constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) Covering Troops.

(2) The Field Army, (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantrybrigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of --

(a) The General Staff Branch: (b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;

The Quartermaster-General's Branch : The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch.

C. G. S .- Lieut .- General Sir Ivo L. B. Vesev. K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser. D. C. G. S .- Maj .- Genl. C. J. E. Auchinleck. C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.

M. G., Cav. Maj. Genl. G. F. H. Brooke, D.S.O., M.C., Erit. Ser.

M.G., R. A .- Maj-Genl. R. H. Carrington. C.B. D.S.O., Brit, Ser.

S. O. in-C .- Brigr. E. N. F. Hitchins, D.S.O., M.C., Brit, Ser.

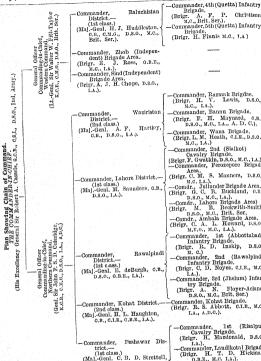
This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war. the administration of the General Staff in India the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India; the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and noncommissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

A. G .- Lieut.-General Roger C. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. D. A. G.-Brigr. N. M. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.

D. M. S .- Maj .- Genl. G. G. Tabuteau, Brit, Ser., K.H.S.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, dis-cipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was by the principle that the striking force must independent before the war, is now included in the ready to function in war, commanded and the Adjutant-General's Branch.



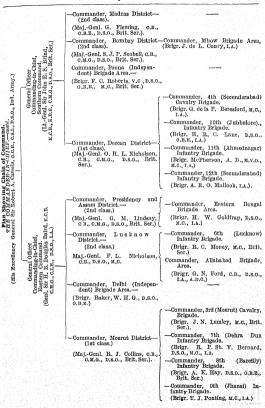
C.B. I.A.).

 Commander, Razmak Brigdae.
 (Brigr. H. V. Lewis, D.S. M.C., I.A.). Lewis, D.S.O. Commander, Bannu Brigade. (Brigr. F. H. Maynard, O.B., D.S.O., M.C., I.A., A. D. C.). -Commander, Wana Brigade, (Brigr. L. M. Heath, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.O., I.A.) Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry Brigade. (Brigr. F. Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.). -Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area Area.
(Brigr. C. M. S. Manners, D.S.O.,
M.C. I.A.).

—Comdr., Julunder Brigade Area.
(Brigr. G. C. B. Buckland, C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A.). -Comdr., Lahore Brigade Area) (Brigr. M. B. Beckwith-Smith, (Brigr. D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser. -Comdr., Ambala Brigade Area. (Brigr. C. A. L. Howard, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., I.A.). —Commander, 1st (Abbottabad).
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. R. D. Inskip, D.S.O.,
M. C.) -Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade. (Brigr. C. D. Noyes, C.I.E., M.C., I.A.). Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade. Flover-Acland, (Brigr. A. N. D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.) Commander, Kohat Brigade. (Brigr. R. S. Abbott, C.I.E., M.C., I.A., A.D.C.). -Commander, 1st (Risalpur)
Cavalry Brigade.
(Brigr. H. Macdonald, D.S.O., I.A.). Commander, Landikotal Brigade. (Brigr. H. T. D. Hickman, O.B.E., M.C. I.A.). -Commander, Peshawar Brigade, (Brigr. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.O., Brit. Ser.

-Commander, Nowshera Brigade, (Brigr. B. T. Wilson, D.S.O. (Brigr. B. T. Brit. Ser.).

P. Christison



Quarter-Waster General's Braach. Q. M. G .- Maj. Genl. Sir Bertrand R. Mo-

berly, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O. D. O. M. G .- Mai .- Genl. H. F. Salt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. S.&T.-Maj.-Genl. C. E. Edward-Collins, C.B. C.I.E., T.A.

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, management and issue of supplies i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation. Movements, Quartana Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch. M. G. O .- Lt. Genl. C. C. Armitage, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. M. G. O .- Maj-Genl. R. K. Hezlet, C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect o food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is slso responsible for the design, inspection, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are:

 MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH.
 Mily. Secy.—Maj.-Genl. N. C. Bannatyne, O.B., C.I.E., I.A.

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers ment, promotion and rearestent of differs holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S BRANCH. E.-in-C.-Maj.-Genl. H. S. Gaskell, C.B.,

p.s.o., Brit. Ser.
The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, oiz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and

Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India Belgaum and Army School of Physical Train. ing, Ambala, respectively,

Regular British Forces in India

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied. as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry .- The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 43, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but un to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises:— Headquarters Wing-1 Support Company and 3 Rifle Companies. Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns. The Support Company is organised into:—Headquarters and 3 Platons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 Vickers guns each. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks. The Support Company platoon, as it is called, is transferred en bloc to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The neace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery,-Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 18-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades. Four brigades on the higher establishment. each consisting of headquarters and four batte-Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists A brigade on the higher seach and 2 batteries and economy of all projects and designs submitof six 4.5" Howitzers each. A brigade on the of SIX 4.5 HOWITZETS CACH. A DIRECTO ON the four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 4.5, Howitzers each.

Field (Mechanized) Brigades .- Two mechanised brigades each consisting of two batteries armed with four 18-pounder guns, and two hatteries armed with four 4.5" howitzers.

Indian Mountain Brigades.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, one unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Fort Milward, Fort Salop, Fort Jhansi, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Landi Kotal; Shagai: Chakdara and Fort Sande-man are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R.A.

Medium Brigades .- There are two such brigades. Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" and one battery with four 60-pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade, -One battery at Bombay and Jemadar Quartermaster. one at Karachi.

Anti-Aircraft—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt. guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery.—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery. The establish-ment of this brigade consists of brigade head-

medium and anti-air craft batteries and another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of training of Indian personnel. A training battery to recruit and train Indian ranks for the Indian Artillery has been formed from 1st April 1936 by expanding the Royal Artillery Training Centre at Muttra. There is also a R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

- (1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.
- (2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.

- (4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.
- (5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy ted by him.
- The Organisation.-The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.
- The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Workshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany work. Field Companies are trained to accompanies infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Field Brigade, Indian Artillery. The establishing ment of this brigade consists of brigade head parters, 2 batteries each of 18-per, guns and batteries each four 4.5 howfusers.

Artillery Training Centres.—One contre at Mutta, for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of lead ment of the Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging dwarfs, to find an ranks of R. H. A. and of the mental installation.

Military Engineer Services contro Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These all military works in India, except in the centres were created for the recruitment and case of a few small outlying military training of Indian personnel. A training istations, which are in charge of Public Works stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

> The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, in each command there is a Unit ingineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Milisary and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D., to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at and 21 airmen.

Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers, the headquarters of each district there is a Com-mander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A.Cs. R. E. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechaniof Furniture and Stores are assisted by store- a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. keeners.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The air Force budget is incorporated in Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds i.e., Station Headquarters under the command to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal P. B. Joubert de la Forté, c.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the sent of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

Subordinate formations,-The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters

- GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis.
- Command comprising squadrons not on a station basis, bombing squadrons. (iii) Station Commands.
- (iv) The Aircraft Depot.
- The Aircraft Park including a bomb-
- er transport flight.
- (vi) Two flights of Indian Air Force. (vii) R.A. F. Hill Depot, Lower Topa.
- Group Command .- The Group Command is known as No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group

Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Readquarters of the R.A.F. in India, The

The subordinate units to No. 1 (Indian) Groun Headquarters are as follows :-

No. 1 Wing Station, R.A.F., Kohat. No. 2 Wing Station, R.A.F., Risalpur.

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Wine Command.-There one Buildings and from the action of the command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F.; overseers for Buildings and Roads and the located at Clakhala. The Wing Commander is Barrack Department subordinates in charge lan officer with Air Force rank corresponding to

> He is equipped with a staff organised on anproximately the same system as the Headquar-ters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 4 officers and 13 airmen.

> Wing Station Commands,-There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Kohat and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head. of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 37 officers and 220 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 26 officers and 127 airmer. The wing Station at Risalnur also administers the Parachute Section.

The Squadrons.—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur, and one is stationed at Ambala

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and Inte squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists, normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops and stores cannot economically be organised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the of officers and other ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole; it includes the workshops and renair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped; but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aero-planes t.s., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engined

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bristol Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment,-The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties, This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 127 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the store and provision departments of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are also erected here. The Depot is located at Drigh Road, Karachi,

The Aircraft Park.—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The and distances agent to the squatron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local con-ditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation, though the aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Air-erstr Park is located at Lahore. In addition to the above functions, practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for B. A. F. vehicles and all other mechanical transport vehicles in the command are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Transport fight is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments.—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows :-

- . . Aircraft Depot. (a) Technical Section Aircraft Park. (artificers)
- (t) M. T. Drivers Section . All Units. . . All Units.
- (c) Followers Section

total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows :-.. 1,896 Airmen Indian Officers, other ranks .. 1,065 and followers .. 514 Civilians

The Medical Royal Air Force the Services .- In India. United as in Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronauties therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essentical form the results ascertained. tial object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 12 airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India.

Indian Air Force -This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained com-mission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry .- The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21,

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises:

- 14 British officers.
- 19 Indian officers.
- 492 Indian non-commissioned officers and
 - 192 Followers.

31

- Indian Infantry .- The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows: Battalions
- 18 Infantry Regiments consisting of .. 93 3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners .. 10 Gurkha regiments consisting of .. 20

120

The normal strength of an active battalion

	British Officers.	Indian Officers.	Indian other rank
Infantry	12	20	703
Gurkhas	13	22	898

The strength of an infantry training battallon signals, and is also responsible for the techthe regiment. The average is as follows :-

British Officers 10. Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed e.g., road-making, etc., were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization that the opportunity has been taken to make a much medic addition to the various Engineer units the various types of the various ty (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve.-The conditions of the reserve are as follows :-

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'C' reservists for Indian Cavalry Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'C' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but these are gradually wasting

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment, in the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows :-

	255
	650
	2,000
٠.,	21,560
٠.,	625
٠	2,350
	2,731
	2,940

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field formations. units for the various army formations. 5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company The head of the corps is the Signal consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch armed with 16 armoured cars; 1 for Company

nical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command.
The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals,

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps

The various types of field units and the number maintained are :-

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops Divisional Signals ... District Signals 3 Experimental Wireless Section ...

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

Zhob Signal Section.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters. The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows:-the Northern Group at Rawalpindi, this Group Headquarters com-manded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Southern and Western Commands,

These have been abolished and their duties are carried out by the Commander, R. Tank Corps, Northern Command, so far as that command is concerned and by the Commandant, R. T. C. School, Ahmednagar, in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T personnel and the conduct of experiments. the training of R. T. C.

Organisations .- 3 Light Tank Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks : 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

at Army Headquarters. He acts as a tech-Headquarters and 5 per section. The armoured nical adviser on questions connected with cars at present in India are of various types. The armoured

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below:-

	British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor ears.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Tank Corps School	5 12	40 145	15 32	1 2	2	9	9

entegories of personnel and subordinate organisations:-

- (a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;
- (b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.
- (c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.
- (d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
- (e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
- (f) The Army Dental Corps.
- (a) The Indian Military Nursing Service.
- (h) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra for India a Nursing Service Military for primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant sur-geons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrange-ments have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely : (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The

Medical Services.—The military medical latter is constituted upon a special basis, which services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is, generically a sub-division of the services in India are composed of the following is generically as the services in India are composed of the following is generically as the services in India are composed of the following is generically as the services in India are composed of the following is generically as the services in India are composed of the following is generically as the services in India are composed of the services and the services in India are composed of the services and the services in India are composed of the services are serviced by the services and the services are services as the services are services are services as the services are services as the services are services are services as the services are services are services are services as the services are services are services are services are services as the services are services are services are serviced as the services are services are services are services are serv is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

> The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table :-

Supply.

Officers wit	h Ki	1g's coi	nmissio	ns .	129
Indian offic					80
British oth	er rar	ks			173
Civilians	• • •	•••			677
Followers	١.,	• •			1,825
				-	
		1, 11, 1	[otal		2,884

ANIMAL TRANSPORT. Officers with King's commission	s. 47
Indian officers	127
British other ranks	38
Civilians	95
Indian other ranks	9,684
Followers	1.436

There are also 1.834 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 12,960 and 106 respectively. There are also 400 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are 400 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower estab-lishment represent the pre-war "cadre" other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	72
Indian officers	54
British other ranks	155
Indian other ranks	8,070
Civilians	180
Followers	982
시 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
Total	4.523

There are also 3.270 reservists.

eonsists of the following:-

(a) Field units-

a at T Companies consisting offs headquarters and 91 sections

Motor ambulance units 16 Independent Sections. Headquarters, Chaklala

Maintenance units-Headquarters, Maintenance Group

> Workshop Companies. Motor Transport Convoy (M. R. U.)

Heavy Repair shops. Central M. T. Stores Denot. Vehicle Reserve Denot. Experimental Section

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2 068 vehicles with 100 motor eveles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the ser-Service Corns.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M.G.O. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with elothing and general stores other than engi-neering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department.-The following are among the most important duties for the remount service:—The provision of animais for the Army in India, The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobilization of all units, services and departments of the country zacion of all lines, services and depart-ments of the army. A general responsi-bility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The ad-ministration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United | Indian combatant | Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: try 6 years in army.

mechanical transport establishment (The Remount Directorate at Army Head-The Remount Directorate at Army Head-quarters consisting of one Director and an Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud. 10 Assistant Remount officers and S Veterinary officers.

> Veterinary Services in India. - The Veterinary services are responsible for the vetering care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horsebreeding operations), etc. The vetermary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corns.

> The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 24 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, 9 Sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical personnel for all veterinary units.

> Farms Department .- This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches: i) The military grass farms.

provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops

and families. Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as

follows including training schools :-

British	Indian	В. О.	1. 0.	Civilians.
officers.	officers.	174	89	500

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows :-

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse) drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve ; and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel, S. & M. Corps. 7 years' service in army and

8 in the reserve

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais); 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve. Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of

infantry, 4 years' service in army, Indian combatant personnel of British infan-

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and o in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army. Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in

armv. Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers

engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army. The period laid down for service in the army to the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is

no minimum period of service, but no one is the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.— These forces are "Civil" troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following: -- Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adopin mans, as ensewhere in the halpire, the moly-tion of compilsory military sorvice would be underirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches

Indian Military establishments of the Indian | are under the command of the local military Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the sche-duled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

> The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of aspects of the Indianisation of the military The force is intended to cater, amongst services. other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom mili-tary service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Member-ship of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battallons, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the or the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

of the service, cavairy, artillery, engineer, of the members of the provincial battalions, initiatry—in which are included railway pat-accept the full liability for service which has alions,—machine gun companies, a Signal been mentioned. Seven such battalions were Company, and the Medical and Veteri-constituted in the first instance. The number's may Corps. Dults of the Auxiliary Force now eighteen and, though the unit establishment of the control of

ment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has alrendy achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every

other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battallons for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's have our thing of the periodical training. Members of urban units have our thing the second periodical training. Members of urban with the second periodical training to the periodical training to the periodical training to the periodical training. Members and the United Provinces, one of which has since been dishanded; but in 1987, a fifther enrolled for a period of 6 years and train and mevery subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for Government of India, and the Indian State of Indian State of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But this rendering of such at its entirely at the Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed 'Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers,' to assist and advise the Ending of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, ilite the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three

rategories of troops, namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are organised

Cuss A.—Iroops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B.—These troops consist of units which

Class B.—These troops consists of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops. The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1937, amounted to—

			Authorized strength.	Actual strength;
Artillery			1,355	1,351
Cavalry			9.118	8,375
Infantry			38.112	32,924
Camel Corps			466	456
Motor Machin	e Gun	Sec-		00
tions			180	98
Sappers			1.014	894
Transport Cor	ps		1,545	1,466
Gr	and tot	al	51.790	45 550

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army; those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkin officers of Gurkin battallons, and have a limited status and power of command, both of withic are regulated by the Indian and have a limited status and power of command, both of withic are regulated by the Indian Army Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources : from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment; the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battallon or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army, Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant, duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissionci officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that white rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commission are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurat or the Royal

Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations | been under consideration. A press note was of suitable candidates for admission. the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the be-stowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service. but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's com-mission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sand-hurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were: 7th Light Cavalry; 16th Light Cavalry; 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment;5th Royal Battalion,5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.); 1/14thPunjab Regiment;2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units have been marked for Indianization : and Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajnutana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of anciliary services, to make up a complete Division. The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It will provide officers for all arms cavairy, in-fantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

Indian Military Academy.—How to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun has recently

Military Acquemy, woodward. Administration listing by the Defence Department in October, (2) By 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Cassels. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the

right type for the Academy had been discussed. The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianization of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive; that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the scholarships should be granted to caders of the Academy by Local Governments; that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced; that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities; that the activities of the the Universities; that he accurates of the University Training Corps should be expanded; that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College; and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not cally considered. The assett the containance and to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

Training Institutions

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:-Staff College, Quetta,

Senior Officers' School, Belgaum. School of Artillery, Kakul. Equitation School, Saugor. Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi

and Ahmednagar. Army School of Physical Training, Ambala Army School of Physical Training, Ambusia Army Signal School, Poona. Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar. Army School of Education, Belgaum. Chemical Warfare School, Belgaum. Army School of Cookery, Poons.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona, Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi. Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of

Instruction, Kirkee.

the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-todate knowledge of various technical subjects. and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rife, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N.C.Os. for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers. Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace a source of the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not the North-West Frontier, but the Gardwalls fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army and Kunaonis are equally good mountaineers. in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:-

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered. (3) Private gentlemen who are resident

in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S. The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1938 was 922.

Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly sappers and Miners, and done their duty well from the north of India, but the experiences in every campaign in which they have been of the great war have caused some modifica- engaged.

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all tions in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war un-dergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the They are all excellent fighting men. Frontier. hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East. being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

> Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were con-siderably increased. As fighters in the hills

> The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the cld Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwalis are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which risted in 1914 have since peen necreased. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak dispeople who held out so bravely at Bharatpurand repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopctamia.

> Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived thereputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been men-The Fighting Races. —The fighting classes tioned, other caste men from the south and other that contribute to the composition of the parts of India have filled the ranks of the

for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations,

Summary of India's Effort in the War .-

During the war the Victoria Cross was figures showing the extent of India's contri-swarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian button in terms of men. On the outbreak of efficers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 war, the combatant strength of the Indian other ranks of the Indian Army. The Military Cross was awarded to 90 Indian officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers of the Stroke of the S Of the number, 352,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 Summary of India's Effort in the War—i sound has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000, In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief has served overseas. Casualties amounted published in July, 1919, the whole operations to 108,504, which include 38,600 deaths from of the Indian Army during the war are review—all causes. The number of animals sent overed. His Excellency gives in it the following seas was 175,000.*

Effectives, 1937.

	•	111000	res,	1001	•				
		Officers with King's Commissions.	Indian Commis- sioned Officers.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Com- missions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other	Followers.	Indian reservists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers Pioneers, Infantry, Signal								İ
11.	Staff (inclusive of personnel of	3,888	116	52,204	2,970	1,18,63	177	18,704	33,111
ш.	Administrative Services) Military Training Establish- ments (exclusive of personnel	597		480	24	80	1,430	517	
ıv.	of Departmental Corps) Educational Establishments Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included	107 62	:	1,367 174	11 40	82 80			
vi.	in item II) Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deduct- ing the numbers included in	419		570	279	13,740			
VII.	item II) Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num-	116	•	550	6	1,084	849	198	85
VIII.	bers included in item II) Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item	868		747	603	4,108		4,541	3,335
ıx.	Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num-	45	15	. 4	121	543	48	98	77
x.	bers included in item II) Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military	20		13	9	149	278	214	
XI.	Accounts Department) Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Esta-	325	co	126	126	590	5,247	1,924	169
	blishments)	114		224	27	9	•••		••
	Total	6,570	191	55,187	4,225	1,89,074	10,011	32,829	41,587

^{*} For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Indian Year Book" 1920, on p. 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the Indian Ranger is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Mil-lary Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. From the last April, 1920, to the size March, 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2.p. per rupe for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupes. From the last April, 1927, the accounts expenditure for Millitary purposes.

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

		1935-36.	1936-87.	1937-38.
		Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
	-1		es (000's omitted	
Defence Services—Effective		41,37,35	42,19,02	4,284,27
Defence Services—Non-effective		8,71,78	8,37,17	8,41,90
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund		9,39	91	1,42,25
Total		50,18,53	50,57,10	49,83,92

Notes.-(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt service.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately :-Table 2.

				1935	-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	.	_		Clos		Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates
	IND	IA.		Rup	ees (000	omitted).	
A. Stands	ng Army:						
(1) Eff	ective Service	s:		1	, : I		
Fig	hting Service	s	•••				13,64,05
	ministrative S nufacturing		to dindud				6,41,89
	tores)	Brannsumen	es (incinu	mg	- 1		2,72,45
	my Headqua	rters. Sta	f of Co	m-			2,12,40
	nands, etc.		_ 0_ 0.				1,91,88
	rchase and a	ale of store	s, equipm	ent	. 1	A control of	-,,
	id animals					100 3000	3,24,89
	cial Services						1,50
Tra	insportation,	onservancy	, anti-mala	rial			
1 1	nessures, hot	weather e	stablishme	nts			
	nd miscellane	ous				Mark Street	1,84,37
	Tota	l Effective S	orvices	2. 12.			29,81,03
(2) No	1-effective Ser	vices	01 11000		100		20,01,00
No	n-effective cha	rges					3,69,50
 Auxili 	ary and Territ	orial Forces	. "		1.0		0,00,00
Eff	ective					11.500	58.72
	Air Force:						
	ective			••	12.0		1,00,94
7/101	1-effective		* * * *	••		1,12443.00	32
Total.	India :			-			-2.7
	ctive			26	4.32	35,47,41	31,40,69
	-effective				34,77	3,67,58	3,69,82
			•		72,11	0,01,08	0,00,02
			Total	39.	9,09	39,14,99	35,10,51

Table 2-contd.

1 dote 2	-contd.		
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
England.	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1. Standing Army.			
(1) Effective Services : Fighting Services			2,86,17
Administrative Services			39,44
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			31,04
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc			9,80
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			81,99
Special Services			4,00
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-mala- rial measures, hot weather establish- ments and miscellaneous			77,04
Total Effective Services			5,29,48
(2) Non-effective Services			4,57,55
B. Royal Air Force:			
Effective		- W. Barling	91,74
Non-effective		3 4 12 1	5,24
Total: England			10,84,01
Total Defence Services Expenditure :			
Effective	41,77,51	42,83,05	42,84,27
Non-effective	8,69,88	8,37,54	8,41,90
Grand Total	50,47,39	51,20,59	51,26,17

The amounts expended in England on effective services consists of unch charges aspareness to the War Office and Air Afinistry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, edincational establishments of the British Forces, officially service officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-dicelive services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs. 4461 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1987-88 to meet the net expenditure on Millitary Services Rs. 5126 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading willitary Services' made up of Rs. 4042 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 108°4 millions to Bagland.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakerles, pasture and dary farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Bu Igst.

The division of expenditure on Military Engineer Services between India and England is as shown below :--

		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
		(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India		 3,47,28	3,63,57	3,66,80
England		 4,49	5,41	7,24
	Total	 3,51,72	3,68,98	3,74,04

contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counterclaim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which mot in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garran, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Govern-ment of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure; and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and

Cost of the Army.—A Tribunal was set up a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of, roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially British forces in India had been substantially increased; and the abrect rate represented an increased and the abrect rate represented an interest of the presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the representation of the principle. In the contract of the principle of the principle. In the principle of the princi the rate was raised to £11 ss., the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this llability as part of her normal military expendi-ture, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India In the various theatres of War were mot by the British Ex-chequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to Capitation payments.—When, after the the provisional payments by about £300,000 Muthy, the troops of the East India Company annually. The Government of India has disputed were amalgamated with those of the Crown the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS.

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main nots as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	69,440	39,389	303	488	2,094 · 57
	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277 · 53
	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,488 · 08
	58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070 · 04
	60,166	37,836	284	714	1,902 · 32
	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793 · 31
1924	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857 95
	57,378	36,069	166	997	1,750 19
	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 60
	55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654 22
	56,327	33,034	166	556	1,635 99
	59,827	38,742	203	671	1,746 84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

						Rat	io per 1,0	00 of stre	ngth.
Period.		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Aver- age con- stantly sick.
1910-14				- 5.					
(average) 1915-19	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544.6	4.39	5.4	20 . 7
(average)	204,298 216,445	161,028 164,987	3,435 2,124		7,792 9,265	788 · 2 762 · 3	16.81 9.81		38·1 42·8
1921 1922	175,384 147,840	119,215 77,468	1,782	3,638 2,659	6,031 3,639	679 · 7 524 · 0	10·16 6·86		34·4 24·6
1923	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466 . 7	5.98	16.8	20.68
L924 1925	134,742 136,473	57,014 48,691	772 547	1,731 1,712	2,432 2,053	423 · 1 256 · 8	5·78 4·01	12·8 12·5	18:05
1926	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	388.6	8.75	11.6	15.41
1927 1928	133,200 131,190	47,054 48,739	442 872	1,842 1,251	1,972 2,034	358.6 371.5	3·37 2·84	12.8	15.03 15.61
1928	154,580	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361.5	3. 42	9.54	16.8

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD.

The Indian Soldiers' Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institute on an inform footing, with the civil nead of the tion connected with the Indian Army. It was District as President and a serving soldier as constituted on 7, February 1910, in place of the Military Vice-President. The latter was either Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer was fulfilled with the end of the War. Its detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the object was at the outset to deal with a number North-West Frontier Province where the of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant or rewards to those who had rendered distin-guished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further or those who were meapadated for interests ervice, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters demanding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with the Auditor-General in India, as an additional member. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties. The President and Members of the Board at the beginning of 1938 were as follows :-

PRESIDENT,-The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg. K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Finance Member to the Government of India.

MEMBERS .- H. E. Sir Herbert-William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab; The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Government of India: The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., Commerce and Labour Member of the Government of India; Lieut-General of the Government of India; Lieur-General SIr Roger Wilson, K.O.S., D.S.O., M.O.; MR. O. Maol, G. Ogilvie, O.D.E., I.O.S., Defence Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. A. Rowlands, M.B.R., Financial Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief; SIr Ernest Burdon, K.O.L.E., O.S.I., I.O.S., Auditor-General.

SECRETARY.-Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, I.C.S., Under-Secretary (Army), Defence Department,

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organizations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, includ-ing District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies. There Committees and other kindren codies, incre are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, Mysore, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

North-west Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organization to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. It was found, for instance, that Boards in areas where recruitment had, temporarily at any rate, stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards, mostly drawn from active batta-lions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station. because of their inequal changes of Scalent, Reorganization was therefore undertaken in 1936. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed addi-tional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas. Funds were Boards in their Recrusing areas. Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab, U. P., Delhi, Bombay and the Central Provinces, to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers' Board business,

The whole organization shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers' Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement, namely, the increase in the prestige of the ex-soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards :-

- (a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes:
- (b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the exsoldier or his family;
- (c) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual cooperation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials;

- (d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration;
- (e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units. As regards item (e), quoted above, the func-

tion of the Board and corresponding organizations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below :---

- (b) To communicate information regarding employment, facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment :
- (c) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his news of all important matters affecting his family's welfares :
- (d) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests:
- (e) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine :
- (f) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependants in securing medals, pensions. arrears of pay, etc. :
- (g) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension-paying branch post offices, especially in hilly districts, and, if and when there is a need for more such offices, to bring the fact to notice;
- (h) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis. leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report March 1936.

them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance :

(f) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Another leading development has been the institution of the "Welfare Scheme," the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers' Boards, etc., acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers' Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian Army obtains recruits in any number, for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially (a) To circulate information regarding the looked after. The Board in 1986 allotted as an educational concessions available for experimental measure Rs. 106 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural Reconstruction in military villages in the Puniab.

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers' Boards is to find employment for ex-soldiers. The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex-soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 76.639 individuals between the years 1922 and dependents and to communicate to him 1936. The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullunder, Lucknow, Ajmer, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat can supply reliable Indian ex-soldiers for most kinds of civil employment, especially guards of all descrip-tions, motor drivers, peons, chaprasis, drill and physical training instructors, rough-riders and polo orderlies. (Personal servants cannot be supplied). Applications should be sent to any of the above officers. Employers should, when applying for labour, furnish particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and state the length of time the appointment can be held open. The various district soldiers' boards also maintain various district soldiers boards also maintain lists of reliable ex-soldiers desirous of employ-ment in their own districts. In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

> The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities consti-tuting the fund amounted on 31 March 1937 to Rs. 17,19,700, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 60,189-8-0, as against Rs. 16,99,700 bearing an annual interest of Rs. 59.489-8-0 on the 31st

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible crawl back with him on his back at once, for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which this was not permitted, he stripped off his own was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following:-

129th Bainchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range,

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous ovac a nines.—ror most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he lod his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and after-wards collected various parties of the Regi-ment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable. When his gun was knocked out by hostile courage in helping to curry eight British and fire he and his two belt-fillers held their Indian Officers into satety, whist exposed to ground, with rifles till ordered to withdraw. very heavy fire.

of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself. he remained ry. For most conspicuous brayery and devotion with him all day and night. In the early morn- to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages ing of the 26th September, in misty weather, he between the regiment and brigade headbrought him out through the German wire, and, quarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground leaving him in a place of comparative safety which was under the observation and heavy lire returned and brought in two wounded Gurklasy of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delione after the other. He then went back in vering his message although on each occasion broad daylight for the British soldier and brought his horse was shot, and he was compelled to him in also, carrying him most of the way [in his horse our property of the way [in his horse of the way [in his her property of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

another regiment lying close to the enemy contempt of danger during an attack. He with both danger limit as the Emphary's shaller a few officiar men succeeded, under intorior dire, the head already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he head cause from the adjutant of his own Regiment who realls from the adjutant of his own Regiment who realls from the adjutant of his own Regiment who realls who had attempted to put it out of soliton enemy were not more than one hundred yards she immediately. Without a mounth's heal-distant, and it seemed certain death to go out it that direction, but Lance-Nsick Laila insisted off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him.

slothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, the returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magni-ficent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

> Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.-For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.-For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched posttion. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—

brought look his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Fin For most conspicuous bravery during operations ally, he himself returned and removed allytes against the German trenches south of Manquis-maining arms and equipment except two shocks sart. When himself wounded, on the 25th Sept- But for his great galantsty and determination cumber 1915, he found a badly wounded solder! line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Caval-

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, Miles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource 41sb Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of in action under adverse conditions, and utter another regiment lying close to the enemy contempt of danger during an attack. He with

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered san neary not the enemy machine gun creek to limb efforce he died. His valour and initiative men switching his fire on the enamy bombers were of the highest order. fre. He kept his gun in action, and showed the close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the Asserting and self-executive on the morning of the strong of the strong of the strong of the strong one of the strong of t the position Ressaldar Badus Shign realised havitaars had been killed or disabled he strung-hat the squardron was suffering casanidates glod to his feet, called to his assistance two men, from a manufacture of the structure of the structure of the square structure of the form of the structure of the structure of the square of the square ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the woulded were and on carrying water to them, thereby a square very heavy easualties these wounded he shielded them with his body to the squardron. He was mortally wounded and he submitted to medical attention himself

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, geatest coolness in removing defects which had 30th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous gases counter in a pure from factor. It did between the first the factor is a significant of the factor is a significant of the factor is a significant with the fact man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

on the very top of the hill when capturing one only after he was exhausted through three hours' of the machine guns single-handed, but all the continual effort and by loss of blood.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies known as the East Indies Squadrov, has been squadron had considerably improved. maintained in Indian waters. It has natural battleship Swiftsure had taken the place of the ly varied in strength from time to time, second class cruiser which had been a flagshim In 1993 the squadron consisted of one second and another second class cruiser replaced the class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910; when one is as follows:mained at this strencth until 1910: when one is as follows:—
second class cruiser was withdrawn and two "Norfold" (Plag), Cruiser, 9,850 tone;
smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers "Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tone; "Emterprise,"
were lest from the Mediterranean to assist Cruiser, 7,550 tons; Escort Vessels "Shorcham,"
in the suppression of the arms traffic in the "Dideford," "Powey," and "Deptord."

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron)

India's Naval Expenditure.

From 1869 onwards India paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Governmat he consideration of services performed by the Boyal Kavy. Under arrangements which dates from 1990-7 the subsidy no 110,0000 a year was paid towards the uplesc of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which were not to be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expanditure is under half a million pounds annually. In 1938 India's contribution to the British Government was drop-ped on the understanding that the Royal Indian Navy would maintain six modern Secort vessels and be responsible for India's coast defence. The contribution was added to India's Naval budget.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval Defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Escort vessels. 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey yessel.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service the plutes which infested the Indian coasts, under the Government of India traces its The first two slips, she Dragon and Roseander origins of a book as 1612 when the East India (or Osiander), were despatched from England Company stationed at Surat found that it was in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those necessary to provide themselves with armed days under slightly varying titles and of various vessels to protect their commerce and settle-strengths the Government in India have always ments from the Dutch or Portuguese and from maintained a sea service.

Bombay Indian Navy Bombay Marine

H. M. Indian Marine .. Royal Indian Marine .. 1892. 1934. Royal Indian Navv ...

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties, Royal Indian Marine Ships "Dufferin," "Hardinge," "Northerook," "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NOETHEROOK,"
"LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of His valuable suggestions were the Service. unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recom-mended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money mittee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and duties. A close liaison is maintained between the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies resulted in the Local Governments having to Squadron.

The periods and titles have been as follows:- | defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships 1612—1686 on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The 1686-1830 Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like 1830—1863 to have a say in the management, and that 1863—1877 if the work could be done cheaper locally, they 1803—1877 should arrange to carry out the duties them-1877—1892 sloves. Further, the Incheape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisa-Bombay has continued to be the headquarters tion of the Service as a combatant force. This and the official residence of the Flag Officer Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of a armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sween ing trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliaments.

> To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India,

necessary to emist a number of a component of Component o sembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill,

> In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

> The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

services of Rear-Admiral Mawpy as Denominal Mawpy as January R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation of the late Royal Indian status der was not adopted, and Admiral Mawpy resigned was not adopted, and Admiral Mawpy resigned the Empires, taval Forces and is under the command of a Fig. Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its Navy. The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money communications, etc., includes ushery pro-was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Com-tection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval

Personnel, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Navy and P.S.T.O., East Indies Naval Secretary Flag Lieutenant		Rear-Admiral H. Fitzherbert, c.B., c.M.G. Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.B., R.N. LieutComdr. St. J. A. D. Garniss, R.I.N.
	· <u> </u>	
Chief of the Staff	••	Captain T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N.
		Contain C. T. Minell, p. c.c., p. v.v.

Chief of the Staff	•••	Captain T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N., J.P.
Captain Superintendent		Captain C. J. Nicoll, D.S.C., R.I.N.
Engineer Captain		Engineer Captain G. L. Annett, R.I.N., J.P.
Staff Officer (Operations)		Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N.
Staff Officer (Plans)		Commander J. T. S. Hall, R.I.N.
Commander of the Dockyard		Commander H. V. Banfield, R.I.N.
Squadron Signal Officer Squadron Gunnery Officer	•••	LieutComdr. M. H. St. L. Nott, O.B.E., R.I.N. Lieut. K. Durston, R.I.N.
Manager, Engineering Department		Engineer Commander P. R. Wale, R.I.N.
Manager, Construction Department		Engineer Lieut,-Comdr. G. W. Underdown, R.I.N
1st Assistant to M. E. D.		Engineer Lieut. G. W. A. Burgess, R.I.N.
2nd Assistant to M. E. D.	٠	Engineer Lieut. E. D. Ford, R.I.N.
Naval Store Officer		J. A. B. Hawes, Esq. O.B.E.
Financial Adviser	1.	R. Jagannathan, Esq., M.A., B.L.

SEA TRANSPORT STAFF.

V. G. Rose, Esq.

Financial Adviser Chief Superintendent

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bomba	Commander H. C. Beauchamp, R.I.N.	
Asst. Sea Transport Officer	LieutComdr. A. H. Watt, R.I.N.	
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	LieutComdr. F. F. W. Harvey, R.I.N.	

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor	E. J. Underhay, Esq. (On leave.)
Assistant Constructor	 Vacant.
Electrical Engineer	 N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer	 F. Hearn, Esq.

OFFICERS

The state of the s	Mana.
Gaptains 8. Commanders 18 Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants 50 Engineer-Captain 5. Engineer-Captain 12 Regimeer-Lieutenants 13 Regimeer-Lieutenants 20 Lieutenants 37 Lieu	WARRANT OFFICERS 17
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants	Signal Boatswains. Warrant Telegraphists Warrant Mechanicians Schoolmasters (Warrant Rank)

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS.

				Standard 1	nspiac	ement.						
Escort	Vessel	• •	H.M.I.S	5, Clive		1,737.3	6 tons		1,700	Hor	зе Го	wer.
,	, p	•••		Cornwallis		1,405	,,	••	2,500		,,	

,, Hindustan 1,190 2,000 S. H. P. Lawrence 1,134.20 1,900 Horse Power. Indus 1,190 2,000 S. H. P. Investigator 1,626.25 .. 1,137.6 Horse Power. Surveying Vessel Dalhousie

Pathan 665 3,500 S. H. P. Patrol Vessel In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Cal-cutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories.

Medical Staff.

Medical Officer, G. D. Gripper, R.A.M.C. Officer in Medical Charge of Dispe Assistant Surgeon P. F. D'Mellow, I.M.D. Dispensary.

R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

Officer-in-charge, Dockward Police Force, Gunner P. O'Hara, R.I.N.

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain D. Milne R.I.N.

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H. M. I. N. Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy:

BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District; Senior Nautical Surveyor, Junior Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Engineer and Harbour Master.

Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors.

CALCUTTA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District; Nautical Surveyor. Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd. 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors.

MADRAS.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

KARACHI. Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Depart-

ADEN.

ment, Karachi District. Port Officer.

CHITTAGONG.

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Shin Surveyor.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions. There is scarcely any cultivated and of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical cases which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coast-lands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges. Even in the phase of the cultivation of the cultivation of the district countries of the cultivation of the district countries with the more truly tropical crops are sense in the same areas during summer. Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non-irrigated tracts.

The total area of culturable land in India, excluding a forest area of 83 million acres, is about 440 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, approximates to 200 million acres of this vast area of cultivation, no less than 244 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds, which supply tool and fodder for India's human population of 388 million and her animal population of 388 million and her animal population 301 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peniusula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. go at means in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. In the south of India, which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, the climatic and rainfall conditions are different. The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February. Conditions are more truly tropical, especially on the West coast and the sub-division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said

In South India, rice and millets are the main tool crops. Rice, millets, maize, hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season, in the northern parts of the Peninsula, with cotton, jute and ground-nuts as the main cash crops. Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India.

Soils.—Four main soil types can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East

of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabud and the Central Provinces to Orisas, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or regur soils which over-lie the Deccan trap and cover the greater of the Central Provinces and Hyderabud with extensions into Central India and Bundelshand, The Madras regur soils though east stypical are also important. (3) The great allutions of the Central Provinces and Hyderabud with extensions into Central India and Bundelshand, The Madras regure soils through east stypical are also important. (3) The great allution to the Central India and Bundelshand, The Bundelshand, The the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rapitunan, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of interties coils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by cases of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring; broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less trackable assured, and the supplementation of the soil of the s

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

Finance.—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The outlivators are for ness is high and rates of interest on leans are ness is high and rates of interest on leans are nearly. During the past twenty years, very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent in has been found accessary to supplement of co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the societies have proved of great value to the for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for the disglement cuber and for treading out the grain in the treshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motorias as the commonst means of human transport, the great bulk of agrinultural produce is still taken to market in bullock care, the former of the property of the

Implements—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are

usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel The main object of tillage methods for rabi, point, and stir rather than invert the soil. i.e., cold-weather, crops is the conservation point, and stir rather than inverse the some of soil moisture and the preparation of a good Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some or son moisture and one preparation of a account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce. A heavy wooden beam is commonly roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the bakhar, a simple In many Provinces seed drills or seed tubes are in many floringes, seed utilis or seed thes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country, most of which are simple, cheap and efficient under local conditions. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing the wind atthough enesp meerannea uniforms; clustwators and (9) research work on the improve-ment of indicenous agreement and appears of indicenous agreement in the improve-entity of the property of the property of the property of the property of the entity of improved agreement in implements, it is jof tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation of improved agreement in implements, it is jof tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation calculated that the Agricultural Departments sold 28,655 improved ploughs, 32,385 fodder sold 28,655 improved ploughs, 32,385 fodder in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as cutters. 3.614 from came mills and about 15,000 the gradication of deep-rooted weeds, where the other types of better implements to the cultivators in 1935-36. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Cultivation and Tillage.-The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry-farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great import-

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a land tenure tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agricul-turists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate rise with the melting of the snow in April-May these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

achieve these objects, the land is given repeated schallow ploughings or harrowings, which pro-duce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. For tharif, i.e., hot-weather, crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much lace cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly or the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements, e.g., the sickle, and very little wastage occurs in the processos. The work of the Agricultural processes. The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the improvement of cultivation and tillage is largely improvement of cultivation and things is largely concentrated upon (a) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (b) research work on the improve is still largely limited to large estates and work is done on a contract basis by private agencies.

Irrigation .- The concentration of the princinal rainfall in less than a third of the year. which is not the sowing period of the rabi crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary water-ing. With adequate irrigation the yield from ing. With adequate irrigation the yield from doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 280 million acres, no less than 60 million are annually irrigated from one source or are annually irrigated from one source or another. Of this area, 30 million acres are irrigated from canals, 15 million from wells and 15 million from tanks and other sources, In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles area of 33 million acres, irrgating an and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protectiveirrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers

water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable corres and are in consequence issuitable corres and are in consequence issuitable. When the larger snow-fed systems, Wester rates are levied on the area of Irrigade corps matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery-Mettur irrigation system inauqurated in 1934 is considered to the control of the

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased the recent properties of the properties of

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the botter utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of laxification to the capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned mhôtea.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually me by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of farmy and the produce of the land or by the use of farmy and the produce of the land of green slowly developed. The cultivation of green in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-called experiments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-called covernments allow concessions to encourage specially castor cake, is on the increase and valuable crops such as sugarance can choose. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, \$\sigma_c\$, amonounum sulphate and

nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies. The approximate country of the agencies of the approximate country of the agencies of the

Bios.—Bite is the most extensively grown error in India, and on a vocycenge, ecupies about 35%, of the total cultivated area. If preponented the wetter parts of the country, siz, in Bengal, Bilarr and Orissa, Burma and Madras, The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million crop requires for its proper unstarting, a most climate with well assured traintal. The cultivated varieties are rumerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an other own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monscon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in low-lying areas and is sown before the monscon the conductive. Deep water free grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared affer the service of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are recomplanted. The land is half out into amail a worked into a puddle before the seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are proposed to the seed of the containing to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are possible to the seed of the containing the seed of t

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma, Imports in 1985-36 were approximately 2,10 lakhs of tons, mainly from Slam and French Indo-China.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total otturn in India.

This erop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent, of the total cultivated area in the The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species Triticium vulgare. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this res-pect of recent years. Most of the Indian pect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 10½ million tons, Recent crops have averaged 95 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in 1930-31 after which year, they were nominal for some time but, owing to favourable world parity, and the protection afforded by the import duty on foreign wheats, have recommenced. In 1935-36, 29,000 tons were exported from India. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Puniab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a sum-mer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat,

The Millets.-These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country. supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (Pennisetum typhoideum) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds hand-somely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar (Cajanus indicus-pigeon pea) improvements in methods of cultivation,

and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces rabi juar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown through-out India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is com-mon. The principal pulses are Arhar (Cajanus indicus), gram (Cicer arietinum), various species of Phaseolus and Pisum.

Cotton .- Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and, despite the recent sharp fall in quantities and value due to trade depression and other economic causes, it still retains a most prominent position in the list of exports. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium, ending 1929-30 was 26.2 million acres and the average yield, 5.6 million bales. During the five year period ending 1935-36, the average annual acreage has decreased to about 23.7 million acres and the average yield to 4.9 million bales, In 1937-38, the estimated area is approximately 25.3 million acres with a yield of 5.4 million bales. The area under improved varieties of cotion is now estimated to be about 5,047,000 acres The annual consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 2,677,506 bales. The principal export is of short staple cotton of \(\frac{4}{3} \) staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium &" to 1-1/16" staple cottons such as Punjab/American and staple cottons such as runjab/American and Karungami. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and har-vesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different extending from any to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Gin-ning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C. P. Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing, certain provinces legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton, Agricultural departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from

Countries	1933- 34.	1934- 35.	1935- 36.	1936- 37.	1937- 38. to 28-2-38
United Kingdom	342	347	456	601	316
Other parts of the Bri- tish Em- pire.	3	6	12	14	
Japan	1,022	2,011	1,759	2,427	1,250
Italy	261	278	154	165	150
France	163	148	166	155	80
China (ex- clusive of H o n g- Kong, etc.)	337	142	109	72	58
Belgium	145	153	225	311	182
Spain	61	60	67	26	
Germany	247	153	263	214	158
Other countries.	159	148	185	284	243

Japan is the virtue of an agreement between Governments of India and Japan which will have effect up to the 31st March 1940, for a million bales of raw cotton taken by Japan, British India will import 283 million yards of Japanese piecegoods.

Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from has given a stimulus to the production of sugar ludia by sea to foreign countries for the last by modern methods. The production of sugar India by sea to foreign countries for the last by modern methods. In production us sugar fiscal pars (ending March 31st) were as follows direct from cane in India during the season 385-36 totalled 912,100 tons as against 578,115 tons in 1934-35. The average extraction for he whole of India shows a very substantial increase, the figure being 9.29 per cent. for 1935-36 as against 8.66 per cent. for 1934-35. Of the total production of sugar refined from gur in 1935, 35,528 tons were manufactured by factories which are purely refineries while 3,575 tons were made by cane factories equipped with auxiliary refining plant. Imports of sugar of all sorts during 1935-36 was 201,200 tons as compared with 223,000 tons in 1934-35 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected hat within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export,

> The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934 has imposed an excise duty of 10 as, per cent. on Khandasari and Re. 1-5-0 per cent. on all other sugar except palmyras sugar produced in factories.

> Oilseeds.-The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

> Groundnut, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. is aready an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad, The area has not however achieved stability, It rose steadily from 1.5 millon acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. There have been successive drops in the past two years, the acreage for 1936-37 being 5.78 million acres. The yield in 1935-36 was about 2.2 million tons of which 412,000 tons were exported as compared with a pre-war average export of 212,000 tons.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world, and Orissa and the United Provinces, Tibar Che area in 1286-37 is estimated to be 4,141,000 crops is grown for seed and not for fibre and the The area in 1936-37 is estimated to be 4,141,000 crops is grown for seed and not for five and the acres as against a quinquennial average of common varieties are of a much shorter habit 3,440,000 acres for the five year period ending of growth than those of Emrope. The yield 5,440,000 acres for the five year period ending of growth than those of Emrope. The yield the product of to be 3,071,000 acres representing 74 per cent. from the Argentine, has contracted the market on the JULIANUM sures representing (A per cent, iron the Argentine, as contracted the market of the total can are in the country as against for Indian Hissed and with it the area under the property of the p cane in India in 1935-36 (4.01 million acres) successive short harvests in the Argentine, represents only an advance of 34.3 per cent, helped India to regain her pre-war position over the quinquennial average the yield (5.91) in the British market in 1938-34 when Britain million tons expressed as gur) represents an took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons increase of 51 per cent. The protection afforded On account of the large Argentine crop in by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 1934-35, the price of lineed in India remained

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter erop. In 1935-38, it occupied an area of 5.6 million acres with a yield of 461,000 tons. About 10 per cent. of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally.

Cruciferous Oilseeds The important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state The area under rape and of development. mustard, including an estimated figure for the leaf amounted to 051,000 tons in 1935-36 as area grown mixed with other crop is about against 684,000 tons in the previous year. area grown mixed with other crop is about squares 05,000 tons in the previous year, of to 7 million acres annually. Production in The production in India of Iright fluctured 1935-36 was estimated at 945,000 tons of which tobacco suitable for cigarette making has 20,138 tons, were exported as compared with increased considerably, particularly in the 34,000 tons in 1934-35 and 115,000 tons in Guntur District of the Madras Province and 1932-33. Several species are grown and there several thousands of luceuring barns have 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties, A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, Capsularis and Olitorius.
Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once estab-Hished requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is out and wetted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. The area removed by washing and beating. The area 1986 was estimated to be 2,545,000 acres which showed an increase of 364,700 acres over the previous year; production in 1936-37 was 8,711,000 bales as against 6,400,000 bales in 1935-36. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1935-36 amounted to 1,602,275 tons, a distinct recovery over the previous three years. This is a distinct recovery over the exports of the three previous years. Although the present acreage is much less than some years ago a vigorous campaign is in pro-gress to reduce it sill further. A Central Jute Committee has recently been established with headquarters at Calcutta to consider all measures concerning the welfare of the jute growers and

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varie-ties cultivated Nicotiana Tabacum is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds

low till the middle of December when the poor | a few inches high, great care being taken to crop prospects in the Argentine let the shield them from the sun. The crop is very proposed in the control of the control o and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture, of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. exports in 1935-36 amounted to about 29 million lbs. of which the United Kingdom alone took more than 11 million lbs. The area in 1935-36 was 1,357,000 acres as compared with 1,410,000 acres in 1934-35 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 651,000 tons in 1935-36 as been installed in recent years.

Livestock Census .- The report on the 4th quinquennial Census of Livestock in India, taken in January 1935, shows that there were then in British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, 113 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 84 million heads of oxen and 29 million heads of buffaloes, The total figure for this census is over 5 millions (or about 5 per cent.) higher than that recorded at the preceding census in 1930,

Oxen accounted for an increase of 2.7 millions and buffaloes for an increase of 2.5 millions. In the case of oxen, there was an increase of a little over 3 millions in young stock, but bulls and bullocks showed a decrease of about half a million, the reduction occurring mainly in Madras.

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in number, the former by nearly a quarter of a million and the latter by little over half a million the variations occurring mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Sheep declined in number by over 11 million to a total of 22 millions, the notable decreases being in Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

Goats numbered 26 millions, showing an increase of over one million as compared with the previous census-the chief increases being in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

There were no appreciable variations in the total number of horses and ponies, which amounted to nearly 14,000,000, but donkeys increased by about a lakh. Mules numbered 65,000 and camels a little over half a million.

Ploughs and carts gave a return of 17 and 5 millions respectively, showing a slight increase (mainly in the United Provinces) as compared with the previous census figures, meat. The seed is germinated in seed beds purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere and the young plants are transplanted when though male buffaloes are important as

draught animals in the rice tracts and Agricultural Research. dempler are practically never used for is a most useful and comprehensive goldention agricultural purposes. For datary purposes, the and indicates clearly many avonuse whereby hisfalo is important, the milk yield being high improvement can be effected, and the percentage of butter fat considerably It is sufficient here to say that there is a above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi builaioes of Kakhiawar, and the between crop production and animal industry surf bindialoes of the Bombay Province. The is needed and that the raising of crops for the catife and builaio population in India is abnor-feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as mally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the such, will be of increasing importance, bushed bushed by the surface of the such will be of increasing importance. The surface of the surface o are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Neverthe the best Indian breeds have many merits. the pess indian breeds have many fifties. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kherigarh and Malvi: the Sahiwai (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), Scindi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such strain of oware made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. H. E. the Viceroy's "Gitt" Bull Scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India. The annual cash influting distribution distribution and be over-estimated. Apart from liquid milk the best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahl). During recent years a considerable trade in tinued butter has spring up and there seems to be no reason why an important industry should not be built milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

ane overamene or and a maintain an institute of column and the col The Government of India maintain an Institute effected

The report prepared damper parts of the country. Horses and by Dr. Wright on the dairying industry of India

growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathlawar, and the between crop production and animal industry

As a result of systematic work, a stage has now been reached at which, given the necessar staff, rinderpest (cattle plague), the most dreaded of cattle diseases, can now be brought under control at a comparatively small cost. Two kinds of vaccines derived from goats are in use for the purpose: the "blood virus" and the "tissue virus." Two important points established as a result of work with these products in the field are (1) that goat virus can be used with safety in the face of actual outbreaks, and (2) that the immunity conferred by this virus extends to as much as 36 months, which is at present the longest time after vaccination at which it has been possible to carry out tests under field conditions. A considerable fall in the incidence of the disease has occurred where goat virus vaccination has been extensively employed. Of a total number of deaths among cattle in 1935-36, i.e., 230,000 or 55 per cent. were due to rinderpest. The percentage of deaths among inoculated cattle, however, was only 0.17. Over 3 million animals were inoculated against rinderpest in 1935-36.

As a result of an intensive study of equine diseases, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar, in collaboration with the military authorities, has succeeded in isolating Dairying.—Though little noticed hitherto known as "strangles" can now be produced

in susceptible animals.

With regard to surra, a fatal form of the disease

The vaccines issued from Muktesar have been found to be very satisfactory for the control of hemorrhagic septicemia and "black quarter" in cattle.

For the development of dairying it was decided to expand the existing Dairy Institute at up in other dairy products, such as milk-powder. Bangalore and to establish a research station at condensed milk and casein. Pure ghee and Anand. Systematic selective breeding of indigenous dairy breeds was continued at Government farms and considerable improvement in type, conformation and performance was

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricul-tural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agricultural' is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawupore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay Gubsequently Inspector-General of Agriculture).
Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the
United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research what agricultural coneges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establish-ment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Colmbatore is yet another

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect Institute and Provincial Governments have of agricultural development in India has steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened there in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped which also manufactures research institute protective sera and vaccines of which some a million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress .- As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes-at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough, The ascertained area under improved varieties of crops in British India in 1935-36 was appro-ximately 21.4 million acres, as compared with 18,6 million acres in 1934-35. In other words, the recorded area under improved crops words, the recorded area under improved crops has increased by 14 per cent. In the twelve months under review. These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new trumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission a Aartendams with the control of the which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensity such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The recent branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr. Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of Wright, who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India, earlied out

of Agricultural Research, contain valuable and important recommendations for breaching the cultivator. These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution by low prices for all agricultural commodities staff appointed in the various provinces.

under the auspices of the Imperial Council and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial of agricultural problems. Only by increased Council of Agricultural Research. It works efficiency can India meet the situation caused in collaboration with the special marketing

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Committee and the planting community respectappoint.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal tively and five would be nominated by the Commission on Agriculture stated that the Council for the approval of the Government of most important problem with which they had India. The Council would largely work through a been confronted was that of devising some Standing Finance Committee and sub-commethod of intesing a different spirit into the initiess. A provincial committee should be whole organisation of agricultural research stabilished in each major province to work in india and of bringing about the realization dose co-pertiation with it. The advisory duties on the part of research workers in this country of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government that they are working to an end the major of India would be taken every by the Chairman ums very net working to one can where its more or and would be taken over by the Chairman be reached by the common enterprise. They had council, but chairman embers of the Research count or only a lack of sufficiently close touch lover by a whole-time Director of the Pusa between the Pusa, Research Institute, and the Institute.

Constitution of the Council.-In a Resolu-tion issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too independent governing bouy for Fues on which the provincial agricultural departments and interpretable agricultural departments and large to be really effective and that it was not considered interests would be represented, the desirable that the Logislative Assembly should commission proposed the section of the proposed the section of the constraints o over an activity which affects the staple industry The primary function of the Council would of India. They had discuss as substituted by the to promote, guide and no-ordinate agricult the central preparation for tural, including veterinary, research in India two parts, a Governing Body which would have and to link if with agricultural research in the management of all the affairs and funds of other parts of the British Empire and in foreign the Council subject to the limitation in regard countries. It would make arrangements for to the control of funds which is mentioned the tenining of research workers, would and as a below and an advisory Board the functioned clearing house of information in regard not which would be to examine all proposals in only to research but also to agricultural and connection with the scientific objects of the veterinary matters generally and would take [Council which might be submitted to the only to season the state of the control of the cont The Advisory Board would consist of all the Council on payment of a donation those whose inclusion in the Council was Es. 80,000 ril 20 equal annual installments and recommended by the Royal Commission with been allowed the same representation on the exception of the representatives of the Council as has been granted to the other Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A re-presentative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be ex-officio Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recom-mended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1829-30, supplemented by a fixed of the portfolio of Agriculture, The Hon. minimum grant annually. The annual grant Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., Kt., would be Rs. 725 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs [c.S.I. c.L.R. C.R.R. would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remain-ing Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred. In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, etc., the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memo-randum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lake each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of M.Sc.

constituent States.

Personnel.-In addition to the 20 ex-officio members the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1938 the following gentlemen:-

The Hon'ble Mr. Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State; Pt. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, M.L.A. and Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly : Mr. R. Scherer and Mr. Chunilal R. Mehta representing the business community, Messrs. Carpenter and Kerr, elected by the

Advisory Board, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, additional members appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, The Hop C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

The whole-time officers of the Council are :-The Vice-Chairman-Since the retirement of Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghayacharya on the 25th October 1935, the post has not been permanently filled.

Vice-Chairman and Principal Officiatina Administrative Officer :- Sir Bryce Burt, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.

Secretary: -Mr. N. C. Mehta, B.A. (Cantab.). Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Animal Husbandry Expert:-Colonel Si-Arthur Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S. (on leave). Officiating Agricultural Expert:- Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S.

Under-Secretary :- Mr. S. Dutt, I.c.s. Assistant Agricultural Expert :- Rai Bahadur R. L. Sethi, M.SC., M.R.A.S., I.A.S.

Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert:-Mr. H. B. Shahi, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. Superintendents: - Khan Sahib Bazlul Karim and Messrs, P. M. Sundaram, B.A.; S. C. Sarkar,

Agricultural Marketing Adviser:-Major A. M. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology. Cawnpore :- Mr. R. C. Srivastava, O.B.E., B.Sc. Locust Research Entomologist:-Rao Bahadur Y. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., F.E.S.

Statistician :- Rao Bahadur M. Vaidvanathan. M.A., L.T., P.S.S.

Chief Economist :- Mr. Ramji Das Kaput,

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

economic recovery of the country, the Govern-ment of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on agriculture, and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, regarding Central Banking Enquiry Communet, regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with the Provincial Governments it was decided that the first step should be the appointment for a limited period of a highly qualified and experienced Marketing Expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries. This officer and the necessary assistants should be attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and should undertake the investigation of marketing problems, formulate schemes for improvement make recommendations as regards standard grades for the various commodities and advise local Governments and provincial Departments of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural marketing.

In accordance with this decision the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, was constituted with effect from the 1st January 1935, at Delhi. With Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, the central staff consists of 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers. one Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations, and 12 Assistant Marketing Officers. Some 92 full-time Marketing Officers are operating throughout India and Burma, Out of these 32 (Assistant Marketing Officers) have been provided in the provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. In addition to the full-time Marketing staffs referred to 226 Officers have been nominated to deal with marketing questions the smaller Indian States and Minor Administrations. The Assistant Marketing Officer (Coffee) appointed by the Coffee Cess Committee is attached to the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser,

The investigation work connected with the system of classification. surveys ranges over the whole field of marketing, but special attention is devoted to a study of prices and the quality of the products concerned. In this latter connection a considerable amount of analytical work has been done at various research institutions in the country. Generally speaking, the market investigations have been carried out by means of personal interviews assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnaires and the Marketing officers in the course of their work, a part from visiting the villages and mundls, interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities, for example, producers, distributors, wholesalers, manufac-turers, railway agents and so on.

In view of the importance of improved have also to advise and assist the local Marketing agricultural marketing as an aid to the general Staffs in carrying out their work.

Surveys were in the first instance initiated in regard to rice, wheat, linseed, groundmits, tobacco, fruits, milk, eggs, livestock and hides and skins and also in respect of Markets and Fairs and Co-operative Marketing. At a Fairs and Co-operative Marketing. At a conference between the Central Marketing Staff and Senior Marketing Officers in provinces and States held at Delhi in April 1936, it was agreed that as soon as the completion of the enquiries regarding any of the foregoing commodities permitted survey work should be commenced on the following:-

Cereals : barley, gram and maize.

Oilseeds: coconuts, mustardseed rapeseed and toria.

Fruits: mangoes. Vegetables: potatoes.

Special crops: coffee.

Animal Husbundry Products: sheen and goats, wool and hair and ghee and butter.

The first report recently issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser gives an exhaustive picture of the marketing of wheat in It contains considerable material which should be of interest to all those connected with should be of interest to all those connected with the wheat trade. Its price has been specially fixed so low as Re. 1-4 a copy so that it may suit all pockets. Copies of the report (Report on the marketing of wheat in India) are available for sale at all Government book-depots and in the office of the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi. Similar reports on tobacco, eggs, grapes, cattle and linseed are under preparation.

Arrangements were made for the analysis of samples of new commodities at various centres. By courtesy of certain large exporters at Calcutta and Karachi an analysis was made from their books of the quality of exported hides and skins on the basis of trade selections on the Hamburg

Although development work is mainly the concern of provincial staffs certain experimental grading and packing stations were established for hides (at Agra and Delhi) fruits (oranges at Nagpur and grapes at Nasik) eggs (at Pabbi in N.W.F.P. and Kottarakara in Trayancore) and for ata from washed and conditioned wheat ground at Delhi. The system of grades adopted at these experimental stations is based on the commodity analyses, and discussions with representatives of the trade. Soon after this work started, necessity was felt for taking suitable steps to protect these grade designations ersons concerned in the production and sixthuition of commodities, for example station to from boding copied or otherwise, including stations, and marks from boding copied or otherwise, including stations, manufactures, railway agents and so on.

The Central Marketing Staff are responsible and Marketing by the Central Logislastre with the state of the st for survey work in a large number of States Act prescribing grade designation and standards which do not have staff of their own. They of quality for eggs, oranges, grapes, hides and skins and published in the Gazette of India dated 27th February 1937 and 20th March 1937. The General Rules made at the same time empower the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to issue certificate of authorisation to suitable persons desirous of being authorised to grade and mark their produce with the prescribed designation marks.

As a general policy it is hoped that, as far as many of the heavy commodities are concerned grades and standards will be controlled by suitable trade associations like the East India Cotton Association at Bombay. In pursuit of this policy and with a view to encouraging and developing the sense of corporate responsibility for improving marketing methods, the Central Marketing Staffs have held many conferences, both formal and informal, with various trade and manufacturing interests concerned with the marketing of different commodities. In the course of the year Grain Trade Associations and millers co-operated with the Central Marketing Staff in formulating the basis of an all-India standard contract for wheat and linseed. As a result of mutual discussion the Federation of Indian Tanners was established at Cawnpore and the Indian Tobacco Association at Guntur. Part of the object of both these bodies is to cars of the object of both these bodies is to example, the fladars local Alarketing Shaff have maintain grade standards and promote their formed two fruit growers associations; the use in the trade. Discussions were also held United Provinces Shaff have work in with sugar interests with a view to establishing connection with the Lucknow Reshalter. with sugar interests with a view to establishing connection with the Lucknow Exhibition and at an early date a comprehensive association the Fruit Development Board; in Assan the for controlling "futures" trading on the basis [Senior Marketing Officer provided local growth. for controlling "futures" trading of defined standards. It is of consoning invaries trading on the mass of companies and consoning invaries the first state of the consoning invaries and consoning the consoning in a consoning the consoning in the consoning to make so much progress.

A bulletin containing the prices (both 'ready' and 'futures') stocks and movements of wheat, linseed and rice is compiled at the Headquarters from information received from the important markets of Amritsar, Lyallpur, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hapur. This is passed on to the All-India Radio Delhi Station from where it is broadcasted (both in Urdu and English) every Sunday evening,

The question of cold storage and refrigerated transport, which had been engaging the active consideration of Army authorities, has also been taken up by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, who is to act as liaison officer and to attend to enquiries from the trade and general public concerning cold storage. At the instance of the Army authorities a company (The Indian Cold Storage Company, Delhi) has been formed for the erection of cold storage depots at several places in Northern India. These depots, when erected, will cater for the requirements of both military and commercial interests.

Apart from the work of the Central Staff all the local Marketing Staffs in provinces and States were, by force of circumstances, driven to take some kind of development work. For of improved marketing.

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States :-

A .- Central Marketing Staff.

Apricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India,-Major A. McD. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers.—C. B. Samuel, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.); A. M. Thomson; H. C. Javaraya, L.Ag., F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

Marketing Officers.—B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A.M. Inst. B.E.; Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.Ag., Ph.D., F.S.S., F.R.Econ.S.; D. N. Khurody, I.D.D. (Hons.).

Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations.—P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wales), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.).

Assistant Marketing Officers.—Tiryugi Prasad.
M.A., Ll.B.; F. A. Shah, B.A.; Hukmat Khan, B.So. (Agri), K. Comarasamy Chetty, B.So. (Edin.); S. C. Chakravarty, B.Ag. (Bom.); E. M. Beer, K. Gopalan, M.A. obj. Zeon., O.B.D., B. Oon. (Manchr.) Shushikant, N.D.O. (Soob.); T. Zeol Hat, D. A., Miso. (Reading); Nurul Islam; P. Zeol Hat, D. A., Miso. (Reading); Nurul Islam; P. R. Desti, B. M.S. (Econ.) London, F. R. Desti, D. T. G. G. Heong, D.So. (Agri) (Munich). (Munich).

B .- Provincial Marketing Officers.

Madras .- K. Gopalakrishan Raju, L.Ag. Bombau .- Dr. M. B. Ghatge, B.Ag., Ph.D. Bengal .- A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Ag.

United Provinces .- J. A. Manawwar, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin), M.S.A. (Texas). Punjab .-- Kartar Singh, L.Ag., B.Sc., (Agri.).

N.D.D. (Reading). Bihar and Orissa .- B. N. Sarkar, L.Ag. Central Provinces .- R. H. Hill, M.A. (Cantab.)

Burma.-R. Watson, I.A.S. (Officiating). Assam .- L. K. Handique, B.Sc., Agri. (Edin.).

C .- Indian States Marketing Officers.

Hyderabad .- Ahmed Mohiuddin, B.A.

Mysore.—V. Venkatachar, M.A., B.com., also Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence. Kashmir .- Captain R. G. Wreford (Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board).

Patiala .- Harchand Singh, L.Ag. Bhonal .- K. F. Haider.

Cochin .- M. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.Ag.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recom- the industry. It is also responsible for the mended inter alia the establishment of a Central collection, tabulation and analysis of scientific Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the sugar industry in this country. The necessity for such an institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry during the past few years.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started with effect from 1st October 1936, for a period of five years the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore. It was decided to take over with the concurrence of the Government of the United Provinces the Sugar Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and develop it into the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.

It is decided that the Institute should undertake research on-

- (a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular ;
- industry: (a) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane
- under factory conditions : and (d) General problems of sugar engineering

The institute also provides adequate facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology and arranges for short refresher courses for men already employed in

and chemistry.

control returns from factories and making the results of detailed study of these returns available to factories in the shape of technical reports. The institute is, in other words, intended to furnish assistance of a scientific and technical nature to all factories which may need it. Besides carrying on research on fundamental problems of sugar chemistry it acts as the medium for harmonising the latest developments in the sugar industry abroad with the conditions prevailing in this country.

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department, Government of India, Mr. R. C. Srivastava, formerly Sugar Tech-nologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was appointed the first Director of the Institute. A representative body was constituted to advise from time to time on the problems to be investigated at the Institute and to undertake periodic reviews of its activities.

The first academic session of the I.I.S.T. The utilisation of the by-products of the commenced on the 10th July 1937, and facilities were provided for the training of students in the following courses:-

- Associateship in Sugar Technology.
- 2. Engineering. 3. Fellowship Technology
 - 4. Engineering.
- Sugar Boilers' Certificate Course. Short courses of instruction to be given in the "off season.'

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

			NET AREA.			
Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States.	According to survey.	According to Village Papers.		
Ajmer-Merwara	Acres. 1,770,921 43,375,360	Acres. 7,890,560	Acres. 1,770,921 35,484,800	Acres. 1,770,921 35,484,800		
Bengal Bihar	52,732,356 44,325,638	3,477,760	49,254,596 44,325,638	49,254,596 44,825,688		
Bombay Burma	48,720,015 155,849,432		48,720,915 155,849,423	48,720,915 155,849,428		
Central Provinces and Berar	63,004,800 1,019,520		63,004,800 1,019,520	63,086,469 1,019,520		
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier Province.	368,494 83,599,032 8,578,298	140,800	368,494 83,599,032 8,437,498	368,4 94 88,591,038 8,576,578		
Punjab	64,388,480 72,510,152 19,689,224 30,158,133	3,386,880 4,661,232	61,001,600 67,848,920 19,689,224 30,158,133	60,174,59,9 67,969,264 18 618 605 30,158,133		
Total	690,090,746	19,557,282	670,533,514	668,968,993		

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

	CULTIV	ATED.	UNCULT	IVATED.	Forests,	
Provinces.	Net area actually sown.	Current fallows.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Not avail- able for cultivation.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres,	
Ajmer-Merwara	366,035	164,767	302,503	840,744	96,782	
Assam	6,806,992	1,494,457	18,509,656	4,577,400	4,146,301	
Bengal	22,674,000	5,670,438	6,657,916	9,794,841	4,457,911	
Bihar	19,361,700	7,044,825	5,160,490	6,319,356	6,439,267	
Bombay	28,540,450	5,147,011	861,237	5,680,182	8,491,945	
Burma	18,161,175	3,874,301	59,625,342	52,060,236	22,128,359	
Central Provinces & Berar,	24,301,398	3,958,846	14,052,250	4,014,828	15,859,147	
Coorg	140,207	169,313	11,690	334,045	364,145	
Delhi	212,751	13,451	61,971	80,321		
Madras	31,838,922	10,243,865	11,493,106	16,926,256	13,088,889	
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	2,315,034	457,246	2,785,161	2,666,205	352,989	
Punjab	24,462,134	3,006,988	14,232,802	12,897,757	1,974,918	
United Provinces	35,906,808	2,756,405	10,157,054	9,868,845	9,280,152	
Orissa	6,280,442	1,604,268	2,766,614	5,563,836	2,403,345	
Sind	4,785,544	5,193,484	5,996,866	13,460,738	722,001	
Total	228,713,412	51,399,765	153,064,832	145,985,090	89,806,396	

Note.—Statistics for Manpur Pargana have been qmitted as it now forms part of Indore State

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

			AREA IRRIG	ATED.			
Provinces.	By Ca	anals.	Ву	Ву	Other	Total Area	
	Govern- ment.	Private. Tanks.		Wells.	Sources.	irrigated.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	
Ajmer-Merwara			32,331	162,808	322	135,461	
Assnm	340	341,885	1,501		299,707	643,433	
Bengal	205,248	205,561	709,139	59,713	414,494	1,594,155	
Bihar	714,678	806,916	1,471,855	574,639	901,497	4,469,085	
Bombay	212,599	87,317	113,706	621,701	25,993	1,061,316	
Burma	679,181	249,893	153,525	16,164	337,858	1,436,621	
Central Provinces & Berar	•	1,090,280	•	162,172	65,187	1,317,639	
Coorg	2,621		1,489			4,110	
Delhi	29,022	· · · · · ·	1,525	21,278		51,825	
Madras	3,830,790	150,822	3,211,587	1,397,787	808,655	8,899,660	
North-West Frontier Province	410,934	430,906		84,022	84,998	1,010,860	
Punjab	10,143,044	414,896	35,206	4,291,892	133,813	15,018,851	
United Provinces	3,510,951	35,352	61,007	1,865,390	1,865,390	10,765,157	
Orissa	293,483	48,413	317,869	78,371	308,405	1,046,541	
Sind	3,727,092	11,910		18,806	384,068	4,141,876	
Total	23,759,992	3,874,151	6,110,240	12,721,810	5,130,397	51,596,590	

[•] Included under "Private canals".

	CROPS IRRIGATED. *							
Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet).			
		-						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,			
Ajmer-Merwara	85	17,717	36,509	98	181			
Assam	624,384							
Bengal	1,509,209	13,244	2,830	110	115			
Bihar and Orissa	4,157,959	281,407	131,277	3,000	1,501			
Bombay	168,039	193,954	11,510	218,986	35,563			
Burma	1,364,665	898		367				
Central Provinces & Berar	1,116,822	64,205	1,477	594				
Coorg	4,110							
Delhi	24	22,245	2,749	1,189	119			
Madras,	7,847,190	3,375	7	472,592	329,584			
North-West Frontier Province	38,211	337,490	58,557	22,302	8,807			
Punjab	719,747	5,190,127	226,227	172,503	321,486			
United Provinces	615,188	3,672,131	1,975,948	32,265	4,131			
Sind	1,124,621	1,117,058	19,776	430,881	248,407			
Total	19,290,254	10,913,851	2,466,862	1,354,887	949,394			
		P4 3 3 4	L 1 : Co 1 1 1	24/3/15/2015				

^{*} Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

CROPS	TRI	RTGA	TRI	٦ *.

Provinces.	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	TOTAL.
	!	1	1		-	-	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	32,515	19,264	55	15,090	26,090	6,161	153,76
Assam		756		9,055		9,238	648,43
Bengal	4,700	32,268	25,630	89,144	1,266	11,979	1,690,49
Bihar and Orissa	62,482	785,558	186,941	173,941	2,561	97,953	5,884,53
Bombay	22,480	98,929	81,818	165,065	43,386	180,748	1,220,47
Burma	409	15,088	3,339	41,130	2,207	58,126	1,486,22
Central Provinces and Berar	159	11,209	27,358	87,736	384	7,695	1,317,639
Coorg							4,110
Delhi	934	4,281	2,646	5,678	1,693	10,272	51,825
Madras	3,798	1,079,490	116,156	335,661	291,529	503,820	10,988,20
North-West Frontier Province	249,695	34,548	58,378	41,143	11,169	151,060	1,010,860
Punjab	5 33,259	1,278,869	389,529	307,775	2,585,858	3,550,452	15,275,832
United Provinces	173,786	2,424,415	1,511,634	415,669	298,936	363,213	11,487,311
Sind	2,839	577,720	4,897	60,259	767,766	263,827	4,618,051
							15.00
Total	1,087,006	6,8 62, 895	2,408,381	1,747,841	4,032,845	5,214,544	55,827,760

^{*} Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPS GULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley,	Jowar or cholum (great millet.)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet.)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	630	28,356	46,806	78,208	24,998
Assam	5,291,825 21,091,900 9,671,400	127,100 1,141,600	90,000 1,275,100	5,800 76,300	2,000 64,100
Bombay	1,971,877 12,502,455 5,589,220 83,333	1,690,945 61,317 3,389,153	21,122 11,011	7,842,776 553,505 4,226,546	3,848,579 88,488
Delhi Madras	71 10,478,304	45,202 11,358	12,375 3,240	25,682 5,102,224	56,113 2,712,207
North-West Frontier Pro- vince Punjab	38,298 971,981	1,030,627 9,300,139	160,951 665,921	96,546 821,086	147,783 3,018,423
United Provinces	6,748,105 5,018,955 1,124,621	7,201,610 3,324 1,118,826	3,871,899 200 19,776	2,236,877 45,895 438,357	2,292,370 9,053 809,265
Total	80,582,975	25,149,557	6,178,401	21,549,760	13,073,739

			FOOD GRAINS,							
Provinces.	Ragi or marua (millet.)	Maize.	Gram (pulso).	Other food grains and pulses.	Total. Food Grains					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Ajmer-Merwara	5,100 551,100 663,931	70,630 72,400 1,694,000 170,864 242,982	42,279 182,900 1,346,100 690,451 318,962	59,738 237,912 1,092,500 3,908,000 2,937,515 985,058	351,716 5,529,737 22,669,700 19,727,700 19,846,560 14,664,229					
Central Provinces & Berar. Coorg Delhi Madras	8,800 3,533 18 1,802,001	158,171 2,615 75,424	1,216,778 †1,028 67,305 †75,496	5,160,206 64 8,401 6,502,428	19,834,733 57,958 217,782 26,762,772					
North-West Frontier Pro- vince Punjab United Provinces Orissa Sind	18,077 250,261 294,338 282	471,820 1,001,291 2,129,888 31,054 2,840	4,707,909 5,679,540 162,584	93,968 1,350,256 6,742,540 419,936 265,505	2,262,815 21,945,083 37,153,090 5,985,203 4,093,363					
Total	3,597,602	6,217,420	15,028,045	29,764,027	201,141,541					

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN MACH PROVINCE.

	1	OILSEEDS.										
Provinces.	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili.)	Rape and mustard.	Ground- nut.	Cocoanut	Castor.	Other Oil seeds.	Total.				
Ajmer-Mer-	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres				
wara . Assam .	4 400	21,492 21,007	554 362,744	:	:: 1	3,372	::	22,328 391,621				
Bengal .		165,900 124,700	710,700	3,100	13,700	1,800	22,900	1.016.300				
Bihar Bombay		170,285	546,000 18,798	891,671	27,763	35,000 43,106	241,500 693,225	1,487,200 1,958,330				
Burma Central Pro- vinces and		1,529,168	5,343	660,141	9,448		8,506	2,212,623				
Berar Coorg	1,131,234	413,358 38	67,620	133,700	::	29,492	376,558	2,151,965				
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier		750,112	5,307 10,928	2,525,304	583,449	257,465	65 61,825	5,378 4,191,002				
Province Punjab United Pro-	28,391	2,675 85,040	93,053 705,239	::	:: "	·i03	306 14,421	96,077 833,194				
vinces Orissa Sind	194,714 8,777 11	257,843 121,095 33,620	253,126 24,975 125,533	87,947 10,207 14	33,659 21	6,546 18,612 1,443	32,144 87,981 42,429	832,320 305,306 203,07,1				
Fotal	2,121,577	3,696,334	2,929,920	4,312,084	668,040		-	15,706,754				

	Condi-	Sug	SUGAR.		Fibres.				
Provinces.	ments and spices.	Sugar- cane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Other fibres.	Total fibres.		
	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.		
Ajmer-Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar	6,246 164,400 77,500	37,999 325,400	300 55,000	38,372	117,837		156,209		
Bombay Burma Central Provinces and	229,424 121,260	88,401 41,663	1,297 20,928	4,163,277 518,353		100,592 1,497	4,263,689 519,850		
Berar Coorg	1,14,669 3,754	30,483 47		4,067,738		137,129	4,204,862		
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier	1,891 683,388	3,411 123,361	86,431	1,890 2,664,254		408 181,726	2,298 2,845,980		
Province Punjab United Provinces Orissa Sind	9,016 70,168 139,030 19,530 5,366	58,512 474,200 2,211,032 32,839 4,897	905 418	15,269 2,802,747 587,769 9,046 767,766	2,024 18,956	1,106 49,019 286,955 5,810 657	16,375 2,851,766 826,748 33,812 768,423		
Total	1,645,642	3,875,404	165,279	15,760,808	1,937,517	768,508	18,466,838		

[•] Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

	Dyes a	nd Tan- aterials.	1	Drug	s and Na	reotics.		
Provinces.	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Nar- cotics (a)	Fodder Crops.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 435,661	Acres.	Acres. 26 11,826	Acres.	Acres, 1,32
Bengal Bihar		1 :::	1::	200,100 4,000	::	307,100 134,800	3,400	100,30 23,90
Bombay	4	524		16	10	159,927	29,606	2,589,88
Burma			٠	55,521	13	108,800	64,980	247,01
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg		80	::	415	41,053	13,899 4	777	480,21
Delhi Madras	26,390	7 1,317	:: '	75,157	56,274	1,293 279,985	157,791	33,31 463,53
North-West Frontier Province	1 11 1 1	44				16,501	140	158,31
Punjab United Provinces		12,117 606	2,100 7,888	9,569 6,312	::	77,515 85,195	996 2,240	5,068,55 1,483,74
Orisa		725 454	:: •	:.	61	25,923 7,900	1,593 110	19,28 120,98
Total	39,825	15,824	9,988	786,751	97,411	1,230,694	261,585	10,790,38

	Fruits and Vegetables	Miscell		Total	Deduct area	Net
Provinces.	including root crops.	Food.	Non-food.	area sown,	sown more than once.	area sown.
Ajmer-Merwara Assam Bengal	Acres. 663 420,119 766,500	Acres. 15,583 (a) 233,200	Acres. 3,516 147,460 80,300	Acres. 436,598 7,130,682 27,695,300	Acres. 70,563 763,640 5,021,300	
Bihar Bombay Burma	418,600 198,754 1,047,151	1,015,400 1,882 15,218	315,400 9,750 229,756		4,462,400 1,832,595 1,188,211	19,361,700 28,540,450 18,161,175
Central Provinces and Berar	133,678 7,974	2,923	. 915	26,978,144 141,243	2,676,746 1,216	24,301,898 140,027
Delhi Madras	6,017 690,806	251 40,626	659 135,014	272,898 36,628,824	60,147 4,789,902	212,751 31,838,922
North-West Frontier Province	23,240	69,402	1,301	2,711,740	896,706	2,815,034
Punjab United Provinces	247,447 608,447	234,837 214,835	13,379 8,515	31,850,814 43,582,825	4,388,680 7,676,017	27,462,134 35,906,808
Orissa Sind	120,324 50,163	76,935 5,021	239,917 1,464	6,862,468 5,261,848	582,021 476,304	6,280,442 4,785,544
Total	4,749,478	1,928,913	1,187,346	262,099,860	33,386,448	228,713,412

A-Not available,

* Includes mixed crop of United Provinces,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source:—Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1936-37. The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1935-36:—

Provinces.	Rice, (000 tons.)	Rice. Wheat. (000 tons.) (000 tons.)	Sugarcane (Gur.)	Tea 000 lbs	Cotton (000 bales (0	Jute (1935). (000 bales of 400 lbs.	Linseed. (000 tons.)	Rape & Mustard. (000 tons.)	Sesa- mum. (000 tons.	Castor Seed.	Ground- nut (Unshell- ed.)	Barley. (000 tons.)
					each.)	each.)						
Ajmer-Merwara	:	6	•		13	:	:	:	1	:	:	13
Assam	1,610	:	37	226,417	15	313		45	:		:	:
Bengal	7,208	88	560	95,378	21	6,485	16	157	36	:	:	92
Bihar & Orissa	3,745	417	687	166	8	364	94	113	28	Į-	:	368
Bombay	843	315	211	:	758		12	#	20	0	418	1
Burma	4,938	:		:	105	:		:	20	:	144	:
C. P. & Berar	1,468	179 641	48	•	619	:	98	13	8	4	35	61
Delhi		12			-	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
Coorg	54	•	•	164	:	:		:	:	:	:	
Madras	4,741		349	81,519	583		:	:	8.1	67	1,202	4
N. W. Frontier Pro-		258	8	•	00	:	:	80	:	:	:	84
Punjab	•	8,058	360	2,479	1,234		61	113	1-	:	:	175
Sind	382	292	10		308		•	12	61	:	:	10
United Provinces	1,949	2,498	3,275	1,622	1,194		*147	479	103	61	•	1,677
Total .	27,001	7,528	5,605	359,576	3,809	7,162	333	*6*	*364	<u>4</u>	1,799	2,325

of acres.)	
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AL STATISTICS	
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AGRICULTURA	

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1983-84.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area by professional survey Area according to village papers.	670,038	670,047	669,916	669,345	668,869	668,045	668,045	668,040	670,534
	666,996	667,536	667,516	667,522	667,058	667,732	667,571	667,594	668,969
	86,985	87,224	87,277	87,962	88,566	88,803	89,067	89,239	89,806
for cultivatic	149,643	149,034	146,873	146,810	145,614	145,550	144,092	144,816	145,985
Fallow land Net area sown Area Irrigated	51,020	48,432	49,714	49,618	49,042	50,693	47,639	52,299	51,400
	228,862	228,166	228,161	229,115	228,836	228,076	232,246	226,980	228,714
	48,821	49,762	51,010	49,697	48,729	49,882	50,508	50,534	51,597
Area under Food-crops— Rice Wheat Barles	76,607	81,132	79,424	80,682	81,288	79,968	80,425	79,520	80,583
	24,569	24,926	24,731	24,797	25,320	25,014	27,598	25,655	25,140
	6,825	7,533	7,027	6,693	6,405	6,405	6,724	6,587	6,178
Jowar	21,248	20,534	23,241	22,808	21,608	21,462	21,401	21,853	21,550
Bajra	14,062	12,952	13,291	13,698	13,942	14,007	13,138	13,102	13,074
Ragi	3,852	8,904	4,000	8,973	3,871	3,826	3,732	3,738	8,598
Maize Gram Other food-grains and pulse .	5,943	6,012	6,552	6,458	6,109	6.267	6,049	6,185	6,217
	13,973	13,625	11,458	13,644	15,932	13,926	16,546	13,732	15,028
	29,600	29,651	30,294	30,033	30,449	30,588	30,610	30,268	29,764
Total Food-grains	196,679	200,269	200,018	202,736	205,014	201,463	206,223	200,635	201,141
Sugar	3,046	2,675	2,583 7,898	2,869 8,241	3,041 8,389	3,367 8,301	8,364 8,078	3,524	4,041 8,324
Total Food-crons	207.569	210.796	210,499	213,846	216,444	213,131	217,665	212,644	213,506

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA--(in thousands of acres).

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-20.	Te-near	-					
Area under non-foot crops— Linseed Sesmum (til) Rape and Mustard Other Oliseeds	2,212 8,541 8,277 7,093	2,092 3,668 7,887	1,927 8,556 8,554 7,298	1,999 3,638 3,297 7,524	2,217 3,712 3,507 6,446	2,161 4,247 3,524 7,763	2,067 4,207 8,322 8,198		2,128 5,393 2,855 6,167	2,122 2,636 6,959
Total Oilseeds	16,123	17,886	16,830	16,458	15,882	17,695	17,794		14,548	15,707
cotton Juke Other fibres Indigo Optium Coften Tien Tien Tien Tien Other monotone	14,804 3,204 713 713 67 743 1,743 1,763	16,507 3,062 657 657 681 7,150 1,150 9,177 1,773	16,141 3,588 666 71 71 411 1,173 9,381	14,201 3,402 7,19 64 43 43 7,75 1,112 9,800 1,901	14,487 1,845 686 686 687 422 422 423 423 423 1,150 1,620	18,122 1,877 668 61 31 31,17 7,75 1,117 9,989 1,832	14,499 (838 (838 423 423 1,086 1,086 1,849		14,484 2,476 624 60 9 9 7,83 7,83 1,257 10,308 1,534	15,761 1,938 768 10 1,231 1,231 10,780 1,465
Total non-food erops	47,050	51.189	49.839	48.067	46,457	47,260	49.495		46,474	48.504
1	STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA (Vieldy in thousands of :)	ING YIELD O	N PRINCIPA	L CROPS IN	INDIA(Y	ields in thou	(-: fo spuns			
Grop Yields in.	1026-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-20.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1982-88.	1933-34, 1934-35.	1934-35.	1935-34.
Xields in thousands of————————————————————————————————————		28,234	82,150 8,592	31,132	32,108 0,306	83,001 0,024	9,455	9,870	90,238	28,211 9,484 41,173
Coffee	392,933	300,953	404,153	432,842	391,081	-	433,669	383,674	400,095	304,429
400 %		10,188	9,73	10,835	11,205	5,542	7,072	7,987	8,500	7.215
Inseed tons Rape and Mustard	1,00	348	322 010	1,095	988	1,025	1,040	000	188	0170
Sesamum (til) ,, Groundnut ,,	1,818	2,413	2,775 113	2,870 116	2,767 120	2,276	8,007	3,330	1,884	121
Indigo Care 100s. Cane sugar (Gur) 10ns. Ruthper *	٥١	3,217 26,042	2,704 26,839	23,752 28,028	3,228 24,351	3,975 20,117	4,676 6,381(b)	4,896 12,915	5,140 37,156	5,031

Irrigation.

are its unequal distribution over the country, those of the south-west monsoon, the principal its irregular distribution throughout the sea-non-storage systems are found. sons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from

is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is prac-tically rainless. Consequently it happens becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is it liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity .- Classing a year in which the

irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial Storage, and those dependent throughout the Year on the natural supplies of the rivers from in India from dovernment works is effected year of the material suppose of the rivers mount in India from dovernmens worss in success which they spars their origin. In actual fact, by minor works for which no capital account depends upon to be supposed of one kind or another but, in many control of another or their pass during control or control o dates, this is provided by nature without man's cases, this is provided by nature without man's cases, this is provided by nature without man's the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the Humalayan Tripated by Government tripated to work.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall cold weather rains are even heavier than

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge from excessive rainfall as others do iron forugith.

The second important characteristic of the milital is the unequal distribution throughout escaping over 20,000 through the second important characteristic of the milital is the unequal distribution throughout escaping water from a work of the latter type, the seasons. Except in the south-east of the a supply can be maintained long after the river peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation on which the reservoir is situated would other wise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irriga-tion works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was protically rainless. Consequently it happens consertation or Government works was pro-tablat in one season of the year the greater part vided was changed, and now all works, we-of India is delinged with rain and is the seene ther major or minor, for which capital accounts of the most wonderful and rapid growth of are kept, have been re-classified under two vegetation; in another period the same tract, leads, Productive and Unproductive, with a becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The lithic disas embracing areas irrigated by noncapital works. The main criterion to be satisfled before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1934-35 to Rs. 150.89 erores.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the popula-tion in times of famine. They are financed deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one tion in times of famine. They are financed in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe from the current revenues of India, generally in which it is 840 per cease, as a year of severe from the current creatings, believing drought, the examination of past statistics from the annual grant for famine relief and shows that, over the precardors area, one year in the as expected to be a dry year and our purpose, and are not directly remunerative, in the a year of severe drought. It is largely rately justified by a comparison of the value of in five may be expected to us a way in the project of the project in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

From 104 million acres in 1878-79 the 2 28 province. Thus in the Punjah they vary from From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the sea annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 29.88 million acres in 1934-35.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million agree in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 agree in 1996-27. During the year 1934-35 the areas irigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21,361,503 acres and irrigated by productive a con 227 acros reconctively

The area irrigated in 1934-35 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 10.48 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 663.391 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7 3 million acres, followed by Sind with an eres of 4.06 million acres.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42.36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 150.89 crores in 1934-35. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,234 takhs and the working expenses Rs. 492 lakhs. the net return on capital being, therefore, 4.9 per cent. In considering the latter figure, it includes considerable expenditure on two large projects, the Lloyd (Sukkur) project, and the Cauvery Mettur Project. The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 did not vield any revenue this year as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the preceding year while the latter project which was completed during the year under review, yielded a net revenue

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for sepa-rately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no coalidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

Various other methods of assessment have

Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Hs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and mounts.

Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses.

Charge is made for additional waterings.

Practically speaking, Government guarantees
sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required: consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the inclination 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the deve-lopment of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects, between the engineer officers of the various provinces ; to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved; to convene at intervals general will be discussed by officers from various provinces: and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information, These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irriga-tion publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

The rates obarged vary considerably with the Irrigated in British Indis by Government works corp grown, and are different in each province of all classes during the triennium 1930-35 was and often upon the several canals in a single 30-23 million acres:

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :--

	Provinces.		Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.	A verage area irrigated in triennium 1930–33.
Madras			7,277,967	7,484,466
Bombay (Deccan)			406,748	382,729
Sind			3,579,592	3,690,000
Bengal			90,054	63,740
United Provinces			3,639,867	3,805,205
Punjab			11,200,550	10,995,258
Burma			1,994,321	2,076,435
Bihar and Orissa			937,067	886,834
Central Provinces			400,438	405,184
North-West Fronti	er Province		403,064	395,089
Rajputana			31,984	25,098
Baluchistan			22,407	21,430
		Total	29,954,059	30,231,468

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be sen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two hundred thousand less than in the previous period:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	3,821,815	8,825,277
Bombay-Decean	2,637	6,089
Sind	2,661,519	2,705,647
United Provinces	3,372,506	3,508,892
Punjab	10,775,794	10,314,031
Burma	1,378,393	1,446,121
Central Provinces	21,889	nil
North-West Frontier Province	207,750	203,238
Total	22,242,303	22,009,295

Taking the productive works as a whole construction, which classes at present contribe capital invested in them was, at the end of but of 184-35, its. 1,058 lakhs. The not revenue for moreover only receipts from water rates and a the year was Rs. 713 laking giving a return share of the enhanced land revenue due to the 184 may be received by the received to the 184 may be received to the 184 may b upon several works which have only lately come nto operation and others which were under

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below:—

	Provinces.			Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras				266,849	261,624
Bombay-Deccan				239,278	204,715
Sind			٠	831,722	834,305
Bengal		·	٠	67,802	89,548
United Provinces				252,643	274,565
Punjab				424,756	681,227
Burma				539,253	582,169
Bihar and Orissa				904,303	884,350
Central Provinces				333,482	374,556
North-West Frontie	r Province			195,314	191,850
Rajputana				31,984	25,098
Baluchistan				22,407	21,430
		Total		4,109,793	4,455,437

Non-capital Works .- The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :-

	Provin	ces.			Average area irrigated in pre- vious triennium 1927-30.	Average area irri- gated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras					3,189,303	3,297,565
Bombay-Deccan					 164,833	169,568
Sind					 86,351	62,637
Bengal		j., i			 22,252	21,673
United Provinces					 14,717	21,748
Burma		١			 76,676	68,145
Bihar and Orissa					 2,784	2,484
Central Provinces				•	45,067	30,628
			Tot	al	3,601,963	8,674,448

Irrigated Acreage .- A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1933-34 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below :-

Provinces.		Net area cropped.	Area irri- gated by Govern- ment irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area.	Capital cost of Govern- ment irriga- tion & Navi- gation works to end of 1934-35.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irriga- tion.
		Acres.	Acres.		In lakhs of rupees.	In lakhs of rupees.
Madras		37,539,000	7,302,000		2,034	2,075
Bombay Deccan		26,405,000	388,000		1,068	243
Sind		4,192,000	4,069,000		3,021	621
Bengal		27,921,000	130,000		531	10
United Provinces		35,033,000	3,827,000		2,618	1,843
Punjab		29,833,000	* 10,485,000		3,451	3,223
Burma		18,164,000	2,054,000		688	531
Bihar and Orissa		29,547,000	853,000		628	350
C. P. (excluding Berar)		20,809,000	323,000		685	93
N. W. F. Province		2,555,000	† 410,000		302	113
Rajputana		446,000	27,000		36	6
Baluchistan	•	410,000	20,000	5.0	36	3
Total		232,854,000	29,888,000	12.8	15,098	9,111

. In addition 6.63.391 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals.

† Excluding 31,498 acres irrigated by the Paharpur canal for which at present no capital and revenue accounts are kept.

New Works.—The major works of excep-tional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4.725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has

Providing for the irrigation of a total anti-cipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approxi-mately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right lank of the River and four-small on the left hank of the Elver with a laws perennial and 5,033,000 acres non-perennial spents the defended regulator for each canal. The irrigation, 1,942,000 acres are in Elicibia herritory, total expenditure (excluding interest charges) 2,885,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 incurred on the project to the end of March 1935 [acres in Blanar.] amounted to Rs. 20.08 crores. The construction estimate of the project was closed on the 30th September 1933. The year under review was the third year of operation of the Barrage canals and their general working was satisfactory. The

completion by the end of 1932-33 received involved :-

the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Suleimanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the on from the mest enter measurers, manery the Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Sadiqia, Bahawapur and Qalmpur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off been completed, and the revenue account the Abbasia and Panjand Canais taking off of the scheme was opened with effect from the Panjand Headworks, were also handed the financial year 1932-33. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 21.12 crores end of 1932-33 amounted to 18. z1.12 ctores which include Rs. 11.63 ctores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpur—the co-partners in the Project. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or necessi 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres

The Cauvery-Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the year under review and its inauguration coremony, was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned important construction work carried out during estimate amounts to Rs. 737 lakhs. It has been the year under review consisted of the excava- iramed with two main objects in view, first, to the state of the s

when required ;

(the Grand Anient canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery; and

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery

Government of India at the time of going to press.]

(i) the construction of a large dam on the irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Cauvery at Mettur, the object of the dam Grand Anieut canal and 30,000 acres on the being to store the flood waters of the river | Vadavar canal) second crop cultivation is expectand to pass them down to the delta as and ed to increase by 175,000 acres. The construction of the dam, in addition to the development (ii) the construction of an irrigation canal of irrigation in the Cauvery delta, enabled the development of electrical power and the Mettur Hydro-Electric scheme is expected to be com-pleted by April 1938. The potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre are now consiexisting the state of the state Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery. [Editorial Note:-The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrl-gation schemes. They are essentially exotic, have been made, particularly in Madras, to the products of British rule; the real eastern substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must he remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the masoury well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the picottah, or weighted lever, raising a is the picotan, or weighted level, making the bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for litts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the mot, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the mot is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump auto-matically on reaching the surface. By this

engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed takavi, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 61 per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks .- Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicu-Varieties of Wells .- Wells in India are ous features in the Indian scene. The Indian ous reacures in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Pertyar Lake in Travancee, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water; and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They start the property of the property of the property of the works in Madeas are of creat size holding from there to feer billion. great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irregate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight materiary on reacong the many cases the supply is raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a chief they are often quite useless ease with which the apparatus can be construct- a refuge in famine they are often quite useless ed and repaired by village labour, the mof is inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to full unsuipassed in efficiency. There is also the them and they remain dry throughout the Persian wheel, an endies othan of earthernware season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other this period of generally settled conditions, is countries is largely a result of its geographical North-west India. This region during January, countries is largely a result of its geographical North-west India. This region during January, position. The great land area of Asia to the February and part of March is traversed by northward and the enormous sea expanse of a succession of shallow storms from the west-the Indian Ocean to the southward are ward. The number and character of these determining factors in settling its grinefpal storms vary very largely from year to year meteorological relatures. When the North- and in some years no storms at all are recorded, ern Hemisphere is turned away from the sum, in normal years, however, in Northern India in the northern which Compared the proposition of the sum of the proposition of the sum of the proposition of the sum of the proposition an area of intense cold. an area of interest control in meteroconductor of the control of t regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere while the total fall for the four months. June regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere while the total full for the four months, June is turned towards the sun, Southern skin better to September, is 4 '65 inches, showing that the comes a super-heated region drawing towards rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monwhich it has picked up in the course of its long apparent to the properties of the course of the long and country, and the course of the long and persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons,-The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine wea-ther, clear skies, low humidity and little air ther, clear skies, low humidity and little air there occurs a steady transference northward movement are the characteristic features of this of the area of greatest heat. In March the season. The summer rains cease in the pro-vinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather con-ditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are :- Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extend-ing area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, ster, the Madras coast and the north-west strict, the Madras coast and the north-east india. In the former region the north-east in regions. These land and sea winds, as they winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in regions. These land and sea winds, as they winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in regions. These land and sea winds, as they winds which set in over the same winds of the become stronger and more extensive, inlinking the same stronger and more extensive, in the same stronger and more extensive, in the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the coast of the same stronger and more extensive, in the same retreating summer monston, which current output over the Bay of Bengal, and output of the property of the prop

The meteorological of disturbed weather (occurring during the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.-March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Pro-165°, lies over the south of the Central Fro-vinces and Gujarat; in May maximum tem-peratures, varying between 105° and 116°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, oxeeding, 110-9, occur in the Indus Valley less Jacobabad. Temperatures, oxeeding, 110-9, occur in the Indus Valley less Jacobabad. Temperature, over a wide area including Sind, Raphutan, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 1270 expistered at Jacobabad on June 1221, 1210. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter mensoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation; characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India ramman for me four montast June to exptember, is inter-action between damp sex winds and dup-servatory amounts to 15'46 inches the total rivindial for the three mouths detober to De-rivindial for the three mouths detober to De-icejon in which the weather is uncettled; during known as "Norwesters". In Bengal. By the time the area of greatest heat has over the Indian land it is highly charged with heen established over North-west India, in the James when the May or first of June, India has the come the seat of low barometric pressures at the commencement of June and in the course ratio of the weather changes. During Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their the hot weather period, discussed above, the extreme northern limits. It advances over winds and weather are mainly determined India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their produces of the second from about Lat. 300-350 south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea no to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a northeast wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northcooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation sea circulation extending southward about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a contiauous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northem half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporatien is constantly in progress so that where To the south of this easterly wind of the the current enters the Indian seas and flows Bay current and to the north of the westerly

Idla, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangette plain. The south-west mon-soon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its provalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current. blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is which could never monoton period. The sun forced into account and given heavy rain alike at this time is progressing slowly northward to the consal districts and to the billy range, towards the northern fropic. Hence the the total averaging about 100 inches most hermal equator is also progressing northward of which falls in four montls. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current, The northern portion of the current blowing cm progress. At the same time the temperature of the Gujarak Kathiawar and Sind coasts rature over India increases rapidly and bare gives a certain amount of rain to the coast metric pressure diminishes, owing to the air districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli traing and being transferred, to neighbouring Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputan a extending northward and the local land and and the North-west Himalayas. In this region until the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

> The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from southnail of the bay of Benkin blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Tenesserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and Immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives ex-cessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advance from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

wind of the Arabian Sea current there crisis a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Choiat Nagpur to Orisas, where neither neither a contract of the c

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes castward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches so the Zenasserim and South Burnas Burnas; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the

Tructor 10			
May		3.1	inches.
June		7.9	
July		11 2	**
August		10.3	,,
Septemb	et 19	7.0	. ,,
October		3.3	

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monscon period. In the Atabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, etc., hing and Nevember, but in the Dey shey form and the cyclonic state of the cyclonic season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—

Fan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June
Bay of Bengal . . . 1 4 13 28

July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Bay of Bengal 41 36 45 34 22 8

 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June

 Arabian Sea
 2 15 ...

 July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

 Arabian Sea
 1 1 5 ...

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is pear titled with the process that it was a superstance of the process of the p

- Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another vart of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and riceh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of line weather the area of India. This area of line weather the area of India weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has refereated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the Peninsula and by the end of December of the end of the

(For monsoon of 1937, see page 361).

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties stime of the formation were from time it does stime of the formation were from time it does supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarked as follows:—

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships.

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

(d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave), mainly to Government officials (e.g., canal and railway engineers, collectors, directors of agriculture, etc.), and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.

 (i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities. ment-carrying balloons and of upper winds by balloons; and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data.

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and fullitary, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force.

(I) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilots' licenses.

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to Agriculture, on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made recommendations. (n) Broadcast of synoptic data for the

benefit of ships in the Arabian Sea and Bay of

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as-

(a) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of them. errors of chrono meters for the Royal Indian Navy.

(p) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

(q) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal.

(r) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

ORGANISATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local obser-The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 400 observers cooperate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-communication Convention,

applications of practical meteorology, its application to aviation involves the existence of a well as for voluntary different levels, have information about visi- Karachi Radio), Jodhpur, Delhi, bility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height Gaya, Asansol (through Galeuti of low clonds, etc., along with forecasts of I Calcutta and Chittagons.

The study of temperature and moisture changes in these elements. Many of these are conditions in the upper air by means of instru- local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena,

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe G of the International Convention of Air Navigation, In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along ærial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of nilote Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying

In India,* the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to attain the standard recommended in Annexe G the International Convention for Air Navigation. The net-work of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The 3.000-mile air route between Shariah and Akvab is served by two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona,

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place meteo-rological arrangements relating to this route on organical arrangements relating to this foure on a 'routine' basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Forecasts for each section of the route are issued meteorological experts then draw therefrom the twice daily, at 13.00 and 21.00 journs, I.S.T., the nonclusions on which their forceasts are based, first covering the period from 14.00 to 22.00. There are other observatories, which take house I.S.T. and second the period from 22.00 observations for climatological purposes but do hours of the day of issue to 14.00 hours of the nout of these are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned. The diffusion of the latest upper wind data and the latest "current weather" report relating to cloud, visibility, rain, ground wind, etc., has been similarly placed on routine basis. There are also arrangements While the above is true, in general, of all for the supply of special current weather reports at any time to aircraft in flight on request, as regarding reports specialised and particularly designed organisa-tion. Aviators require detailed information improvement. The stations taking part in the about the weather; they wish to know winds at scheme are Karachi, Barner (through Barmer (through Calcutta Radio),

^{*} Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen."

On other routes, the method of supplying ments of pilots taking off very early in the weather reports either in person or through morning, arrangement has also been made for a landline telegraph (or by W.T where W.T night pilot balloon ascent at Jacobabad, communication is available) for each individual Similar arrangements have been made at Juho flight or to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue as the air traffic is not yet sufficiently heavy to justify the introduction of the full routine method as on the trans-India route, On the necessary W/T facilities becoming on the necessity with natural available, however, the routine system has been partially histoduced on the Karachi-Madras route from the 1st December 1937; from this date, upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours at the principal observatories on this route are distributed by W/T daily as a routine measure to aerodromes principally concerned. Communication of these reports, or of special current weather reports, to aircraft in flight on request tion of these representation of the second section of the sec morning upper wind report Trichinopoly morning upper wind and current weather reports being sent by W/T daily from Madras to Colombo, On the Bahrein-Karachi route, a restricted scheme of distribution of upper wind and current weather reports on days storm-warning for shipping in the Bay of Bengal of flight of the Imperial Airways' planes has a scarried on by the Meteorological Office at upper wind and current weather reports on days been introduced.

For the Karachi-Madras, Karachi-Lahore and Bombay-Delhi services, arrangements exist for communicating, by landline telegraph, current weather information to aerodromes from a few observatories on the route, which do not have W/T facilities, to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations.

The abovementioned schemes of issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather reports from important points in the air route. The principal acrodromes on the route also get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards.

Till recently, the latest upper wind data on the trans-India air route were disseminated through wireless twice daily as a routine measure. This arrangement sufficed to meet the requirements of pilots during daylight hours. On the the responsibility of issuing weather reports and trans-India route, a certain amount of night flying already exists. Pilots frequently take off very early in the morning and extend the flight till late in the evening, and it is expected that night flying will increase still further in the near future. Arrangements have accordingly been made for an additional pilot balloon and current weather observation at night at Karachi, Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta. The diffusion of these night data by wireless has also been placed on a routine basis, Regular night pilot balloon and current weather observations and the diffusion of the data on and forecasts over this portion of the route flying days have also been arranged at Bahrein, which are similar to those in the Indian portion Sharjah and Gwador. To meet the require of the route remain same as before separation,

with effect from 1st January 1938

A scheme of broadcasting twice daily from the aeronautical short-weave W/T stations at Karachi and Calcutta, weather data of about 25 stations selected from the surrounding region has been brought into operation with effect from 1st August , 1937.

In order to fulfil the various duties described above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub-offices, 32
pilot beloon observatories and 309 weather observatories of various classes* distributed over a region stretching from Iran, Zanzibar on the between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation Calcutta, while similar duties in respect of the Arabian Sea are undertaken at Poona. Upper Air Observatory, Agra, is in adminis-trative charge of all the pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf. Bombay and Alibag Observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of solar physics. The next section describes in some-what greater detail the general duties of the offices mentioned above.

On separation of Burma from India with effect from 1st April, 1937, the Government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country, with its headquarters at Rangoon. The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over, with effect from 1st July 1937 forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma. It has not yet taken over the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burman waters ; these duties will continue to be carried on by the Calcutta Office of the India Meteorological Department for some time. On the main Empire and International air route across Burma, the responsibility of the new service extends from Akyab to Victoria Point, "Routine" arrangements for the dissemination of weather reports

Class Total. Number 180 14 54 15 309

^{*} Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st December 1936 was distributed as follows :-

The Burma Meteorological Department has arranged for broadcast twice daily from Rangoon Aeronautical Wireless Station of weather data

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

Headquarters Office, Poona.—The general administration of the department, including co-ordination of technical work and technical questions relating to aviation, is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of all and also certain observatories in Kashmir. and also certain Osservatories in Ausmir. [4] It prepares two weather charts daily and issues uplished the indian badly Weather Report, this forecasts to airmen flying in north-east India entitled the India Weather Review and also can be also contained to the India Weather Review and also can be also cannot be also containing rainfail data of about 3,000 stations in India. It undernotes the issue of heavy rain warmings, freet and observations and data for stations in this area. untimely rain warnings for practically the whole untimety rath warmings for storms in country, and the issue of warmings for storms in the Arabian Sca. Weather forecasts in respect office was established primarily as a forecasting of aerial flights, either routine or occasional, over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office. Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India issued daily to the press, and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country remisina and the central parts or the collinery respectively to other subscribers. The head-quarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It issues a limited number of long-range seasonal forecasts for the country. It collects and analyses for the country. It concess and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and repairs of all meteorological instruments

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office. It collects and compiles for the International Aerological compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India, Rurma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the international bodies. The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Branch of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology, standardisa-tion of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations involving a critical enquiry into the available data on the area and yield of crops for the various presidencies and districts in India, and after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological data.

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight The Journal Profession Series and Profession Rangeon | Section Ran

Meteorological Office, Calcutta.—The Allpore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north-east India. for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in north-east India and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by time-ball to the Port of Calentta, by it is in immediate and compute charge α on whereas to Shipping at sea and α excussions second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories signals through the Indian telegraph system. A in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and regional telegraphic weather summary for the Peninsule excluding some in Indian Section profit-east India is issued daily from this office. wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic It prepares two weather charts daily and issues

> centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 2,500-mile long section of the Trans-India air route extending from Sherjah or Bushire on the west to Allahabad on the east, and also all feeder routes in northwest India. This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report; it also issues a telegraphic weather summary for northwest India. It is in charge of all auxiliary centres, current weather station and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in northwest India (excluding Kashmir), Iran and Arabia,

Upper Air Office, Agra.—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India. It is responsible for maintaining more than 30 pilot and repairs of all meteorological instruments is allown stations scattered over India and the and supply of necessary instruments and state of the different observatories and maintains stoke of instruments. also a principal centre of upper air research work. Several instruments and devices have been developed in this office for the study of conditions in free air. It collects and scrutinises all upper air data.

> Colaba and Alibag Observatories.—These observatories specialise in Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism, seismology and atmospheric electricity. They also maintain a large number of self-recording meteorological instruments and responsible for the time-ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy. They publish an annual volume on the magnetic, meteorological and seismographic observations,

> Kedaikanal Observatory.—This observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory. The observatory issues bulletins from time destribute the conservatory issues bulletins from time to time destribute the conservatory. from time to time describing the results of observations of the surface of the sun or of special investigations on the subject.

Offices, at Peshawar and Meteorological Unices, at Pelaswar and I are unknutz centres (c) fire studied at Dirich Continued and the statement of the studied at Dirich Continued and the statement of the studied at Dirich Continued and the statement of th Meteorological and detailed local forecasts and warnings each at each of these centres is authorised to add to for his own immediate neighbourhood. As a the weather report received from the forecasting result of the earthquake damage in 1935, the centres his own conclusions about the head Quetta Office has been temporarily shifted to weather situation. The latest information Karachi. The date of its retransfer to Quetta available regarding the local surface conditions is still uncertain.

The auxiliary centres (c) are situated at Drigh and upper winds can also be obtained from him

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE, AS ON 1ST MARCH 1938.

Poona.

Normand, Charles William Blyth, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Director General of Observatories.

M.So., D.Sc., Banerii, Sudhausu Kumar. Meteorologist. Ph.D.,

Nath, M.Sc., Sachindra Meteorologist.

Roy, Sures Chandra, M.Sc., D.Sc., Meteorologist (on deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.)

Kabraji, Kaekhushro Jehangir, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Meteorologist.

Sur. Nolini Kanta, D.Sc., Meteorologist,

Sil, Jnanendra Mohan, B.A., B.Sc. (Eng.). Meteorologist. Savur, Srinivasa Rao. M.A., Ph.D.

Meteorologist. Roy, Amiya Krishna, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Oxon.),

Meteorologist, Iver, Vaidvanatha Doraiswamy, B.A., Assistant

Meteorologist. Barkat Ali, B.A., M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist

Sreenivasajah. Bettadapur Narasimhaiah, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist. Kusumeshu, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant

Meteorologist. Lal, Shyam Saran, M.Sc., D.I.C., A. Inst.P., F.R. Met. Soc., Assistant Meteorologist (on deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.)

Puri, Hans Raj, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (officiating.)

Ananthakrishnan. Ramakrishna Ayyar M.A., DSc., Meteorologist Assistant (officiating.)

Sen Gupta, Prabhat Kumar, D.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (officiating.)

Agricultural Meteorology Branch.

Ramdas, Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan, M.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary.)

Mallick, Akshoy Kumar, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Ag.), Assoc. I.A.R.I., Assistant Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary).

Chatterii, Gouripati, M.Sc., Meteorologist-incharge.

Basu, Saradindu, M.Sc., Meteorologist. Venkiteshwaran, Sekharipuram

Iver. B.A. (Hons.). Assistant Meteorologist. Chatterjee, Nirisinha Prasad, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary.)

Mathur. Lakshmi Sabay. M.Sc., D.Phil., Assistant Meteorologist (officiating.)

Bombay.

Rannathan. Kalapathi Ramakrishna, M.A. D.Sc., Meteorologist.

Calcutta.

Pramnik, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., Meteorologist.

Roy, Bijoy Krishna, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Mal, Sobhag, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., F.R. Met, Soc., Assistant Meteorologist. Das, Santosh Kumar, M.Sc., D.1.C., F.R. Met. Soc., Assistant Meteorologist (on deputation

to Burma Meteorological Department,) Ramaswamy, Chandrashekhara, M.A. (Hons.), Assistant Meteorologist (officiating.)

Karachi.

Sohoni, Vishvanath Vishnu, B.A., M.Sc., Meteorologist.

Krishna Rao, Pamadi Raghavendrarao, B.Sc., Temporary Meteorologist with the R.A.F. (Temporarily stationed at Karachi.)

Desai, Bhimbhai Nichhabhai, B.A. (Hons.)-LL.B., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Assistant Meteorologist.

Malurkar, Sreenivas Laxminarasinha, B.Sc., (Mys.), M.Sc. (Cantab.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Kodaikanal.

Royds, Thomas, D.So., Director (on leave ex-India from 12th March 1937 preparatory to retirement). Narayan, Appadwedula Lakshmi, M.A., D.Sc.,

Director. Das. Anil Kumar, M.Sc., D.Sc., Assistant

Director.

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Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Ton	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	

	St	Stations.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	H	HIL STATIONS.	HONS.			•			۰		•			٥	0	6			
*Shillong Darjeeling	::	::	::	::	::	4,920	60.6	62.5	56.6	73.3	74.0	74.4	66.3	74.9	74.4	71.4 61.7	66.6	61.6	59.3
Simla Murree	::	::	::	::	::	7,232 6,181	46.5	47.1	56.2	64.6	72.1	73.1	68.9	73.8	65.8 72.9	62.7	56.0	51.5	64.7
Srinagar Mount Abu	::	::	::	::	::	5,204 8,945	40.7	43.6	55.1	65.9 84.3	75.8 88.0	83.0 83.4	75.4	84.0	79.6	70.4	73.6	47.4	66.1 75.8
*Ootacamund *Kodaikanal	۵_	::	::	::	:::	7,327	63.7	67.4 66.2	69.3	71.7	70.8 69.4	64.3	682	63.5	64.4	63.0	63.6	62.3	65.1
	COAS	COAST STAIRONS.	ions,												-	-			
Karachi Veraval	•	::	::	::	•	13	76.1 81.6	77.6	81.8	84.8	88.9	86.1	88.4	825.5	83.5	88.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay Ratnagiri	::	::	::	::	::	202	82.9	85.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	83.9	84.9 53.6	84.1	88.1	89.2	86.4	86.6
Mangalore Calicut	••	••	::	::	:	27.2	89.2	88.1	89.7	91.8	89.9	88.5	84.0 82.1	82.6	83.8	85.9	86.6	88.9	86.4
Negapatam Madras	::	::	::	::	::	223	82.5	86.8	83.9	93.7	97.5	99.0	95.9	94.0	93.1	88.8	85.2	83.1	90.2
Masulipatam Gopalapur	::	::	::	::	::	15	83.4	83.3	91.0	94.6	99.7	98.1 89.6	87.7	91.4	90.8	88.0	83.3	79.9	90.5
Rangoon		•		:		18	88.6	92.3	95.9	98.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

Normai	Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Tempersture in	nd	nnnal	Maxin	I mn	empere	ture i		Shade at	electe	d Stat	Selected Stations in India	India			-	.);
Stations.			Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	,0
STATIONS ON THE	THE PLAINS.																
::::		::::	159 250 96 21	84.4 84.5 77.9	90.2 90.3 80.5 82.3	97.2 98.1 85.9	100.3 102.4 87.7 95.5	95.7 99.8 88.7	89.0 94.8 89.3	86.9 94.7 90.0 88.6	86.8 83.2 89.6 87.8	89.0 89.3 88.3 88.3	89.8 92.0 88.6 87.4	86.7.8 85.7.7 82.0	83.1 83.5 79.6	889.8 86.1 86.1 86.1	
::::	::::	::::	99 183 267 303	78.7 72.7 74.3	88.8 77.5 79.5	93.1 89.5 91.6	99.6 99.0 102.1	97.6 99.7 105.0	93.0 95.7 100.3	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	89.2 89.1 89.7 50.0	89.7 89.5 90.9	88.9 88.4 90.5	83.6 81.7 82.8 83.8	78.4 75.1	88.88 87.3 90.5	
	::::	::::	368 556 733 718	73.7 72.9 69.9 70.0	78.4 77.7 74.3 74.6	89.7 85.9 86.0	101.5 100.8 97.7 97.9	104.8 106.5 103.1 104.0	101.4 104.4 101.3	92.4 94.8 94.9	92.0 91.1 92.4	91.8 93.6 91.8 93.0	91.4 93.6 90.5 91.6	83.7 84.4 81.6 82.2	75.6 75.9 72.9	89.7 90.5 87.8 88.6	
	::::	::::	702 426 186 96	68.5 69.9 73.2 76.2	72.1 74.1 78.3 80.8	83.3 85.5 92.3	95.7 97.3 100.0	104.9 106.6 112.1 107.0	107.1 108.3 114.1 104.3	100.6 104.3 108.7 99.2	97.7 100.9 104.6 95.7	97.9 100.4 103.6 97.2	94.5 95.9 99.1	83.2 84.5 87.4 88.6	72.3 76.2 78.6	89.8 95.7 93.3	
PLANETH CHAMIONS	sw	:::	762 428 163	72.0 83.6 84.8	76.3 86.5 87.8	88.7 94.9 96.9	99.9 101.7 104.8	107.4 105.1 107.4	107.3 99.7 101.3	101.4 91.3 93.1	97.8 88.8 90.0	98.2 91.7 92.9	96.1 95.6 97.3	85.4 90.9	75.2 85.0 86.4	92.1 92.9 94.6	
	::::: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::	1,327 1,017 970	85.8 77.5 83.5 81.4	90.5 81.5 88.5 86.1	98.8 91.8 97.4 95.3	105.6 100.8 104.8 103.0	108.0 105.3 108.6 106.8	98.8 97.8 98.9 97.3	89.4 86.7 86.9	87.2 84.6 86.8 85.7	89.5 87.2 89.1 89.1	92.4 87.7 90.6 88.4	88.1 852.0 855.6	84.4 77.0 81.7 79.5	93.2 92.0 90.2	
Ahmednagar	::	::	2,154 1,846	84.3 86.1	\$8.4 \$0.6	94.8	101.1	101.3	92.0 89.6	855.8	84.9	86.2	89.1	86.8	83.4 84.7	89.0	
(Deccan)	:::::	:::::	1,590 2,562 1,719 3,021	87.4 83.5 84.2 80.8 88.1	92.9 88.3 89.7 86.2	99.6 93.7 96.7 91.1	96.0 101.2 93.5	104.5 93.1 103.1 91.7	95.0 81.4 94.5 84.9	89.4 76.1 87.6 82.2 91.2	88.8 76.8 85.8 82.0	88.6 79.3 86.4 82.3	90.6 83.3 88.4 82.1 90.4	87.7 82.5 79.8 87.5	85.5 81.8 82.4 78.9 86.1	92.8 84.6 90.4 84.6 93.3	

Normal Monthly and Annual Mirimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

	Stations,		Eleva- tion in fect.	Jan,	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June. July.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
TH	HILL STATIONS.															
Shillong Darjeeling				39.2 35.1	42.2 36.1	50.8 42.3	56.3 48.4	58.8 52.3	63.0 56.5	64.3 58.0	63.7 57.6	61.7	54.8	46.5 42.8	36.7	53.4
Simla Murree				35.9 34.9	35.9	43.4	50.7	58.1 59.3	64.3	62.4	59.3	56.6	53.4	44.7	39.3 38.6	49.7 50.4
Srinagar				51.3	58.7	37.2 61.1	44.9 68.4	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	54.2 64.8	41.1	31.7	27.6 52.9	44.2 62.0
100				43.0 46.9	44.0 47.5	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1 52.2	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1
V OO	COAST STATIONS.										_					
Karachi Veraval		•		58.1 59.8	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	S1.2 81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4
Bombay				66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5 67.5	73.6
Mangalore		::		69.9 70.5	72.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.4 74.8	73.4	70.4	74.1
Negapatam Madras				71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4 81.2	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	69.0	76.2
Masulipatam Gopalpur Rangoon				65.8 62.3 64.9	68.6 67.4 66.5	72.4	77.6	81.5 80.1 77.2	80.5 76.4	78.2 79.2 75.8	77.7 78.9 75.8	77.5 78.5 76.0	75.9 74.7 75.8	71.3 67.3 72.7	61.0 67.4	74.5 73.3

ure in shade at Selected Stations in India.

Sta	Stations.		Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS O	ON THE PLAINS.															
Toungoo		; : · ;		57.7	8.00	68.6	0.97	26.6	4.02	74.9	14.8	12:	1.5	90	5.5	33
Mandalay	:	:		56.6	1.00	68.3	23	0.0	20.0	10	20.00	10	2	9	1	67.5
Silchar		:		0.0	200	7.00	200	110	200	28.7	200	78.1	17	64.7	90.00	20.2
Calcutta	:	:	_	0.00	0.00		:	:								
Burdwan	:			55.0	58.7	87.8	75.1	77.4	6.82	22	79.0	230	1.5	35	8.0	4.02
Patna	:	:		50.0	20.0	63.9	22	1.7.7	0.0	100	200	22.0	22.0	100	47.6	99
Benares	:	: :		48.0	00	2.5	25.0	20.0	82.7	20.8	78.6	6.94	67.5	55.3	47.7	8.99
Thampan										9	1	î	00	0	2 07	1
Lucknow	:	:		47.0	51.0	800.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	6.5	200	9.1	100	0.00	40.0	62.0
Agra	:	:		48.7	52.4	62.4	010	20.00	800	100	. 6	9.72	000	0.00	44.6	63.7
Meerut	:	:		47.0	11.	97.5	20.0	80.5	85.6	81:13	20.8	77.1	\$. 89	56.7	48.9	67.5
Delni	:	:		2		2	1	3								
Lahore		. :		41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	120	80.5	80.7	629	120	80.5	40.00	41.1	98
Multan	:	:		94.0	000	6.0	999	200	24.7		200	192	200	200	10	65.7
Jacobabad		:		200	54.5	0.00	72.0	8	81.9		79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Hyuerapau (canu)	:												1			
Bikaner	:	:		48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.5	000	200	200.2	200	25	0.0	9.0	88
Rajkot	:	:	_	100	9.0	67.5	0.75	-	0.00		200	78.1	79.4	92.2	200	20.6
Ahmadabad		:			00.00	!				_	:					
PLATEAU	STATIONS.										-			-	-	
Akola	:	: ::		27.0	57.4	S. S.	- i	81.0	78.0	74.6	7.50	200	60.0	0.00	46.0	4.70
Jubbulpore	:			48.0	9.00	625	35				_		88	000	24.0	68.8
Nagpur	:	:		2 12	9	88	292			-			69.7	8.09	54.1	69.1
Kaipur	:			2												
Ahmadnagar	:	;		52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	6.1	17.9	20.5	689	62.0	65	25.7	200	200
Роопа		:		24.5	200		-		20			-	98	0.00	0 00	200
Sholapur	:	:		0.1	202							-	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
Belgaum	:	:			*	-			}	-						
Hyderabad (Deccan)	:			59.9	64.2	70.1	929	80.0	76.1	23	01 19	6.2	65.4	200	20 10	0.45
Bangalore	:	:		200	99.7			-	35		22	12	15	66.2	61.5	6.09
··· fremed									-							

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in Indi

	Str	Stations.			200 a	Eleva- tion in feet,	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	B1	HIL STATIONS	TIONS			 													
						sian	ij.	ij.	ä	i.	ij	ä	ij	Ē	ä	ij	in.	ij	ä
Shillong Darjeeling					::		0.33	1.20	1.93	25.05 85.05	10.57	16.37	14.48 32.31	14.86 26.12	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.19	83.92 122.67
Simla Murree	::	::	::	::		-	8.73	5.18	4.87	4.21	2010	3.86	16.83	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57 59.85
Srinagar Mount Abu		:	:::	::	::		2.76	0.28	3.63	3.79	1.06	1.48	23.32	8.51 8.53	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87 60.76
Ootacamund Kodai kanal	::	::	::		::		1.51	0.58	1.3 2.03	4.25	6.03	6.55	5.02	6.99	7.25	9.68	8.17	1.84	55.56 62.18
						xeui													ě.
	COAS	COAST STATIONS.	TONS.			to ele													
Karachi Veraval		::			::	trd oos	0.52	0.39	0.83	0.17	0.07	4.47	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Bombay Ratnagiri	::	::	::	::	::		0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.26 32.98	13.89	10.50	3.16	0.41	0.02	70.63
Mangalore Calicut	::	::	::	::	1:		0.00	0.06	0.08	3.28	8.53	34.08	37.11	29.54 15.58	7.73	7.03	38.19	0.50	125.68
Negapatam Madras	::			::			1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	3.94	3.59	5.3	10.48	14.25	11.40	54.98
Masulipatam Gopalpur	::						0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.34	5.82	6.88	6.91	6.20	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.59
Rangoon							100	00			000								

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and Annual Painfall at Selected Stations in India-
Annual
and
Normal Monthly a
Normal

	#	Stations.			H#,	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
8	STATIONS	NO	THE PLAINS.	INS.	-	-	i	ä	ġ	ë	Ę.	ä	in.	ij	ä.	ii.	ij.	ij	ij
Toungoo Mandalay Silchar Calcuta	::::	::::	::::	:::::	::::	.slamto	0.000	0.18 0.08 2.12 1.10	0.33	1.85 14.33 1.89	7.72 5.85 15.59 5.75	14.14 5.53 21.68 11.90	17.04 3.20 19.74 12.51	19.12 4.59 19.75 12.69	15.08 14.41 19.87	6.72	11.8	0000 88.000 0000	82.96 33.16 124.68 62.54
Burdwan Patna Benares Allahabad	::::	::::	::::	; ; ; ;	::::	1 911121190	0.38 0.53 0.67	1.25 0.71 0.66 0.58	1.67 0.47 0.36 0.31	2.11 0.30 0.17 0.15	6.13 1.67 0.61 0.84	10.24 8.12 4.90 4.96	11.57	13.55 13.55 11.54	8.07	00 01 01 01 4 10 00 00 50 4 00 01	98.00	0000 4.000 8.000 8.000	58.63 48.53 40.55 39.06
Lucknow Agra Meerut Delhi	::::	::::	::::	:::::	::::	lwəş wnw	0.54 0.54 1.28 1.04	0.65 0.48 0.76	0000	0.26 0.26 0.39	1.01 0.47 0.58	4.25 25.25 26.99	11.45 9.12 9.09 7.53	10.89 8.15 7.42	7.07 4.05 6.07 4.78	1.18 0.76 0.56 0.32	0.19 0.15 0.15 0.11	85.00 72.44.	38.57 26.90 31.96 26.84
Lahore Multan Jacobabad Hyderabad	:: (Sind)	:::.	·:,::;:		::::	of maxin	0.00 0.25 0.20 0.20	0.00	0.86	0.20	0.70 0.35 0.14 0.20	1.68 0.62 0.20 0.45	4.00.00 84.00.00 85.00.00	5.33 1.98 0.98 2.12	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.05	0.07 0.07 0.07	0.38	19.62 7.20 3.68 7.12
Bikaner Rajkot Ahmedabad			:::	:::	:::	eldat se	0.034	0.28 0.10 0.12	0.26 0.07 0.08	0.03	0.00	4.33	3.10 10.50 11.23	3.47 5.71 8.09	3.78	0.36	0.04	0.18 0.04 0.03	11.79 26.29 28.83
Akola Jubbulpore Nagpur Raipur	PLATRAU		STATIONS	::::	::::	s Libnia n	0.35	0.82	0.00	0.25	000L	5.38 7.32 5.96 9.01	9.27 17.62 18.84 14.44	6.43 16.86 11.64	7 67 7 67 7 125 7 135	18.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.	0.48 0.57 0.40	0.00	31.35 55.11 50.83
Ahmednaga Poona. Sholapur Belgaum	::/:	::::	::::	::::	1111	elevation	0.26 0.06 0.15 0.13	0.17 0.06 0.06 0.05	0.16 0.16 0.19 0.27	0.31 0.57 0.44 1.60	0.91 1.20 1.03 2.46	8.44 77.77 8.14 8.14	3.78 7.01 4.32 16.15	3.66 4.87 9.67	6.36 4.84 7.93 4.88	23.74 4.67	0.63 0.98 1.05	0.41 0.16 0.45 0.37	22.33 27.11 28.45 50.13
Hyderabad Bangalore Bellary	(Deccan)	ੂ::	:::	:::	:::	од	0.24	0.30	0.50	1.05	1.00	2.89 1.87	6.49 4.18 1.85	6.30 2.38	7.04 6.98 5.08	3.95	2.19	0.19	32.27 35.37 20.51

MONSOON OF 1937.

The south-west monacon period, June to recorded over the region extending from September, was marked, on the one hand, by Baltehistan to the west Central Provinces and and the Decean. On the whole rainfall was nowhere in large excess or defect. Averaged over the plains of India the season's rainfall was in defect by 1 per cent.

During the retreating south-west monsoon period, October to December, the season's radinfall was in excess by 7 per cent, over the plains as a whole, radinfall having been comparatively abundant in Bihar, Kashmir, Sind and the Central Provinces and scanty in Orissa, the west United Provinces, Baluchistan and Gujarat.

Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall over the country was within 20 per cent, of the normal, except in the Bay Islands, Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the west Central Provinces, which subdivisions recorded excesses ranging from 21 to 31 per cent.

June.—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon advanced on the Malabar Coast on the 4th-5th establishing itself there by the 10th and reaching lombay on the 12th. A depression of small extent, forming off the Konkan-Kathlawar Coast on the 14th established the monsoon on the Konkan; it also induced bad weather in the extreme north, that was connected west are in the exercise north, that was connecess with the Nanga Parbat tragedy. Penetrating inland, the monsoon strengthened in the west Central Provinces and south Hyderabad on the 18th and in Gujarat and the north Deccan on the 22nd. Fresh unsettled conditions off the Konkan and Kathiawar then caused heavy rain in the two divisions, with destructive floods in Kathiawar. Thunderstorms were frequent in the Peninsula and northern India, resulting in loss of life and extensive damage to property in the United Provinces and Bengal,

The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon began strengthening in north-east India during the first week. A depression formed in the north from the 6th June onwards, and, following a Bay on the 20th, temporarily intensified and travelled to north-west India during the last week; it caused an extension of the monsoon extended also over northern India on the 16th-over the central parts of the country and into 17th. A fall of temperature then began and the United Provinces, cast Rajputana and Sind, with heavy rain along its track,

Soptember, was marked, on the one mane, by Esmenistan 10 line were central information and spells of heavy rains, causing floods over parts in Malabar. The Bay depression and storm, of northern India, and on the other, by a prolong—in their westward travel, caused widespreaded break in the monsoon in August, resulting and locally heavy rain in north Bengal, Orisan, and Constitution of the contraction of the c west Central India, Gujarat, cast Rajputana, the east United Provinces and the east and north Punjab and, in consequence, disastrous floods occurred in these areas

August.—With the passage of a depression from the north Bay to the cast Central Provinces during the first week, the monsoon considerably strengthened over the region from west Bengal to the United Provinces and Central India and extended into the Punjab hills and over the Peninsula. For the next two weeks there was a break in the monsoon over the country outside north-east India resulting in drought in north-west India and the Deccan, with a keenly felt scarcity of water in the south Bombay Deccan. During the rest of the month, the passage of a depression from west Bengal to east Central India and the appearance of a low pressure area over north Bengal and Bihar caused a revival of the monsoon in most of northern and central India, the associated heavy rainfall in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and the east United Provinces resulting in widespread and disastrous floods,

September.-The first half of the month was marked by the passage of two depressions from the Bay of Bengal north-westwards causing a revival of the monsoon further westwards and southwards over the country, with heavy rains and floods in Gujarat and the east Punjab. From the 16th onwards thunderstorm activity grew in North-east and Central India and the Decean, the rainfall in the Bombay Decean proving particularly beneficial to crops. A spell of unsettled weather in the east Arabian Sea and a depression in the south-west Bay added to the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms during the last week, when heavy rain fell also in Bengal and Bihar with the advance of a severe cyclone from the north Bay, by Calcutta, into Bihar.

High temperatures prevailed over the central parts of the country and most of the Deccan cold wave over western Himalayas and the adjoining plains between the 11th and 13th, after the normal conditions were gradually restored during the next week, exceptionally July.—In association with a low pressure of North-west and Central India and the north area, a depression and a storm in the Bay of Decean till the end of July and again in the first Dengal and two land depressions, one over the land of September. During the rest of septement Contral Provinces and the other over ber day temperatures were sometimes high in Dengal, the monsoon was active over most the south Decam, cast Central India and the of the country a large excess of rainfall being least United Provinces.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 32.7 inches, I per cent less than the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period:

	RAIN	PALE, JUNE TO	SEPTEMBER, I	937.
bivision.	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal
Burma	Inches, 67.6	1nches, 62.2	Inches, + 5.4	+ 9
Assam	62.0	66.1	4.1	- 6
Bengal	54.7	54.5	+ 0.2	0
Orissa	46.2	43.6	+ 2.6	+ 6
Bhar	39,8	42.0	- 2.2	5
United Provinces	20,2	33.5	- 4.3	- 13
Punjab	12.4	15,3	- 2.9	19
North-West Frontier Province	5.8	8.0	- 2.2	- 27
Sind	5.7	5.2	+ 0.5	+ 10
Rajputana	19.4	. 19.1	+ 0.3	+ 2
Bombay	43.5	39.4	+ 4.1	+ 10
Central India	37.6	33.1	+ 4.5	+ 14
Central Provinces	45,5	40.6	+ 4.9	+ 12
Hyderabad	20.6	26,5	- 5.9	- 22
Mysore	18.9	22.4	- 3.5	16
Madras	26,1	28.5	2.4	- 8
Mean of India (excluding Burma),	32.7	33,1	0.4	- 1

October.—A depression, which moved from the Bay of Bengal off Cuddadore across the Peninsula to the east Arabian Sea and restreved to the centre of the country during the first week of the month centsed widespread and bendly week of the month centsed widespread and bendly in severe floods in Mysors and Bilhar. A trough of low pressure, with a depression at each end, then developed over the Bay, the two depressions subsequently coalescing into a severe cyclone south of Calestita. The cyclone moved from south of the control of the control of the causing heavy rain in the two provinces and doing great damage in east Bengal.

The north-east monsoon set in, over the Bay of bengal in the third week and extended to the south-east Arabian Sea in the fourth week, increasing the thunderstorm activity in the Peninsula.

Abundant rain fell in the extreme north and Sind, in association with six western disturbances one of which developed into a shallow active depression over the Punjab and caused unusually early snowfall in Kashmir.

November.—Spells of disturbed weather n the sea areas, including two depressions in the

lay of lengal, maintained the activity of the north-cast monsoon in the south of the Peninsula, causing a large excess of rainfall in south-cast Madras. Over the rest of the contary, despite the passage of seven western disturbances across North-west India, rainfall was less than usual, the defects being large in most subdivisions.

December -- The second of the two depressions mentioned above moved castwards and caused rain at several places in Assam and Bengal in the beginning of the month a fall of 15" at Cox's Bazar breaking the past 39 years record for December at that station. Another deep depression, which formed between the Andaman and the Nicobars on the 26th and subsequently moved to the Gulf of Martaban, was responsible for a record fall of 12" of rain at Port Blair, The north Deccan and Mysore experienced a spell of marked thunderstorm activity during the month but over the rest of the Peninsula the north-east monsoon was on the whole much weaker than usual. There were eight western disturbances during December and abundant rainfall occurred in most of north-west India and neighbourhood.

Famine.

noming is more remarkable than the manner of the control of the co history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a Immense region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade In the old days there were no railof grass. ways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads, The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died, Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises, After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibi-lity was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the prob-At the same time the scientific study of the prob-lems of indian agriculture has raised the expacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has necuminated a certain reserve against the rain-less days from the prosperity which accom-panied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit.

To the student of Indian administration lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation nothing is more remarkable than the manner of famine to the question of Indian administra-

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, Famines were request unout and frightful when they came, "In 1630," and frightful when they came, in the History says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon of British India, a camine, and applicate which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants," In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only cleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons; but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst rallways have checked the oldfashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved,

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirtyfive million units were relieved (a unit is one per-son supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the popu-lation died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1806, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. In Marwar, one million emigrated. There was The spread of manufacturing enterprise has famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5.250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000 000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 81 crores. Charitable contri-butions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. St lakhs

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the n cessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the tamine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the abie-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the erop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial at its normal level of comfort. Frommend, codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4.000.000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 71 crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 11 crore, and loans given aggregating Rs. 12 crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 12 crore, of which Rs. 12 crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, Supense was moderate. But before the Local bodied workers; payments by results were Governments had been given time to digest for saving cattle.

Governments had been given time to digest for saving cattle.

The proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great familine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900

Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute: it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late sto save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through from their impoversace and right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by asso marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 3‡ crores, the Indian States did a great deal, to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from staryation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this faminwere collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the neces-sity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans. the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised; the mi-

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the This famine affected 475,000 square miles with effects of drought. In ordinary times Govern-population of 59,500,000. In the Central ment is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops; programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief cricles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, if the rains fail, policy is at once declared, if the rains fail, policy is at once declared. The works are then opened, and if fabour in Considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and 'gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the works of the control of the

Famine Protection.

Site by side with the perfection of the mechanism for the relief of famine ban some mechanism for the relief of famine ban some bands of the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and trigation. These productions were sufficiently and trigation. These productions which will pay interest and sinking indicates which will pay interest and sinking indicates which will pay interest and sinking indicates which will pay interest solution to the large transfer of the pay interest works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. It order to guarantee that there should be the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1870. It was decided to see apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or one million sterline. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective collways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate properties of the protective religation. The second protective protective religation and the Bombay seamme of protective religation and the Bombay in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1910, Provincial Governments (except Burna and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure of the state of

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up not of the experience and practice of the man of the experience and practice of the property

Increased Resisting Power. The causes of this economic change in the con-

litions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employ-ment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often mistermed a heard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon sums of mornaments, when can be drawn up of in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab and common one-similar to the state in the Finitian is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity, (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread

of the co-operative credit movement has General of India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of improved rural credit. Finally, there is the Trust. The endowment of Rs. 32,78,400

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1930 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Puniah and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabi-At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, of the United States gave generous help. With fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

The state of the state of the state of the state of the cartinghase of 1934 and 1935 in means of the cartinghase of 1934 and 1935 in the state of th

improved rural credit. Finally, there is the the Trust. The endowment of Rs. 32.78.400 considerable development of manufacturing above mentioned is permanently invested and influstry, which is generally short of labour and the principal never taken for expenditure. The helps to above the energies of a faming year, income from it is utilised for relief work as Whilst the Government is completely equipped in the constant of the present of that there will ever recur such an emergency as years of trouble savings accumulated one that of 1899. Familie can now be efficiently expenditure is not necessary. The temporary met by the liberal distribution of tagat, the investments—in Government Securities—attempts. suspension and remission of the land revenue end of 1937 stood at Rs. 3,200 and the cash demand, the relief of the aged and others balance at the same time was Rs. 1,07;482-11-8. who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder so that the total available for expenditure at the for the cattle, with possibly some assistance commencement of 1938 was Rs. 1,10,682-11-8. in transporting the affected population of the In 1937 relief was granted to the extent of famine-affected tract to the industrial centres, Us. 35,000 as compared with Pa. 1-15, letter to Rs. 35,000 as compared with Rs. 1:15 lakbs granted during 1936.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Govern-ment in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government belp its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the neonle makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well litation of the cultivators when the rains break. illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people previously recorded by the Meteorological Depreviously recorded by the meteorological De-with mamine with the crisis was borne with a mini-mum of suffering. The demands upon the 900 a Famine Trust have consequently so greatly writtes diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has This Trust Fund in a few years increased to mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers This Triks rung in a rew years increased to imminy occurs grains or assistance to sinceres to all color of the control of the Endowment Act. 1890. The income of the caused by the carthquakes of 1934 and 1935 in

Hydro-Electric Development.

tries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfaills only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfails occur and the progress already made in utilizing such opportunities by the electrical transmission of ower affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can be used to be a supply the property of the propert

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India, On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Branch, United Provinces, Government of Hydrographic Commission of the Commission of India, Mr. S. W. Méares, Mr. C. S., Electrical Advisor to the Government of India, Mr. Sarlow dide, but Mr. Meares Mr. C. S., Electrical Advisor to the Government of India and cultiling a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the Commission of the Commiss

Indla promises to be one of the leading counter of the control of

The Report points out that the Rombey Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavia, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemess developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and to continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management, which Messra. This Sons relagencies, Ltd., in which Messra. This Sons relagencies, Ltd., in interest. These undertakings are:—autsituatist interest. That Hydro-Electric Messra.

tric Power Supply Company, Ltd. . . Started in 1915.

(b) The Andhra Valley
Power Supply
Company, Ltd. ,, ... 1922.

c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd.

pany, I.id. ", ", 1927.
These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including submista the 1931 census was 1,263,13 with a total population of approximately 1,000,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories are 1,000,000 in ., which multi these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories are 1,000 in

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries of the inquiry, Mr. Meares showed that industries now, of which only some 286,000 ht. p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water business of ar actually in sight amount of the first owner of the industries of the foreign that is not the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the foreign and the interval of the foreign and the foreign

the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H.P. This scheme was formally opened by H.E. The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H.P.) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 HP. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kaiyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Ralyan and the Bombay suburbs

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.50 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre,

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply

steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli | Company has recently adopted a similar course This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East. was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field. about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia, Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 E.H.P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City. which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off,

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most the construction economical site.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 250 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to approximately 40,000. Demands for very large additional blocks of power have arisen making it necessary for Government, in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sauction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 23,000 H.P. and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production of 20,000 H.P. The construction of these projects are to be completed in the shortest time possible and will bring the total capacity of Government's Hydro-electric Generating Stations to 89,000 Horsepower,

The Transmission System consists of 555 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 850 miles of circuits. The transmission

System is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydroelectric power to more than 350 towns and yillages within the next 2 to 3 years.

Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme an metertaking of the Maddras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nikeli and the Pykara river which drains from the Nikeli and the Pykara river which drains from the Nikeli and the Pykara river which drains from the Nikeli and the Pykara river at taken from the Nikeli and the Pykara river at taken from the Nikeli and the Pykara river at taken from the Nikeli and the Pykara river at taken from the Nikeli and the Nik

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft. which is higher than any other in the British Empire or America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubis ft., which will be utilised as required by the boadgrowth, willied as required by the boadgrowth of the state of the s

1,000 ft. can be obtained.

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft. found available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nighris district. The frow though permitted the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present product of the provide of present products of the provide of provide of provide of provide of provide of provide of provide of provide of provide of the present of

A direvsion we're across the river 3 miles below the Pytam bridge diverts the stream flow to the forehay through a 7,006 feet open channel. From the forebay water is leit to a surge tank by a 78° dia, phip 1,006 feet long. At the surge tank two 27° penstocks branch off and feed 3 turbines through manifold phiping and valves at the power through the postock is about 3000 feet.

At present three 7,800 K.V.A. 3—januse 600 R.P.M. alternators coupled to 11,000 H.P. petton wheels are installed. Power is generated at 11,000—volts, 50-eyeles and stepped upto 60,000 volts by means of three 7,810 K.V.A. 3-plasse, II. K.V.,64-110 K. V. transformers. The supply to Mighris district is at 11 K.V. from an auxiliary bus in the power station.

A 50 mile double circuit 66/110 K.V. line transmits power to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre, 66 K.V. lines have also been extended to Erode, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, a distance of nearly 200 miles from Golmbatore,

The longest direct transmission at 66 K.V. is 280 miles. But the loads at those places have recently been transferred to the Mettur scheme which came into operation in June 1937. In addition to the main transmission lines considerable lengths of 11 and 22 K.V. distribution

lines have been constructed, particularly in the Coimbatore district. At all load centres outdoor step-down transformers have been constructed with the necessary transformers and switchgear.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1938-97 is nearly 2 crores of rupes, the revenue during the year being about 23, lakins. The scheme has already become self-supporting in the 4th year of operation. The load development has been much more rapid than anticipated, the peak load in June 1937 being over 16,000 KW, which is in excess of the normal capacity of the station, The formal capacity of the station, The or the state of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station.

To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madura and Rammad districts additional plant has recently been ordered. Additional storage of 500 million cuble feet has also been provided by constructing a dam in the upper reaches of the Pykara river in the Mukutti basin. The main features of the extensions are described

Pykara Scheme Extensions.—Two 12,500 K.V.A., 600 R.P.M. 11 K.V., generators coupled to two 16,000 H.P., hupsies wheels and two have already been ordered, as sloo an additional perstock line. Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional units installing at a later date two additional units expected to be completed by the end of 1938. It is also proposed to raise the voltage of the Pykara Coliniators line to 110 K.V. About the proposed that the control of the pykara Coliniators line to 110 K.V. About units of the pykara coliniators line to 110 K.V. About manager are under constructions.

The construction of the Mukurti dam commenced in 1935. The dam is to be 90 feet high providing a storage of 1,600 million cubic feet, and costing Rs. 21 lakins. It has already been raised to a level assuring 500 million cubic feet of storage.

The load on the plants of the Madras Electricity department is expected to exceed 20,000 K.W. and generation 100,000,000 units in the year 1937-38.

The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme,— This is a Madras Government scheme which commenced operation in June 1937.

The development consists in utilising the irrigation supplies which will be let down from the Mettur Reservoir for the generation of hydroelectric power. The reservoir is of 93,500 million cubic feet capacity and the salide head over the minimum of 60 feet. The dam is pierced by 4 cast from pipes 8'-6" diameter for connection to 4 turblace.

As the potential output of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge, it is proposed to generate and sell three classes of load viz:—

(1) Primary power available at all times;

(2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which could be made into primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara (and later Madras steam-station) station

(3) Tertiary power generally available for Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay cight mouths in the year,

The scheme is designed to supply nower initially to the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chittoor,

The power house is situated immediately below the Metter dam and in it are now installed three 12.500 KVA, 250 R.P.M. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis turbines of 16,000 H.P. each, Provision is made for installing a fourth unit at a later date, Power is generated at 11,000 voits, 50 cycles, 3-phase and stepped up to 66,000 volts (110,000 voks later) for transmission to various load centres. Supply to local industries near Mettur is at 11 from an auxiliary bus in the power station. The present load on the station is about 4,000 K.W. including the load which was till recently being supplied by the Pykara station,

Two double circuit 66/110 K.V. trunk lines take off from the power station, one to Erode in the south and the other to Singarappet in the north. At Erode, the Mettur System is linked with the Pykara net work and both stations will be working in parallel for some months in the year. From Singarappet, it is proposed to extend the transmission system to Madras eventually. The initial transmission and distribution system consists of about 100 miles, of 66/110 K.V., 300 miles of 66 K.V., 100 miles of 33 K.V., 100 miles of 22 K. V. and 25 miles of 11 K.V. lines.

At all important load centres, outdoor transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11 or 22 K.V. as required. At Trichinopoly, which is an important station in

the southern area, two 2500 K. V. schrynonous -eonô condensers are installed for ensuring proper

voltage regulation. The cost of the initial scheme is about Rs. 1-4

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The scheme has just been sanctioned and is expected to commence operation in 1941.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its interesting size. but more because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River near Baramulla, which lies thirty-Thelum. four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the mittee, appoint generation of 20,000 electrical horse power, consideration.

Four pipes out feet rong and from fore large say to the power house, and from fore bay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla. 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulja was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State slik factory, where current is part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

United Provinces Works.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a standby steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. During 1938 no less than 29,700 kilowatts in all will be available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1,500 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over anproximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of chean power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Sohwal is canable of supplying 1800 kilowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodyha and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have and the recommendations of an expert committee, appointed in November 1937, are under

Local Self-Government.

A field of the diffinance of 1919 was who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, that of local government. This was one of the traders and others. The waste land is allotted subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of accutury has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were fielal character of this appointment, as compared manifest. Local government had to be a creation -the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil arestirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from villages are built up the larger administrative titles-tabsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. . . . The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a littlecommunity with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, s.g., in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads,"-(Gazetteer of India.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz.-

Types of Villages .- "(1) The 'severalty' or raiyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers though some of the non-cultivated lands may he set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as patel or reddi, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, this incidence being distributed by the body of the special guidance of sympathetic officers. superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains, future possibilities, and for present purposes it

A field of the administration of India The village site is owned by the proprietary body, partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the punchauet or group of heads of superior families. In times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artiwith that which obtains in a raivatwari village with that which is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally lambardar, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of village to which the well-known description in SIr H. Maine's Village Communities is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under

Village Autonomy.-The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now dis-appeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of com-munications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual rappateari system, which is extending even in the north of India, Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or Punchayet and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a punchayet system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think and definite method of procedure. that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to Punchayets in those villages in which circumstances are most fa yourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelli-gence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages: and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under

This is, however, still mainly a question of

is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too carty to say what life they have. The Panjab Government has passed a Village Pundayar As willage, a system of connellors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and etaiminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village administration of village affairs by villagers and connellors of the control

in the same direction. Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, Medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and reaponsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of deveiopment under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position.—There are some 781 unutelpathies in British india, with something over 21 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipathies, coughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of \$0,000 and over-remainer a population of \$0,000 and over-remainer a population of \$0,000 and over-remainer and \$0,000 and over-remainer and \$0,000 and over-remainer and \$0,000 and \$0,

amounts to 20 per cent., and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent, of the Turning to the composition total population. of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion.
Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent.
and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the dis-charge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14'03 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellangous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta. Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent. of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent, and 13 per cent, respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent. "Drainage" to 4 per cent. and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent,

District Boards .- The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-dis-trict boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 455 Union Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 221 millions in 1980-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Boards numbered over 16,000 in 1930-31, of whom 73 per cent, were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent, of the whole membership, Only 11 per cent, of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 16:57 crores, the average income of each board being Rs. 2,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent, in Bihar and Orlssa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges.

Medical relief is also sharing with education year 1930-31; and a distinct step forward has though in a less degree the lion's share of the been projected by the administration in the direcavailable revenue.

Improvement Trust .- A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direc-tion of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rangoon and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital.

Provincial Progress .- There was passed in Rengal in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village selfgovernment has also proceeded, as the result dency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a was recently made a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the will prove a success.

tion of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The polloy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encourag-ing manner. In the United Provinces the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In the Puniab municipal administration has shown improvement, the general attitude and mass now man proveniers, the general abbilities of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. In the Central Provinces, the year 1920 winnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and respon-sibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control. In the North-West Frontier Province, the institution of local selfof an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of all Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in government is somewhat of a foreign ground. In this presi. An important extension of the elective principle was recently made and it is hoped that this

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instiimprovement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 644,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent, by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 903,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

Preliminary Investigations continued tuted by Government in January, 1912, with a several years, so that it was only in 1910 view to making provision for the improvement that legislation was eventually introduced in and expansion of Calcutta by opening up con-the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted getted areas, laying out or altering streets, by it. The Bill provided for a large expendifrevelding open spaces for purposes of vents bare on improvement schemes and the provision lation or recreation, demolshing or constructed of open spaces and for special loral taxation ing buildings and ro-housing the poorer and to this end. It also provided for the appoint-working classes (Isplaced by the execution of ment of a wholetime chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trastees at 31st March 1987;—Mr. C. W. Gurner, 1.0.8., Chairman; Mr. J. C. Muterian, Bara-Law, Chief Excettive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (xx-officio); Mr. D. J. Cohns. Section 7(1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Kamar Biswanath Roy, elected by the elected Connelliors, Corporation by the elected Connection 7 (1) (b) of the of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. Sudhansu by Kumar Mitter, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the and this had increased by 1904 to 3,1905.

The problem of expansion was difficult, of Calentte, under Section 7 (1,190 of Calentte, under Section 7 (1,190 of Calentte).

Because of the peculiar situation of Calentta. Calentta Improvement Act, 1011, as modified by the Mendentent Act of 1928; Mr. F. Roney, elected by the Bengal Chamber

of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected important scheme which is now complete is the by the Rengal National Chamber of Commerce; new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore son, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.L.B.A., P.A.S.L., appointed by the Local Government.

During the 25 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, many improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary busiess have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue. 100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee past Shambazar to Raja Raj Ballay Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge, The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is expected to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust have constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chitaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east is now in progress. The most important of the Trust's new schemes in the Central Area, namely, that for a new 100-ft, road from the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square to Canning Street with a cross road from Royal Exchange to Chittaranjan Avenue, barely reached the first steps in land acquisition,

In the north of the City, two large and fliteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossinore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area sur-rounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided i.r schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapati, Scheme No. XXVII.

The new \$4 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extreme castern limit of Mankitala. Another club houses adjoining the main lake have been

by the fernal action demand Abdul Mouin. Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the Khan Takadur Muhammad Abdul Mouin. Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the c.l.k., Sir Badridas Gecuka, Kt., c.l.k., Rad side roads, opens up a very compessed area and Eabashur Dr. Haridian Dutt, Mr. A. J. Thomp: [Orms a portion of a main projected north and Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Abiritollah. The completion of the widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Burrabazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagarnath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments. Running, as it does, through an area with a pepulation of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeved houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land is exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazaar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. Another scheme to which this Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length is to of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Areas to the south and southeast of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft, for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. In the south of the town the mest important of the older schemes approaching completion was the first section of the Southern Avenue, including the extension of the Dhakuria Lake and Park and the lay-out of the area round the park to the west of Junction of Lansdowne Road Extension. This scheme, which is essen-tially one for residential development, has been practically completed; and the greater part of the first section of surplus lands placed on the market was sold and is being rapidly built up,

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced extension of this main roadway which will with asphalt and lighted with electricity and a eventually continue at a width of 100 ft. to the much frequented in the evenings. Sites for

allotted to several chibs. Excavation has been Berlin and Rirmingham. But shout allotted to several claus. Excavation has been been and himmingham, But about 1,000 continued in a new section of the lake which is acres of Calcuta's 1 250 was accounted for in to be attractively laid out with an island to to be attractively and out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The two lakes have been linked on by a concrete bridge constructed before up by a concrete orage constructed before the joining canal was excavated. The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Belarv Avenue to Ballygunge Station.

The Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for regidential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has carried out a large developsection of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIIIC (New Ballygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made with asphair, Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road. Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east. as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The ntilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working

The linking up of Amherst Street with Loudon Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No. VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Gorachand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the com-mencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally. As the scheme involved the ringe of saturity. As the scientific involved rade demolition of a large number of bustees, in-vestigations were made to ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Bustee Rehousing Scheme at Christopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs. 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs. 1,97,000 for engineering works has been taken in hand and first section completed.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta-was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new take at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced nondigation the Prest has undertaken on a large Scale the following Schomos:-

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect bactic of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means. e.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensen and ton floor rooms on Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' × 12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a with a 4 ft. vermanan in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1936-37 including previous year's arrears was Rs. 13,802.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.— In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme .- Seven rocmed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indiana displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success. There are 182 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1936-37, amounted to Rs. 26,884.

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.-This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 buildradio, siz., about 5 per cent. of its public open ing sites. A new just when sing scheme has been spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (and in the state of th displaced busice dwellers. Special facilities has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet are offered to dishoused persons for securing (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet hand in various improved areas for reinstate lead, and these are also to be the probable ment burposes.

Bridges.—Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The opportunity is being taken of widening the Maniktala, Narikeldanga and Beliaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktala and Narkeldanga Bridges) right or mankean and Markedangs Briggs) injury to Circular Road. The new bridges of the city will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Mankkala, Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two Tootpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore ture, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 3.47,50,000: Bridge reconstruction of which has been combother Capital receips have leaded Rs. 3,49,13,000 pleted has been redesigned as a relinforced [and and buildings have yielded Rs. 3,49,13,000] concrete bridge capable of accommodating four and the revenue fund from its annual surplus

widths of the Tollygunge and Hastings Bridges which need re-building.

The Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly's Nullah was practically completed during the year. The reconstruction of the Barrackpore Bridge is held up pending removal by the Corporation of the water mains across the old Bridge, which would be the first step towards its demolition.

Financial .- Capital charges during the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 89.09 lakhs which included Rs. 80.01 lakhs spent on land acquisi-tion and Rs. 8.31 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1936-37 was Rs. 16,81,32,000. To meet this large expendilines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. (after providing for the service of loans) has The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which contributed Rs. 4.93 crores to Capital Works.

The Indian Ports.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the are subject in a greater degree than those of larger ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, municipal bodies to the control of Government. Rangoon and Chittagene) is vested by law in At all the ports the European members con-bodies specially constituted for the purpose, stitute the majority and the Board for Madras They have wide powers, but their proceedings consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1935-36 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table :-

	-		.	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
Calcutta		 ٠		Rs. 3,00,27,620	Rs. 3,19,84,315	Rs. 24,50,94,403
Bombay		 		2,06,02,138	2,63,76,849	19,86,32,695
Madras		 		31,46,183	32,05,921	1,50,59,927
Karachi		 		70,69,685	64,13,384	4,03,09,000
Rangoon		 		72,05,954	69,51,700	4,91,28,667
Chittagong		 		6,46,978	6,60,926	(a) 26,10,736

Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs, 2 lakhs, the fourth instalment of Rs, 3 lakhs and the fifth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows:-

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, Chairman. Mr. W. A. Burns, Deputy Chairman. Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:-

Sir George Campbell; Mr. Balfour Smith; Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson; Mr. S. C. Lyttelton; Mr. J. Reid Kay; Mr. K. J.

Bleeted by the Calcutta Trades Association :-

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce :- Mr. K. C. Mullick; Dr. S. C. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce:— Mr. A. L. Oiha.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce:— Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan.

Elected by the Municipal C Calcutta: -A. K. M. Zakariah. Corporation of Nominated by Government:-Captain C. R. Bluett, R.I.N.; Mr. J. A. Bell; Mr. A. F. Harvey; Mr. A. Duncan; Mr. G. N.

Bower. The principal officers of the Trust are :-Secretary. -Mr. C. W. T. Hook. Traffic Manager .- Mr. W. A. Burns.

Chief Accountant .- Mr. J. Dand, C.A. Chief Engineer .- Mr. A. M. Ward, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E. (offg.).

Denuty Conservator .- Lt. Commander, E. L. Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.) (offg.). Medical Officer .- Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson,

M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Consulting Engineers and London Agents:— Messrs, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fliteen years are as follows:-

Year.		Docks.		Jetties.	St	ream.	Nett tonnage of shipping	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
iear.	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports.	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	entering the Port.	Income.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1922-28	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			8,386,722	2,64,75,525
1023-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845 788	2,78,28,364
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	8,12,02,185
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,659,186	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,258	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,720
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,589,658	1,646,932	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-51	1,440,371	2,389,393	616,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,482	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,40,86,681
1983-84	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,843	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,671	512,989	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	8,06,19,819
1935-36	1,578,251	2,200,267	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,078		3,00,27,620
1936-37	1,792,294	1,993,192	509,865	545,402	2,223,121	,473 953	4,082,572	3,10,34,124

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT of Matani; Mr. Gordhandas Goeddas Moraeji;
BOYRAY.—Mr. G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M. Inst. C. E., Mr. M. A. Master; Mr. Sankalchand G.
R. Lilaecha, C. (Grig. Chairman), Nominated S. Shah. Eacted by the Municipal CorporaC. M.G. R. M. Sankalchand G. Shah. Eacted by the Municipal CorporaC. M. S. Sobell, R. M. Sankalchand G. Shah. Eacted by the Municipal CorporaC. M. S. G. G. G. Laughton, A.M. C. S.
A. G. J., M. Inst. T. H. Tauthon, L.C.S.; Mr. Syel
Municipal Commerce, A. G. J., M. M. M. Morris; Deputy Secretary, A.
S. Galker, Mr. M. G. Lownder, Mr. W. A. Bell;
Cooker, Mr. R. G. Lownder, Mr. W. A. Bell;
Merchauts' Winter-botham, Kr.; Mr. G. H.
Accounts Department.

Accounts Department.

Chief Accounts Department.

Chief Accid, J. F. Percha, F.L.G.; Deputy

Chief, C. F. Lynn, A.S.A.A.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M.Inst, C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; Deputy Chief Engineer, A. Hule-White, M.Inst.C.E.; Executive Engineers, G. E. Terrey, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. A. Rolle, M.Inst. C. E., A.M.I. Mech. E.; Mechanical Superintendent, R. E., A. M.I. Mech. E.; Mecanicus Superioritation, B. McGregor, A. M.I.M.E.; Consilting Engineers & Agents, A. J. Barry, C.B. E., J. Lunisden Rae and C. G. DuCane, M.Inst. O.E., M.I.Mech. E., M.E.I.C., 164, Grosvenor Gardens House, Grossvenor Gardens, London S.W.1.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT. Manager, F. A. Borissow; Deputy Managers, W. G. H. Templeton, F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O., P. A. Davies, A. Mattos.

TAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Manager, H. A. Gaydon; Deputy Managers, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Boyce.

PORT DEPARTMENT. Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Kinch. D.3.O., R.I.N. (Retd.); Hurbour Muster, C. T. Wilson; Senior Dock Muster, J. L. Williams.

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT. Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.; Deputy

Manager, B. C. Durant.

STORES DEPARTMENT. Chief Storekeeper, W. J. Wilson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D.

Bana, M.B., M.R.C.S. The revenue of the Trust in 1936-37 amounted

to Rs.2,47,53,069 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,32,51,507. The surplus of Rs.1,474,498 under year by 140 vessels, the tonnage amounting to General Account has been transferred to the 143,739 a decrease of 109,049 tons from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of previous year.

Rs. 27,064 under Pilotage Account has been transferred to the Vessels' Replacement Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 68,5, 947. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.39.245. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,09.98 lakhs, repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue: the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March 1937 was Rs.494.79 lakhs, in addition to this apart from property appreciation, the Reserve

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official vear aggregated Rs.181 crores in value.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream :-

Year.		2	lumber.	Tonnage, nett.
1916 to 1923	1 (aver	age)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	6,		1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1933	1 ,,		1,954	4,749,570
1931-32			1,866	4,588,577
1932-33			1,836	4,691,183
1933-34			1,913	5,099,247
1934-35			1,904	5,030,637
1935-36			1,950	5,096,662
1936-37			1,954	4,998,513

KARACHI.

TRUSTERS.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S. Johnston, C.I.E. (Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board.)— Rochiram Thakurdas (Buyers' & Shippers Chamber).

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Engr.-Comfe. G. S. Miskin, R. I. N., J. P. (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Depart-ment, Karachi District); A. K. Homan Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway); Major W. J. Colyer (D.A. & Q.M.G., Sind Independent Brigade Area); S. N. Gupta, c.i.e., i.o.s. (Collector of Customs); Hatim A. Alavi (Representative of Labour).

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

B. R. Graham (Anchor Line Ltd.); H. K. C. Hare (Radli Strothers Ltd.); R. H. Martin (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.); G. H. J. Kichmont (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

Srikishindas H. Lulla, M.A., IL.B. (Harbhag-wandas Ghanshamdas), Lala Jagannath Ralaram Tandon, B.Sc. (R. B. Ralaram Jagannath).

ELECTED BY THE BUYERS' & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER. Haridas Lalji.

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Tikamdas Wadhumal, M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST. Chief Engineer,-D.B. Brow, M.C., M. Inst. C.R. Ag. Deputy Chief Engineer .- P R. Shivdasani.

B. Sc. (Lond), A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst. C.E. Chief Accountant .- B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A. Traffic Manager.-F. G. Cangley, D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Conservator .- Lt.-Comdr. R. R. Caws, R.I.N. (Retd.)

Chief Storekeeper,-R. A. Donde.

Secretary .- Nenumal Tekchand. Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1936-37. Revenue Receipts

Rs. 74,15,000. Revenue Expenditure Rs. 71,05,000. Surplus Rs. 3,10,000. Reserve Fund Rs. 52,29,000 (Securities

at cost price).

SHIPPING. respectively in the previous year, Of the 969 steamers 725 were of British Nationality. during the year 1936-37 exclusive of vessels tons against 833,000 tons in the previous year. nut back and fishing boats was 3,802 with a The shipments were 1,272,000 tons in 1936-37 tonnage of 2,683,125 as against 3,901 with a against 1,015,000 in 1935-36. tonnage of 2,510,467 in 1935-33. 969 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with was 2,086,000 tons against 1,555,000 tons

MADRAS.

the Port of Madras :-

tonnage of 2,533,396 against 928 and 2,448,799lin the previous year.

Officials.—Mr. G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M. Inst.T., (Chairman and Traffic Manager. To proceed on leave for 7 months and 2 days from 17th March 1938). Mr. G. P. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E., (to act as Chairman for 7 months and 2 days from 17th March 1938). Mr. W. J. Ward, B.A., (Collector of Customs). Com-mander G. M. Osborne-Smith, R.I.N., Osborne-Smith, R.L.N., (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials .- Nominated by Government. Harold Colam, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. C. A. Muir-

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras.— Mr. D. M. Reid, O.B.E., Mr. W. M. Browning, Mr. G. A. Bambridge.

Representing Southern India Chamber of Com-merce, Madres.—M. R. Ry. K. Sreeramulu Naidu Garu, M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss Garu.

Representing Madras Trades Association.—Mr. A. A. Hayles, Mr. F. G. Luker.

Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association.—Mr. K. M. Akbar Badsha Sahib.

Representing Madrus Piece-goods Merchants' Association.—M. R. Ry, Alathoor Doraswamy Chetti Garu.

Principal Officers are :-

Port Engineer .- Mr. G. P. Alexander, M. Inst.

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras .-Commander A. D. Berrington, R.N.R., (Retired).

Chief Accountant,-M. R. Rv. G. Venkatarava Pai Avergal, M.A., F.LA.C.

Acting Traffic Manager (from 17th March 1938).-M. R. Ry. M. S. Venkataraman Avergal, B.A. with a net registered tonnage of 24,41,730 tons.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of Mechanical and Electrical Engineer,-Major E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.L.E.E., (to proceed on leave for 6 months and 17 days from 20th April 1938).

> Assistant Mechanical Engineer,-Mr. S. W. White, M.I. Mar, E., A.M.I.N.A.

> Engineer and Dredging Master, Dredger Madras ".-Mr. F. G. Cooper.

> Assistant Engineers.—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E.; M. R. Ry. S. Nagabushanam Aiyar Avergal, B.A., M.E., ATER

> Assistant Engineer (Electrical) .-- M. R. Ry, K. Subramanja Aiyar Avergal, M.R., A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master .- Mr. L. T. Lewis,

Assistant Harbour Masters .- Mr. L. J. Whitlock (on leave for 8 months from 3rd August 1937); Mr. B. Hennin; Lt. Commander C. M. Best, R.N.R., (Retired).

Assistant Traffic Monagers.—M. R. Ry M. S. Venkataraman Avergal, B.A.; Mr. L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.; Mr. F. E. D'Lanoy Carvalho (to act as Assistant Traffic Manager from 17th March 1938).

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).—M. R. Ry, V. Muthuswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A. Deputy Chief Accountant .- M. R. Ry. R. Rangaswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Office Manager.-M. R. Rv. G. M. Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal,

The receipts of the Trust during 1936-37 on Account from all sources Rs.30,40,918 as against Rs.31,46,183 in 1935-36, and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs.31,66,500 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 32,05, 921 in 1935-36. Contributions of Rs.21,200 to Capital Account and Rs.4,34,125 to Reserve Funds were made during 1936-37. 708 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 25,40,911 tons called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 697 vessels

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Ex-Officio.—Lieutenant Col. R. R. Ewing, i.a. ort of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust); Eumbers.—
P. W. Singleton (Collector of Customs); J. Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members :-

Appointed by Government,—A. N. Strong, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Chairman), J. Morton, Capt. R. C. P. Price, R.I.N. (Retd.), L. P. S. Bourne, M.H.R.

E. M. Rowland (Chief Railway Commissioner, Burma).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.— Messrs. J. Tait, H. Roper, M.C., M.H.R.; H. Ponsford.

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association,-J. F. Gibson, C.A., M.H.R.

Elected by the Chinese Chumber of Commerce,-Shimein Hule.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce,-Virjee Dahya and N. K. Karanjia. Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce,-II Tun Manng.

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon,-U Saw. ar tt tr

Principal Officers are :---

Secretary,-C. R. Witcher.

Chief Accountant - S. A. Wetherfield, B.A.A. C.A. Chief Engineer,-W. D. Beatty, B.A., B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.

Scott, R.N. (Retd.),

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1936-37 wore

72.28.187 Income Expenditure 69.75.680

The capital debt of the port at the end of the vear was Rs, 4,51,28,667, The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1937 was Rs.2.00,49,372,

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1936-37 was 5,288,142 tons of which 1,318,869 tons were imports, 3,940,173 tons exports and 29,100 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,517 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,140,590 tons showing a decrease in number of vessels and a decrease Denuty Conservator, -- Commander C, M. L. of 138,049 tons in the net tonnage as commander with the previous year,

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande. The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway

has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21'N; Long. 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop. 53,156.

Imports -Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material. Exports -- Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capas. rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

Accommodation -- Vessels of any proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for occan-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jettics, also two sets of fixed moorings

Jetties are 2,100 ft. long, provided with 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L. W. S. T.

Provisions.--Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Narigation .- There are three river bars, two of which have been permanently improved by training works, and the third is being similarly The necessity for dredging has been treated. very greatly reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the

23 ft.

S.W. monsoon. Charges .- Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg. ton. Hospital dues 2 pics per reg. ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16.
Berth alongside jettles Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra-

Pilotage not exceeding-Rs. a. 10 ft, to 20 ft, from 87 8 to 304 4 21 ft. 337 22 ft. 385

489

486 24 ft. 25 ft. 26 ft. 624

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug. Port Authority: Port Commissioners, Chitta-

Officials.—Deputy Conservator, Commander Cameron, R.I.N.; Port Engineer, F. J. J. Cameron. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c.; Secretary, Ramasubba Aiyar, В.А., A.S.A.A., Lloyds Agents, James Finlay & Co.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

gan in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is posed port and obviate the long and expensive

The question of creating a harbour at Vizaga-formed by nature to be the outlet of the patam to supply an outlet for a large area of Central Provinces, from which a considerable fortile country adjacent to the east coast of amount of trade has taken this route in the fortile country adjacent to the east coast of amount of trade nas taxen this route in the india hithered undeveloped, with considerable past, even with the imperfect communications mineral resources wild, with the interpret committed in the total countries of the test of the control of the product of the fortile of the

circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe in the most direct route to mangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified rout on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is near to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative
Assembly, sanctioned the construction of
the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatithe new railway line from Raipur to Parvati-puram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Enginear-in-Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme a post which is held ex-officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway.

The scheme for the construction and develonment of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade The first stage is now complete. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Vicercy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft. diameter Turning Basin together with access to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Channel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft. wide at the bottom. Vessels of 28 ft. 6 ins. draft and 550 ft. length are admitted at present.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft. Berths has been completed and equipped with 3-ton has been completed and equipped what a ton-electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggre-gating 140,000 sq. ft. of covered area, in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. Two sheds with lighter betths have been completed for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths and one coal bunkering Jetty have been installed, around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad consequence and out in diocks served by broad. The whole preventive arrangements are in roadways. Plots are ovalable for office sties; charge of the Collector of Salb. Royenne in and for industrial concerns. Water supply Madras. This roat has been some form of the property of the concentration of the contract of the and electric lighting have been arranged for

The floating equipment of the Harbour com-prises five tugs of 1,500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 experienced officer. H. P. respectively and 27 lighters.

length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet. Calcutta and Madras.

The part is at present capable of decling with lifts of 50 tons on the quays but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater

At present shins enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory, The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal-Nagour Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are :---

Administrative Officer .- A. Duncan, Calcutta. Denuty Administrative Officer Manager,-E. G. Lilley, Vizaganatam.

Port Engineer and Demuty Conservator --E. F. Johnson, Vizaganatam

Smuggling in India.-With the increase in British Indian customs duties, smuggling has grown in volume, and the Government of India had recently to appoint a Special Officer to report on its extent and the means necessary for its suppression.

This officer's report in 1936 disclosed that large quantities of such articles as silk, sugar and saccharine are being smuggled into British India from the French Settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal, thereby seriously endangering Government revenues and dislocating normal business in those goods.

Governments, therefore, decided that effective measures to suppress this traffic should at once be taken. The Customs cordons were greatly strengthened and an outer cordon placed around Karikal. Co-operating with each cordon is a special detective staff, which watches the move-ments of smugglers. The coast north and south of both Settlements are patrolled by coastguards, and launches equipped with searchlights and signalling apparatus search the sea day and night for smuggling graft. Land has been acquired for the erection of an impenetrable barbed wire barrier on the more open parts of the frontiers.

To protect the Customs staff against the danger of attack by numerically stronger bodies of smugglers, arrangements have been made to station hodies of armed police at strategic points on the two frontiers.

in order that the situation can be closely and continuously watched by a responsible and

H. P. respectively and 27 lighters.

Already the steps taken are justifying their boad has been provided; but though adapted smuggling train has been dislocated to such an for future extension and for use by vessels extent that a certain amount of merchandise is alreage than the dredging card which now may be the dispersion of the dredging card which now may be the dispersion of the dredging card which now may be the dispersion of the dredging card which now may be the dispersion of the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card which now may be the dredging card with the

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the through its misory. Seek which, while to one it spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the intelligentsia are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and, espe-cially during the period of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The Introduction of Western Learning -In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a sta-ble government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long estab-lished among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the atimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance. It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an Eng-lish watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to insti-

tute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu Colducted by young men reared in the Handu of the lege, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more who left India in remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College. whose object was to teach " the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impens to the introduction of west or learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which missionaries is the humanitarian spirit, which all been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke Caroy, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twolvy wars later, Alexander, Duff rowned the instance of the control of

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of But this decision did not entail that English. Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the veraculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new sys-The freedom of the press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammiadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Ludian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Govern-ment schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in india, and lead to a gradual but steady ex-tension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline Another leading of the despatch was an outfine of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutts, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has andoubtedly been of value in several ways, It enabled Government to select recruits for its It enabled to exercise to select recraits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators : they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination re-quirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country

...and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encorragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the pri-vate institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being re moved gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4. In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the and of inspection of schools and coneges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to postgraduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boun-Neither the Commission nor the Governdaries. Neither the Co ment discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority places under some punce authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the per-manent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA.

		Statement							
	1			1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	1033-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area in square miles		:	:	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094	1,093,879	1,093,879	1,003,783
Population 1	ale	:::	:::	140,077,750 131,710,632 271,788,382	140,075,258 131,704,893 271,780,151	140,022,648 131,669,261 271,691,904	140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904	140,022,643 181,669,261 271,691,904	140,019,047 131,666,338 271,685,445
Recognised In	Recognised Institutions for Males.	fales.		293	61	853	188		60
Number of high schools* Middle schools Number of primary schools	::: :::	English Vernacular	::::	2,724 3,708 5,027 17,2,230	2,801 3,875 5,894 168,885	2,886 3,902 5,790 166,536	2,998 3,939 5,744 166,880	8,091 3,995 5,697 166,588	3,158 4,068 5,637 165,240
Male Scholar In arts colleges (a)	Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions. leges (a)	nstitutions.	:	71,895	78,044	81,310	84,859	87,114	89,250
In high schools *		:	:	844,307	862,513	879,216	105,008	927,167	957,842
Middle schools		(English (Vernacular	::	412,432	410,459	409,344	406,910	419,040	438,136
In primary schools	:	:	:	7,881,199	7,877,257	7,364,468	7,512,279	7,68(7,803
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	holars in Recogn	ised Instituti	ons to me	le 6-99	96.	6.97	2.02	7.19	7.81
Recognised I	Recognised Institutions for Females.	Females.	٠:	20	20				
Namber of high schools* Middle schools Namber of primary schools	sloo	(English (Vernacular	::::	32,154	32,635	338 360 485 33,170	358 379 512 34,054	876 898 532 83,785	892 418 560 82,618
					The second of th				

High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
 Includes infermediate and Second Grade Obligges of the new type.
 Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Statement of Elucational Progress in British INDIA-contd.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Femate Sciolars in Recomised Institutions. In high schools* (Bourles Bourles Middle schools (Persenter Pourles Middle schools (Persenter Pourles Middle schools (Persenter Persenter Persenter Middle schools (Persenter Persenter Persenter Middle school (Persenter Persenter Persenter Middle schools	2,744 85,879 48,272 122,625	2,966 92,538 51,345 126,143	3,589 99,486 55,038 130,712	4,059 108,053 58,462 139,246	4,671 116,730 62,099 142,259	5,329 123,949 67,992 148,018
In primary schools	1,981,549	2,077,103	2,167,502	2,294,077	2,409,584	2,505,077 2.18
remade population. Toral Sucollars in recognised insti-{ Male tuttons.	9,796,683	9,752,937	9,715,753	9,866,619	100	-
Total Total Total Total TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	12,056,837	12,726,466	12,192,137	13,172,590	13,506,869	13,816,149
Percentage of total scholars to popula. (Male tion.	1.80	1.89	7.82	7.44	7.58 2.20	
Total	4.67	4.70	4.73	4.85	4.97	2.00
Number of Puplis in Class IV Kernale	877,633	133,783	893,753	918,323	1,017,280	1,088,332
Total	260,866	1,016,436	1,040,383	1,079,950	1,205,958	1,240,863
Expanditure (in thousands of rupees). From provincial revenues	Bs. 13,60,97	Rs. 12,46,01	Rs. 11,35,50	Rs. 11,47,02	lts. 11,58,73	Rs. 11,84,39
From local funds	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,54,68	2,58,94	2,51,16	2,66,63
From municipal funds	1,54,12	1,58,17	1,52,38	1,60,40	1,64,76	1,71,97
Total Expenditure from public funds	17,99,26	16,84,19	15,42.56	15,66,36	15,74,65	16,22,99
From fees	6,14,59	6,22,70	09'66'9	6,47,89	6,63,73	6,89,05
From other sources	4,17,76	4,11,68	4,06,60	4,03,40	4,13,73	4,20,36
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	28,31,61	27,18,57	25,78,76	26,17,65	26,52,11	27,32,40

(a) holdings scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new 5 yrgs).

Recent Developments.

Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government: "The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enter-prise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, inter alia, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education: it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion sentions by women teachers and me expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great

The Reforms Act -The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India, Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Goverprovincial transferred supject in the Gover-nors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, i.e., it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of the provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1925, has brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

The Government of India still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares, and Delhi, and certain other Universities which function in more than one province. The purpose in offering expert advice on important

Government of India Resolutions on Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Conneil for the benefit of members of His Malesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

> Administration.-The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces, Generally speaking, education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction Government, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and verna-cular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

of Education. Department Health and Lands of the Government of India —In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner. The Present Educational Commissioner is Mr. J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S., who is an eminent educationist of wide experience.

Central Advisory Board of Education,-In 1920, a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Govern-ment of India. This Board served a very useful recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, which was presided over by Lord Inchease, it was abolished in 1923 in the interests of economy. This Board was revived in 1935. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The constitution of the Board is as follows:—

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Chairman).

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India,

Ten nominees of the Government of India,

One member elected by the Council of State, Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly.

Three members nominated by the Inter-University Board, India,

One representative of each provincial Govern-ment (either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy).

There is also a Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India.

In 1935, the Board passed a series of important resolutions suggesting a radical reform of the present system of education so that apart from providing instruction which would lead to universities and to professional colleges, the system might have stages at the end of which students could branch off either to occupation or to vocational schools. All the provinces have reviewed their system of education in the light of these resolutions and several are considering the possibilities of reconstruction of that system on lines approximating to those suggested by the Board. The main subject of deliberation at its meeting held in 1936 was that of primary education. The Board referred this question to its Vernacular Education Committee with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of administration and control of primary education. The sub-committee reported that there was need of more efficient administration and control of primary education and recommended, inter alia, that Government should take over the control from local bodies. The Board considered the report at its third annual meeting and decided that a copy of it should be forwarded to Pro-vincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. report of the Women's Education Committee of the Board on the curriculum of girls' primary schools was also considered. The report first deals with certain conditions which are essential before any curriculum can work smoothly and then proceeds to the actual curriculum which would be suitable for girls' primary schools. The suggestions made in the report were generally accepted and the Board decided that a copy of this report should also be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary.

Another subject of considerable importance that was considered at the third annual meeting of the Board in January 1938 was the report tional Service was stopped as a result of the on Vocational Education in India by Mr. A. recommendations of the Royal Commission on

educational matters. But as a result of the Abbott, C.B.E., formerly H.M. Chief Inspector recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, with a section on General Education and Administration by Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England. During the discussion on this report, what is popularly known as the Wardha educa-tion scheme was referred to. The basis idea of this scheme is that education should be imparted through some craft or productive work which should be the centre of all the other instruction provided in the school and by the sale of the produce make the school self-supporting. The Board felt that a further examination was desirable and appointed a special committee to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the Wardha scheme in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and other relevant documents.

The Board has also decided that it should act as a National Centre of Educational Information for India.

Bureau of Education in India.—As a measure of retrenchment, the Bureau of Education was abolished in 1923, but accepting the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, the Government of India revived it in 1937 under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces, The Secretary of the Board is the Curator of this Bureau.

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educa-Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent, than the pay of the Indian recruit, Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian The Provincial Educational Serrecruitment. vice was simultaneously reorganised and a vice was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent. of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educa-

be made to the all-India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Govern-ment must be unfettered but we express the hone that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that quali-fied Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State". As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has by the had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the present organisation of members of this service; while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be gene-rally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the

old Provincial Educational Service.

the appealor services in India. The Commistude affected, more in some provinces than sion recommended that "for the purposes of others, by the changes which have taken place local Governments no further recuritment should since 101b. Communial interest have inhumance recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service content-ment. But these results are the natural consequenees of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Hartog Committee on Education.—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the Auxiliary of Education in India. The report of the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission .- Another Commission. which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the international Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various allissionary bodies working in India, It was presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Ealibi College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931. International Missionary

Unemployment Committee, United Provinces. -This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguised chairman the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Behadur Sapru was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated youngmen and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee, which was published in 1936. The existing Provincial and Subordinate constitutes a valuable document not only for Educational Services in the provinces have the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year,		In Recog	gnised Instit	ntions.		All Instituti d and Unre	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females,	Total.
1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	9,260,266 9,515,109 9,748,749 9,796,683 9,752,937 9,715,753 9,866,619 10,063,528 10,241,889	1,899,890 2,032,388 2,149,853 2,260,154 2,369,529 2,476,384 2,625,177 2,757,232 2,873,188	11,160,156 11,547,497 11,898,602 12,056,837 12,122,466 12,192,137 12,491,796 12,820,760 13,115,077	10,028,086 10,256,914 10,313,498 10,273,888 10,247,062	1,996,445 2,137,753 2,258,212 2,375,593 2,492,649 2,606,470 2,755,051 2,890,246 3,013,440	11,775,225 12,165,830 12,515,128 12,689,065 12,766,537 12,853,533 13,172,890 13,506,860 13,816,146

(b) EXPENDITURE.

			Yea	r.				Total Expe Education in	nditure on British India.
								Public Funds.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.
1027-28								16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29		• •			٠			17,12,24,514	27,07,32,253
1929-30						1, 4		17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31				••	• •			17.99,26,248	28,31,61.446
1931-32			• • •					16,81,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33		••		• • •		••	[15,42,56,219	25,78,75,868
1933-34					• •			15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186
1934-35		• •		••	••	• • •		15,74,65,078	26,52,11,420
1935-36	• •	• •	• •	• •				16,22,99,025	27,32,39,689

institutions, down from a university to a lower primary school, amounted to Rs. 20-13-4 as follows: to Government funds Rs. 9-0-6, to local funds Rs.3-5-6, to fees Rs. 5-4-1 and to other sources Rs.3-3-3.

During the year 1935-36, 51 per cent, hors and 36 per cent, respectively. But and 17 per cent girls of school going age were at years shows that the wastage percentage has primary and secondary classes, 3.755-29 were primary can secondary classes, 3.755-29 were in 1935-36 in the case of how. The correspondiculated in the lowest primary class alone. The ingrares for girls aver 2.845, 163 met. The ingrares for girls aver 2.845, 163 met. 1,558,567. Of the boys carolled in the primary if this steady, though slow, progress is mainclasses, no less than 48.8 per cent, were stadying lambed the situation will greatly improve.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table:-

In 1935-36 the total expenditure on education in the 1st class, 20,6 per cent, in the 2nd class, in British India amounted to Rs.27,32,79,009 15.9 per cent, in the 3rd and only 12.1 per cent, of which 43.3 per cent, came from Government and 7.6 per cent, in the 4th and 5th classes of which 43, 3 per cent, came from Government and respectively. 58 per cent, of the girts enrouse funds, 16.1 per cent, from District Board and in the primary classes were studying in Class 11, 15.4 per cent, from endowments and beneficially the control of the

The wastage in primary education still continues. This wastage in the whole of British India calculated on the number of boys and girls who reached Class IV in 1935-36 comes to 73 per cent, and 86 per cent, respectively. But a comparison of the figures with the last four

	Number of	Institutions.	Number o	f Scholars.
Types of Institutions.	1935,	1936.	1935.	1936.
Recognized Institutions. Universities Arts Colleges Professional Colleges High Schools Middle Schools Primary Schools Speedal Schools:	.16 259 69 3,467 10,617 200,373 6,506	16 261 73 3,550 10,678 197,858 6,649	11,003 81,307 19,498 1,043,897 1,318,107 10,089,672 257,276	11,311 83,864 20,049 1,081,791 1,341,127 10,308,403 268,532
Total of Recognised Institutions	221,307	219,085	12,820,760	13,115,077
Unrecognised Institutions	34,956	35,126	686,109	701,072
Grand total of all Institutions	256,263	254,211	13,508,869	13,816,149

N.B.—The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unitary Universities,

Primary Education.—The primary schools of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a are mainly under the direction of the local school is generally defined as one mile from the boards and municipalities, in recent years, child's hone, the employment of children, eight provincial legislatures have passed who should be at school, is strictly forbidden frimary. Education Acts authorising the and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance by with an attendance order. The Acts generally introduction of compulsory education local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then subhas recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private manage-ment situated in areas where education is mit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must compulsory, reserving however a number of free be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief Government. Ordinarily the age limits of com- are the ordinary provisions of the various coveriments, ordinarily the age fining of constant and ordinary provisions of the various pulsion are from six to ten years though provi- provincial Education Acts. Local holdies have sion is made for prolonging the period. Pro- not however shown as yet any great alactic vision is also made in all the Acts for the exemp- in a vailing themselves of the opportunity afford. tion of particular classes and communities and ed them by these Acts. for special exemption from attendance in cases

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1935-36:—

	A Company of the Comp	Areas	ander " Com	pulsion."
Province.	Acts.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No. of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920	28	7	104
	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4		
Bombay	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1		
× , (Primary Education Act, 1923	5	2	150
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930.	2		
United {	Primary Education Act, 1919 District Boards Primary Education	36		
Provinces.	Act, 1926		25	1,224
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919	55	2,988	8,413
Bihar and Orissa .	Primary Education Act, 1919	4.	2	15
Central Provinces and Berar.	Primary Education Act, 1920	27	173	433
	Primary Education Act, 1926			
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	1	9	16
	Total	160	3,206	10,355

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

Due to the indifferent attitude of the local points, composition has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be. The mere passing of a where compulsion is considered desirable does not in itself either bring children to school or specific theory. The first point is considered desirable does not in itself either bring children to school or specific theory. The first point is shown to the second of the

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without provinces, there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies. For example, the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year than the control of primary education. The provinces in the control of primary education.

Secondary and High School Education.— Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial non-literary pursuits." Some and other years later, what classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwallor. In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them: and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recogni-tion of schools, and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility

have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the standard of the college of the college of the college of the college of the college of the college of the standard of the college of the college of the in a number of the hetter schools in the state. In Bombay, the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education has been realised and efforts are being and to by the university authorities in collaboration problem.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these will by a radical reconstruction of the school system of colucation. The main defect of the present system is that all upplis, even those in the system is that all upplis, even those in the hand of the school is the system of the school system of the school system of an university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided to objective released from the transmels of a university, on the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to join the humbler occupation of life or to join the humbler occupation of life or to which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Educa-tion, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The Government of India. in consultation with the provincial Governments. accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts—Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr. S. H. Wood, Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, were obtained for this purpose. As these experts considered that an intensive study of a limited area would be more profitable than a necessarily area would be more promises and a necessaric cursory survey of the greater part of British India, they limited their investigation mainly to three provinces, viz., the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Delhi, although they discussed their problems with administrators, teachers and others concerned with education from practi-cally every province. Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood-Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India of which mention has been made above

Anglo-Indian and European Education. There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has

proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simits to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are when in Infile. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special for higher education in Indian colleges,

In country was a result of the recommendations and by the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwin Sul-Committee of the Government of India. The office of the Irwin Sul-Committee of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India, The Provincial Irwin Sul-Committee of the Irwi

Medium of instruction in public schools.—The position of English as a needigm and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met as Sinia in 1977 under the conference which met as Sinia in 1977 under the Education Member. Althought is was cenerally conceided that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English meitium was defended by some on the ground that it improves the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in overlain subjects. There seems condition of instruction and cardinality in certain subjects. There seems candidn't in condition of instruction and caradination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common to the control of

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being established between the Boy Scott Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement.—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been hampered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces, schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Denartment. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions, and it has been made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. In Bihar & Orissa, certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, satisfactory arrangements exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others,

Professional and Technical Education ---A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earth-quake in 1934. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings have been constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by munici-palities or local boards, and others by private The bodies. most important are Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architectare and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Colmbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad, Mining and

metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Government of India for the training of cadets Metallurgical College at Benares which provides for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in "I.M.M.P.S. Dufferin" has been stationed for each subject. Provision has been made by the this purpose in Bombay waters.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students at ending them:—

Type of Instit	ntion	195	15,	19	36.
2370 07 210021		Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students,
I. Colleges-					
Training		 23	1,701	24	1,888
Law		 13	7,256	14	7,335
Medical		 10	5,028	10	5,128
Engineering		 7	2,074	7	2,049
Agricultural		 6	808	6	889
Commercial		 6	2,605	6	2,801
Technological		 		. 2	69
Forest		 1	42	2	6
Veterinary	• • •	 4	379	. 4	419
	Total	 70	19,893	75	20,641

Ten	e of Institution.	19	35.	193	16.
131	e of Institution.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
II. Scho	ols—	1		İ	
Nort	nal and Training .	. 578	26,672	571	27,133
Law		. 2	166	2	202
Med	ical	. 30	7,022	31	7,003
Engi	ineering	. 10	1,728	10	1,687
Tech	mical and Industrial.	489	27,705	513	28,809
Com	mercial	. 220	8,692	313	11,781
Agri	cultural	. 15	660	14	531
Fore	st	. 1	44	1	46
Art		. 15	2,110	15	2,144
	Total .	1,360	74,799	1,470	79,386
	GRAND TOTAL .	1,430	94,692	1,545	99,981

N. B.—Figures against training colleges include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University.

Indian School of Mines.

ship in Mining Engineering under Section 9(b) Mines.

The Government of India maintains the Indian of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder The Government of India maintains the Indian of the British Cool Mines Act, 1911. A holder School of Mines at Dhanbad for India grade in of the Diploma of the school is thereby entitled straction in Mining Engineering and Geology, to claim exemption from two of the five years A Diploma (ALSAL) is granted and produced in the Indian experience mornounly required from an analysis of the Control o Diploms Course occupies four years. The artin progress to holding the examinations of Secretary for Mines, Great Britain, has approved London University, both Intermediate and the school in respect of its Diploma of Associate- Final, for that degree at the Indian School of

Universities.

The first University in India, that of was published in August 1910. Calental, was founded in 1857. Between 1887 | The Commission gave detailed suggestions and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, for the reorganisation of the Galeutta Universidaded were added, sligt, for the control of secondary and interme-These five universities were all of the affiliat-ing type. The Government of India had recog-ment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. Ing type. Ine dovernment of most make the most many constraint in the district resolution of 1013 the necessity of lines measures concerned only Bengal: but it creating new local teaching and residential was generally recognised that some of the universities in addition to the existing califable; edited made by the Commissioners admit universities. The development of this policy of a wider application. Committees were was accelerated by the strength of communal consumers with the communal consumers with the communal consumers with the communal consumers with the communal consumers with the communal consumers with the communal community appointed by the Universities were proportionally advocated by the calcular to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new United Provinces two committees were appointed by the Calculate University Commission with the calculate University advocated by the Calculate University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as consider measures for the reorganization of the The holds are outroe consequence proposition as possider measures for the reorganisation of the the lines to be followed in university reform. Allahabad University and the creation of a Calcutta University Commission.—The Board to control secondary and intermediate report of the Calcutta University Commission is ducation. The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education,

There are now 19 Universities in India, (including Burna) of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India Statistics of Universities-1936. was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the

Univer	rsities exe	was escabusined in 17a vancore in 1937. Universities except Travancore:—	The fo	The following table gives the latest available	atest av	railable	gance e	s and	certair	other	parti	culars (s poort	figures and certain other particulars about all these	
			10 9		No. of Members of Teaching Staff.	Member ing St	ars of	No of	No of Institutions.	tions.	No.	No. of Students,	ents.	stasi ni .e	
DIII	University.	Type. (a)	tab InnigitO roitabanot	Frantties in which degrees are awarded. (b)	In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges,	In Affiliated Colleges,	University. Departments.	Constituent Colleges,	Affiliated Colleges,	In University Departments,	In Constituent Colleges,	In Affillated Colleges,	No. of Star who graduated Arts and Science	
.i.	ilcutta (e)	1. Calcutta (c) Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	1857 A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O.	199	:	1,373	Ç1	:	09	1,339	:	30,364	2,786	
2, Bo	Bombay .	Affiliating and Teach- ing.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Tech., Ag.	7	:	750	63	:	153	164	:	17,742	1,787	
3. Ms	adras (d).	Madras (d) Affiliating and Teaching.	1857		55	61 44	262	13	55	40	42	5,179	9,774	1,370	
 ₽	unjab (c)	Punjab (c) Affiliating and Teach-	1882		68	19	1,136	12	60	54	758	1,368 21,054	21,054,	1,956	
5. All	lahabad (e	Allahabad (e) Teaching	1881	1887 A., Sc., L., Com.	H	36		16	60	:	1.682	248		47.0	
ษ์ ซ	e n a r e s Hindu.	Benares Teaching	1916	A., Sc., Ed., L., O., M., Th., Tech.	14	249	:	01	6	:		3,306	: :	878	
	S	Mysore (f) Teaching	1916	1916 A., Sc., Eng., M., Tech.	:	201	-		<u>o</u> ,	:	:	2,812		21.1	
S. Pat	Patna	· Affiliating · · ·	1917	1917 A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M.	:	:	335		:	16	•		5,267	458	- 39
	-						-			_					١

396	who graduate orneles but strf	123	77	921	rsui Z	210	165	217	414 43	096	00
stuobi ni l	No. of Stu-	1				_		- 15	- 01	07	
mts.	In Affiliated Colleges,	949	:	:	:	:	:	3,317	3,302	3,920	:
Students.	in Constituent Colleges,	190	:	0,000	7.7	:	2,160	:	:	:	:
No. of	In University Departments.	988	980	:	2,308	1,078	184	450	61	:	745
ons.	Affiliated	10	:	:	:	:	:	1.5	02	16	:
No. of Institutions.	Constituent Colleges,	60	:	9	-	:	1-	:	:	:	:
No. of	University Departments.	12	17	:	co.	13	00	-	61	:	-
	In Affiliated Colleges.	69	:	:	:	:	:	201	88	450	:
fember ing Sta	In Constituent Colleges,	ę,	:	202	15	:	123	:	:	:	:
No. of Members of Teaching Staff.	In University Departments.	83	96	:	123	103	6	00	46	:	73
	Faculties in which degrees are awarded,	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M.,		A., Se., Ed., Eng., L., M., F.	A., Sc., Ed., M., L., Com.,	A., Sc., L	A., Sc., L.	A., Sc., Ed., L., Ag	A., Se., Ed., M., O.	A., Sc., L., Com., Ag	A., Sc., O
30	otab IndghO nottabanot	1918	1920	1920	1920	1951	1922	1923	1926	1927	1929
	Type (a)	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Unitary	Teaching	Unitary and Teaching	Unitary	Teaching	Affiliating & Teaching	Affiliating & Teaching	Affiliating	Unitary
	University,	Osmania (g)	Aligarh Muslim,	Rangoon	Lucknow	Dacca	Delhi	Nagpur	Andhra (h)	Agra	Annamalai(i) Unitary
	-5	6	9	ਜ਼ਂ	15.	13.	14.	15.	10	17.	18.

(O,D. "Aglithing" unbreasty is not burbreasty what recognies external college offering heartering in its enems of stables: a "Teaching University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by reaches appointed by the Univestity as "Datary" unwaitly localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teacher appointed by and maker the counts of the Univestity.

(b) Fuculties :-A. = Arts; Ag. = Agriculture; Com. = Commerce; Ed. = Education (Teaching); Eng. = Engineering; E. = Forestry; E.A. = Fine Arts; L. - Law; M. - Medicine; O. - Oriental Learning; Sc. - Science; Tech. - Technology; Ih. - Theology. (d) Reconstituted in 1923.
 (g) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan). (c) Reconstituted in 1904.
(f) Reconstituted in 1933.
(f) Situated at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

(e) Reconstituted in 1921.(h) Situated at Waltair (South India).

Intermediate Colleges—One Important part of the Calenta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of the Calenta of the Calenta of the Calenta of the Calenta of the Calenta of the Calenta of the Internediate classes from the separation of the intermediate classes from the separation of the intermediate classes from the separation of the intermediate classes from the college of the Calenta of t

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act possed in the same year. The Alignah Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separatic Alignar Moran, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in a Capitana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been the property of the Pupilsh University, and the property of the Pupilsh University, the Capital Colleges of the property of the Pupilsh University.

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925, All the Universities in India are now members of the Board. Its functions are:—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information ;
- (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors;
 (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of
- university work;

 (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;
- (a) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;
- (f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;
- (g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board also functions as a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of high education are concerned.

The Board has not yet had much influence Home Scienc on University policy in India but it has done of two years.

a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—It has now been recognised that the education editins to progress that has now been recognised that the education of cirils is necessary for happiness and progress in editing in the education of conservatism have weakened. Customs and of conservatism have weakened. Customs and regulates which were for long detrimental to the advancement of formale education are now the education are now as the education of the education are now as the education of the education are now as the education are now as the education are now as the education are now as the education are now as the education are now as the education are now as the education and the education are now as the education and the education are now as the education and the education are now as the education are now as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not education as the education are not educated as the education are not educa

For the higher education of women, there are colleges aspecially meant for them, e.g., there colleges aspecially meant for them, e.g., there colleges aspecially meant for them, e.g., there is a straining colleges with 134 women students, and one medical colleges with 134 women students, and one medical colleges with 134 women students colleges for men. In 1136, 2,971 women were calling in arts colleges for men, 147 in training colleges for men. In 1136, 4,971 women were calling in arts colleges for men. The Lady Hardings Medical College for Women at New Delhi is the only institute of its kind in the whole of India, It provites a full medical course for women students and is affiliated to the Punjab University.

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, which was started at Poona by Professor Karve in 1916, was transferred to Bombay in 1936. It is a private institutional is global was trans-

institution and is doing much useful work.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education work. An All-India Women's Education work. An All-India Women's Education work and the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the secondary work of establishing a central Tacaher's Training follege of a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Tacaher's Training follege of a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Tacaher's Training follege of a special condigen 'en absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by spechological research.' The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin follege, has since provides a three years' Teachers' course for those who wish to qualify as High School Teachers of Home Science. Others take the Home course of two years.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1935-36:--

		Ko.	No. of Institutions.		Enrolment.	nent.	Total No.	Total No. of Females under instruction,
		1935.		1936.	1985.	1936,	1985.	1996.
Recognized Institutions-								and the second second second second
Arts Colleges		:	17	. 65 65	2,065	2,350	4,671	5,329
Professional Colleges		•	<u> </u>	6	458	431	841	210
High Schools	:	-	376	365	98,975	103,829	116,730	123,049
Middle Schools	:		952	973	146,042	156,152	204,358	216,010
Primary Schools	:		33,785	32,618	1,450,267	1,467,886	2,409,584	2,505,077
Special Schools		:	410	391	18,095	18,263	21,048	21,906
Total	:	35,	35,532	84,411	1,715,872	1,748,920	2,757,232	2,873,188
Unrecognized institutions			4,069	8,979	94,062	98,818	133,014	140,252
Grand Total		39,	39,601	38,390	1,809,934	1,847,738	2,890,246	3,013,440

Provincial Statistics—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different provinces in gridial india (naciating Durma), and will be of general interest. In the salient of the contract of the con

	×	NO. OF RECOGNISED	OGNISED I	INSTITUTIONS. NO. OF UNRECOGNISED INSTI	No. of UNR	COGNISED	NSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL N	TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS	TUTIONS.	
Lroyince,	-	1935.	1936.	Increase (+)	1935.	1986.	Increase (+)	1935.	1986.	Increase (+)	
Madras	:	50,893	50.17×	Decrease ()		100	Decrease (-)			Decrease ()	
Bombay	:	15,826	16,097	+ 672	1,177	1,191	120	51,564	51,309	-255	
Traited Description	:	70,241	68,076	-2.165	1,410	1,21	+116	16,927	17,314	+387	
Oniced Provinces	:	22,639	22,514	1 95	101	020	000	1,000	69,426	-2,234	_
runjao	:	11,620	11,650	+30	300	100	201	24,830	24,572	-258	_
During	:	7,179	7,419	+ 510	18,304	2000	+177	18,019	18,556	+207	_
Control December 1	:	28,812	28,148	199	9,503	10,000	25	10,02	125,804	+530	_
Against Flovinces and Berar	:	5,545	6,579	100	2000	100	-	001,10	20,102	100	_
North-West Frontier Province	:	6,886	7,841	+455	757	780	1 1	2,041	200,00	+16	_
TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	:	1,013	1,012	7	115	127	+15	1.128	1,139	107	
British India *	-	200 166	200 010	0000		-			-		
		1004799	219,000	7777	34,956	35,126	+170	256,263	254.211	-2.052	

Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

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Province.	20.01	INSTITUTIONS.	S.	UNRECC	UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	ARS IN STITUTIONS,	TOTAL NO	TOTAL NO. OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	ARS IN ALL PUTIONS.	TOHOS	OF TOTAL
			Increase (+)			Thomason		-		POPUL	LATION
	1935.	1936.	Decrease ()	1935.	1936.	Decrease ()	1935,	1936.	increase (+)	1935.	1936.
Madras	3,053,446	3,133,426	Ľ	40.757	40 554	000	000 1000	1	necreuse (-		-
	1,381,447	1,430,465		40,000	15,00	1 1 1	0,004,000	000,000	+10,111	9.0	8.8
sengal	3,010,845	3,083,409		64 107	100000	10,110	1,922,146	1,4/6,404	+04,258	6.5	6.8
nited Provinces	1.532.569	1 557 044		100	000	CFC'T-	8,075,272	3,146,291	+71,019	6.13	6.98
unjab	199	1 180 840		100,000	015,20	2	1,594,940	1,620,260	+25,320	3.29	60
turma	516.141	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		104,589	141,556	+6,667	1,268,474	1.274,432	+5.958	10	30
ibar and Orissa	1115,096	1 100,000	175017	213,965	210,167	-3,708	730,106	743,785	12.679	90	4
entral Provinces and		4,4 4,00 404		69,782	72,593	+2,661	1,184,968	1,214,887	+29,919	3.15	000
Berar	485,532	483,818	7	15 665	000 21	000					
	Ĩ.	309,812	+25.648	80.796	81 900	200	201,196	409,100	12,007	6.3 6.3	13
Deale West Prontier					-	60#fr	000,000	404,021	+20,131	-	0.0
amma	91,500	93,346	+1,846	8,763	3,850	+81	95.268	92.196	2.1 038		٠
BRITISH INDIA*	19 890 760	10 115 007	100.00						2006-1		
	0011000000		+204,317	696.109	701.07	414 038	000 000 00	011010101	000		

*Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(iii) Distribution of Scholurs in Recognised Institutions, 1936.

			NUMBER OF	CHOLARS IN I	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES	OR MALES.		The second second
Province,	In Universities.	In Arts Colleges.	In Profes- sional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools,	TOTAL.
Madras Bongal Dirich Provinces Punjab Bungal Punjab Central Provinces Central Provinces Central Provinces and Berra Morth, Wet Frontier Province	624 131 1,832 6,556 1,974	11,220 11,413 24,518 8,837 13,630 13,630 1,480 1,920 8,711 2,480 1,920 8,120	9,85,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25	160,191 99,932 88,938 138,149 64,530 9,173 24,773 15,317	25,550 26,304 172,556 101,102 433,720 101,155 101,984 101,489 52,120 27,780	2,480,393 1,052,387 1,917,419 1,183,204 383,822 283,486 879,230 814,140 277,389	80,905 115,310 119,580 24,963 111,963 17,130 20,590 2,550 4,505 132	2,717,275 1,208,914 2,528,5340 1,428,534 970,753 474,480 1,064,555 437,635 360,699 78,514
BRITISH INDIA* .	11,811	81,505	19,618	977,962	1,184,975	8,840,517	250,269	11,366,157

Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered array).
 The figures in this column proper are manner of research standents in the affiltiding Universities or the number of standard conversations.
 The figures in this column proper that you be resided.

		NDM	BER OF SCHOLAR	S IN INSTITUTIO	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.		
Province,	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras Bennka Bennka Bennka Bennka Bennka Punide Provinces Punide Provinces Blave and Grisses and Benra Annin Marke and Benra Annih, Wegi Province,	705 335 579 579 13	77 100 118 171	20,160 18,475 21,917 8,886 11,670 19,670 2,484 2,588 8,588 8,588 8,588 8,588 8,588	6,726 6,726 11,597 11,597 46,733 11,6733 6,663 6,533 6,533 6,533 6,533 6,533	382,036 195,025 195,025 508,925 7,041 106,453 87,251 87,236 28,723 8,321	5,7393 9,648 9,648 9,7573 1028 1058 1058 538	416,151 221,551 521,551 153,753 1123,753 1123,123 75,123 46,133 89,113
	2,859	431	103,829	156,152	1,467,886	18,263	1,748,920

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(1v) Expenditure on Education, 1935-36

	TO	Total Expenditure,	one,	Ä	Percentage of Expenditure (1936).	NTAGE O URB (19	36).	ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1986).	E AVE	YOE	TSOC	ER S	СНО	AB	193
L'IOVInce.	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Govern- Local ment Funds. Funds.	Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources,	Govern- ment Funds.		Local Funds.	Fees.		Other Sources.		Total cost.
Madras	Rs.		Rs.	%	· %º	%)¢	Rs. a.	p. Rs.	a. p. Rs.	is.	- 8	a. p. Rs. a. n. Re.	- -	
	5,40,94,044	5,51,51,957	10,57,913	46.4	14.3	17.7	21.6	00 01	10	80	1 1	10	21	917	i a
	4,10,86,354	4,21,65,908	10,79,554	42.1	18.8	24.6	14.5	9 71	10	8 10	. 2	- 11	-10	- 69	
Bengal	4,32,39,303	4,44,26,054	11,86,751	31.5	0.	14.6	16.0	. 00			6	٥	12		٠, ٠
United Provinces	3,80,41,838	3,89,49,169	9,07,331	53.1	13.1	20.5	13.3	. 4					٠, ١	* 1	0
Punjab	3,12,06,032	3,22,09,044	10,03,012	20.2	13.8	4. 52			-	0	4 0	۰	٠ .	9 8	0
Burma	1,50,77,218	1,61,83,219	10,56,006	80.00	29.6	5.10			9 9	,	٠ :	a .	9	0	-
Bihar and Orissa	1,71,03,929	1,82,08,410	11,04,481	25.	10.00	4.			5 -						
Berar Provinces and	1,06,01,617	1,09,15,608	8,13,991	43.4	88	19.1					1 4	1 0		9 6	0 0 0 0
Assam	50,50,860	53,95,161	3,44,301	56.3	13.4	19.3	0.11	0 4	1 12	- 2				: 2	
Province	29,45,791	30,88,294	1,42,503	4.89	8.6	11.5	10.3	21 11 7		11 3	10 8		49	331 12	
BRITISH INDIA.*	26,52,11,420 27,32,79,000	27,32,79,000	80,67,589	43.3	16.1	6, 69	15.4	9 0 6	10	9	1 -	-	1 00	1 5	1

Includes figures for Mnor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).
 (a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Education in the Army.-The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows :--

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to :-

- (a) develop his training faculties;
- (b) improve him as a subject for military
- training and as a citizen of the Empire : (c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.
- (ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and exservice (British and Indian).
- (iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.
- (ir) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The demand for education in the Indian Army has continued to grow and with it the numbers of Indian ranks, who have passed the Indian Army English Certificate, have increased proportionately. A recent development in the case of the Indian soldiers' education is the introduction of Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship as subjects of study for the higher certificates.

Doon School,-The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr. S. R. Das, have culminated in the establishment of a School at Dehra Dun, The school is attempting to develop, in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools, It was opended by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935, The School is located on the two estates known as Chandbagh (on rent from the Government of India) and the adjoining estate, known as Skinner's, which has been purchased by the gives some training in surgery.

Society. There are at present about 250 pupils. who are distributed in four houses, Mr. A. E. Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by eighteen masters, of whom six have heen appointed from England, The School prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy and Medical and Engineering Colleges or for English Universities. The age of admission is between 11 and 13 years, and the age of leaving will be about 18 years. The oldest hove at present were born in 1921. The Board of Management of the Society, which maintains the School, includes the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad (Chairman), Sir B. L. Mitter (Vice-Chairman), Mr. J. G. Laithwaite, Mr. J. E. Parkinson Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Atal, Rai Bahadur Chuttan Lal, and Mr. B. M. Staig (Honorary Treasurer),

Indigenous Education .- Of the 13,816,149 scholars being educated in India 701.072 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Har-Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's dwar and School at Bolpur have attained some fame. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular English being, however, a compulsory subject Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedahad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatchpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Aimal Khan. is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Vicercey is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas, the aim of the Association is to develop good clitzenship among boys by forming their character—tanling them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance-inculating topalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicaritis useful to themselves.

INDIAN HEADQUARTEES.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner.—Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari.

Deputy Chief Commissioner.—H. W. Hogg, Esq., G.L.E., O.B.E., D.C.C., Ak.L. General Secretary for India.—G. T. J. Thaddacus, Esq., B.A., D.C.C., Ak.L.

Headquarters Council for India.—

President.—The Chief Scout for India.
Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio.)
Members.—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio).

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. M.A., LL.B., Malabar Hill, Bombay,

The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Kt., Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Associaation, Punjab, High Court, Lahore.

- The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, Bar-at-Law, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, C. P. High Court, Nagpur.
- G. A. Small, Esq., I.E.S. Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Assam, Shillong.
- K. C. De, Esq. C.L.E. I.C.S., (Rtd.) Asst. Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Bengal, 2, Gokhale Road, Calcutta.
- S. F. Grant, Esq., M.B.E., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Peshwar.
- Sir R. K. Shamuukham Chetty, K.C.I.E., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Cochin State Ernakulam,
- F. S. Young, Esq., District Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Jaipur State, Jaipur.
- Prof. V. S. Ghurye, M.A., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Junagadh.
- Dr. Shri Ram, Scout Organiser, Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu.
- K. P. Naidu, Esq., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dewas Scnior (C.I.).
- Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur, Chief Scout, Dhenkanal State, Dhenkanal.

Secretary.-The General Secretary (ex-officio)

The Boy Scouts Association in India, GRAND

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5	Bihar	34	1818	1852	1468	721	79	100	202	129	1
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General Headquarters—Census 1937. SUMMARY.

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80 1400 319 114 2839 62	504 9881 3129 1801 35335 657		551 7709 1911 439 14907 157	328 192 1073 80	12	1118 19532 5368 2432 51315 894	61 11 14 85	27 51 56 41 210	1228 21044 5754 2601 54449 960	3
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The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.-The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculurist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent, of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921; in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for sub-The extent of an average holding sistence. which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the yleissitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area State; put so har, of the total cutovased area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture conributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation n or the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that

he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent, and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economythe chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs. 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen con-siderably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs contracted in passes on as a burden to ms nerrs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors— the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the sowcar or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive, In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facili-ties in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act intro-duced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffelsen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schultz-Delitzsch model. societies to enose the Schulze-Penesch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weakho-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, selfreliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great

grew up very slowly but the growth was consi-up to 1910, the working capital has advanced derably accelerated from 1910 and the average very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 100

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about Government to advance loans repayable by 1,400. The pace of growthstill further quickened easy instalments and at low rates of interest and now there are 9,4,433 agricultural for improvements and also for current agricultural societies and about 12,167 non-agricultural for improvements and also for current agricultural societies and about 12,167 non-agricultural continuited a report to the Malarus Government of the societies and about 12,167 non-agricultural continuited a report to the Malarus Government by proceeding distribution of these societies and the societies of the continuited as the continuity of the continui the ideas of common brotherhood among the Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly unselsme were ovidences of the peoples' natural smaller figures. The Punjab with about 22,500 agittude for co-operation and the withis of sectletle stands fars in the number of societies Southern India furnishes a practical proof of (89) per one laki inhabitunts, while Bengal 100 appointed a committee to consider the Punjab stands second in that respect with 45 question of the establishment of agricultural The progress in smaller area, like Coora and banks in India and the report of this committee of Almer-Merwara, must be regarded as very resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit satisfactory in view of their small population, resulted in the passing of the operative move-siline the number of societies per one lake hulable ment was thus launched in India on the 25th tants works out in a their case at 141 and 125 March, 1904. The Act almed at encouraging respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwallor lead in this matter for small and simple folks with simple needs though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, and requiring small sums only. Knowledge Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1936 at 45 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 30 8 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 28.1, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a nesses in the co-operative movement in India leading place with 87.9 members per one thou-to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement sand inhabitants, while Travancore has an has been a powerful instrument towards the average of 38.2. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the aumber of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the member-ship in the societies is not an index of the work sal the co-operative successes and suggested the movement.

Since patches for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, being a conferred by the movement of the operative law and committees and commissions or capture in the movement of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In the direction also we must note the marvellous Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few years of the movement, the number of societies from about its. 65 after achieved by the movement.

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 2; but Indian villages, the well-do-do and the that this large sum has been derived needly enterly needly rather form distinct groups, the former capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from instead or comprising near correct sum of the deposits from instead or comprising more or less all sections members together contribute about Rs. 40 crores of the population of the village, the society and this is really owned equidal or the members is rather made up of the needly section only, at crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter they serve in the banking organisation of the lawsesing are savings, it any, in anish and orna-country. The distribution so for even is a single property of the control o in different parts of India. lead in this respect with 125 annas per head of population. The Punjab is a close second with 117. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 55 and 58 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer-53 respectively. Among the smaller areas, AjmerMerwara comes out first with 146 amass per to raise money from towns and make them
head of population white Coorg follows with
150 amass of the control amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 15 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.-Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for noncredit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommoda- brotherhood which imposes such an obligation the second of processing analysis and cooperative basis, as unlimited liability on all, so that they either of these credit nutritions, by far the greater swim or sink typether. To secure snoess, proportion is runtil more and credit society therefore, the proper selection of members is has, for its much purpose, the financing of the of the utmost importance; and it has been agriculturities and as such it needs funds. The junfortunes that in India this has not been in original idea of co-operative credit lies in making practice as well kept in view as it should have available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-been, in the eager desire to promote the formado brathern through the medium of the society it ion of more and yet more societies,

own money. The provincial or central banks any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the and other societies contribute a little less—29 slender savings of the well-to-do would not be a second or societies. enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be selfitem shows to a remarkable extent the growth sufficient, making available the deposits of its of public confidence in co-operative institutions well-to-do members as loans for the needy of public conneince in co-operative instantions were considered in memoria as foams for the needy and speaks well in general of the management ones. The heavy load of unproductive dob of the societies and the very useful purpose of the average Indian farmer, his habit of they serve in the banking organisation of the livesting his availing, if any, in lands and organization. Eombay and Sind either from members or locally. The question annas per head of of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts-(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obvi-ously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however. such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association. Agricultural Credit Societies .- The suc-

cess of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited ; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive of rupees. Their financial position as on the account; if used up for unproductive purposes, 30th of June 1936 stood thus:—
it is a curse. It would enrich the producer
but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorantowards perdition. The Indian agriculturist meds money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and imple-ments, minures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially selfsufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where it forms about 1 of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds. and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

In thousands

of rupees Share capital 4,31,80 Reserve and other Funds . . 9,64,28 2,92,85 Deposits 17,70,43 Loans Total Working Capital 34,59,36

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 17 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 18 erores. The owned capital was thus about 49 per cent, of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies. -The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1936 the number of central banks was 615,

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1935-36 at 29 4 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from horrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and nonmembers constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1935-36 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 17 0 crores, and from primary societies to Rs. 2 9 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively The funds collected by the agricultural long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits. societies in India at present are by no means central banks raise loans either from outside negligible. They aggregate to over 34 crores banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total central banks and provincialization of finance amount of loans held by the central banks in in them. It is found that in a large majority banks in other provinces of British India of co-operative societies and central banks do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Travancore do States, excepting Mysore and Travacore to to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies,

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders, A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1935-36 was Rs. 1,03 lakhschiefly in the Punjab. Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1935-36 amounted to over Rs. 8.8 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 615 central banks of the country during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 29 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 4 to 9 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent, per annum,

BOM, depre are 1 stein measurement and one of order, as we have a communities of expension which, a ran in British India's and two in the nised sax tractsee security. The banks at Madras Indian States. The constitutions of these has floated debentures of the value of 2.13 lakeh institutions were vocalished by but the functions on the security of a floating charge of the general of all these institutions are more or less the same, assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has mandy, the co-ordination of the work of the issued debentures of the value of 5 lakins. As

1935-26 from outside banks, from other co- of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed 1935-36 from outside Emiss, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks one, that is, both in the general body of the was Rs. 2-9 crores and from Government Rs. 38 lakis. Excepting in Burma, central individual sharcholders as well as representatives

> All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1935-36:-Provincial Banks, 1935-36

Working Capital-			thousand
Share Capital	ds		76,50 1,04,45
Deposits and loans— from individuals from Provincial a	ınd Cer	itral	5,96,40
from societies from Government	::	::	3,67,47 98,51 19,62
	Total		12,62,95
Loans made during the y	ear to-		
Individuals Banks and societies	::	::	3,57,75 3,08,19
Loans due by-	Total		6,65,94
Individuals	::		25,95 5,19,06
* 1, 47 * 1 1 4 1 1 . * 1	Total	7	5 45 01

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual nonmembers, as it does not wish to enter into Provincial Co-operative Banks,—In India, competition with central banks. Apex banks at present, all the major provinces except the also generally carry on ordinary banking busilined Provinces have apex banks functioning ness, such as collecting hundis and dividends United Provinces have apex banks inuctioning iness, such as concetting minutes and crivacends in them. There are apex institutions in two from companies and collecting the pay and of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, pensions of public servants. The provincial though in the others also there are institutional banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have corresponding to the apex bank or functioning licitated long-term debentures. The Bombay that the state of the

in every banking institution, these banks also India, the societies have not attained any very in every nanking institution, since names assorting, the societies have not attained any very agree requestly troubled with surphises and great measure of success, on the 30th June deficits, though at different times in the different limes from the surphise of surphise for the of surplus thinss netwern classes agence. Since it with 18, 11412-11434 time year heteror; and appeals are accepted from surplusing banks, was 18, 21, 20, 25, 20; the library and some of them call for special season deposits in allowing favourable rates of interest to the overales class were Rs. 20, 25, 80, 74, and some of them call for special season deposits individuals were Rs. 20, 25, 80, 74, and allowing favourable rates of interest to the overales closure were therefore 34 per control of the control of th over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association total loans due by individuals. The position enables the member banks to ascertain which is however rendered more serious when one reof them are surplusing in the period and by alises that the figures are considerably obscured

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative arcidis cockety is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in 30th June 1936.

The cont of the working capital and 44 per cent, of the correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial by book entries and extensions of the date of borrowings. borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society's

> Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1935-26. (in lablic of any

	. (11	lakhs of rup	ees.)		
Province.	Working	Loans due by indivi-	Overdue loans by	Percentage loan:	of overdue s to
Tiovince.	Capital.	duals.	individuals.	Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras Bombay Sidness	5,85 3,25 89 6,15 2,04 1,06 8,67 1,15 1,30 33 54 82 35 82 31 54 36 97	4,47 2,61 4,03 1,52 78 6,76 73 1,04 21 48 29 47 47 20 20 82	2,10 1,42 16 3,28 1,32 38 31 50 85 20 28 13 36 60 20 20	36 44 18 53 65 25 4 43 65 61 52 37 	47 64 22 81 81 87 49 5 69 82 06 58 45 74 15 69
Total	34,60	25,52	11,66	34	41

The position has since June 1933 grown more repaying capacity of the borrowing member, serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural in sanctioning loans for unproductive though produce and the world crisis and trade depress perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes sion have reduced the repaying capacity of of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the cooperative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this

or for the redemption of old debts and generally the agricultural horrower considerably and in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural increased the terrible load of overdue loans in industry. The loose sortifly of the purposes rural credit societies. This continued growth is tacked in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond composed almost wholly of the needy section dispute; but severe pressure on members and the of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence growth of this menace of excessive overdues, of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be. The central financing agencies are more confound in not basing the loans sanctioned on the cerned with the assets that in the last resort new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multi-plication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sowear, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the smeatr any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible registance purpose for rounts a safety responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The sowcar, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the somear; the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of value. eary mass same are exporting the possibility of values. While minuted Enfowledge of a find materiaking legislation to secure, if need be, the fourther than the management of the control ting those who have already given up all their valuation of security, careful investigation of

are the security for their lendings and, with assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old are the second than they could use, are more eager debts, so that at least they and their heirs could even than the Registrar himself for organising start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landschaften. The commercial type German Landsenation. The commercial type is represented by the Credit Fonder of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and nonborrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type. though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture as present users are 12 co-operative land and the household has been mets, so that this mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these saving could be applied to the liquidation of old operate over whole districts, the rest confine debts. The mistaken notion associated with their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay the start of the movement that co-operative has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assam has five, while Madras has as primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive developor sue nous, see can more suam mana good on the more and on see minerative and extensive develop-trenshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative ment of agriculture, since as pointed out above, movement by concentration on the credit side unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the has attacked him on one front only, so that the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The risks of non-payment are saddled on the society bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay, Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all successible words thank its granteeing the succession of the control of the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit In Bombay, the Institute has created a special lities, correct assessment of borrower a crears in bombay, the institute has created a special management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training. In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on In the initial stages of the movement, is lent our secreties. In the Funjan, nowever, co-operative to Registrar to carry on propaganda and detaction has been organised by the Co-operative organize co-operative societies. For this purpose Department, though the Punjab Co-operative the assistance of non-official honorary workers [Unior renders active assistance therein. In Bihar was imperative and in the various provinces a hand of such workers was brought into exisa hand of sach workers was brought had care institute has been established at Sabour in the or talukas actively co-operated with the officials or talukas actively co-operated with the omenas in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further pronahowever, it was felt that for the further propa- tand cumentain have not yet neen property many, agation of the movement it was desirable to though there also it is the Department assisted earry on work by the non-officials in a more lower of the provincial union which organises the ownshied manner and for that purpose co-opera-italing classes. The need for proper co-operaorganised manner and the parpose of the last tive institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these vinces. In some provinces, like Bolinary, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Biliar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative in the country must include a proper organisation societies. Whatever the exact of co-operative advertion not value to the country must be considered to the control of the co-operative advertion not value to the control of the co-operative advertion not value to the control of the co-operative advertion not value to the co-operative advertion not value to the co-operative advertion not only to the co-operative advertion not only to the co-operative control of the co-operative societies. form assumed by these provincial institutions. their functions were more or less the same in tors of central and provincial banks but also fagir functions were finite of a season and for so it centers and provinces using propagands and the for the inspectors, auditors and assistant regisficussing of non-official co-operative opinion trars of the co-operative departments. The on the various problems that confronted [correment of India have for the last two on the various problems that confronted Government of India have for the last two that movement from time to time. They years have placed at the disposal of each of have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representation of en-operative training that movements the Registrar and his staff representation of en-operative training that the representation of the contradiction of the staff representation of the contradiction of the staff representation of the contradiction of the staff representation of the contradiction of the staff representation of the contradiction of the staff representation senting the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes. unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established. with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and the provincial unions be accepted, it will natuto encourage the growth of co-operative rally follow that they will also have to assume literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-opera-tive societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, at-

schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Puniab, however, co-operative and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the erning body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federa-tion. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made. tive training and education has been felt in an Increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-opera-tive College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies of co-operative education not only for the officebearers of societies or the managers and inspecorganisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative

In some provinces, like the Puniab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Decean) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through rany follow that they win also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the tempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation All-India Conference and endersed by the Central supercounty to spread a nowledge Go-Occeptation | Antitina Connectice and enderson by the Central Property of the Central Prop

For some years past increasing attention has co-operation have induced the authorities to For some years pass increasing attention has cooperation fave nanoes or general society been directed on other forms of co-operation for avoil the nulliple-purpose or general society the benefit of the rural population. Credit is and to favour the single purpose society, and we but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organi- have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist action through co-operation touches but the being viewed as one person with a bundle of fringe of the problem; and different provinces needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet have been experimenting upon the application separately. A single society trying to meet all of co-operative organisation to meet his different the needs of the agriculturist would attack the of co-operative organisation to need his alinerent, the needs of the agrenituries would attack the non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, sowcar on all fronts and would become a live consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, force in the village which would tend to promote freeing, extile insurance, dairying and supply the ideal embodied in the famous phrase. Better of agricultural requisites and above all the living, better farming and better business, marketing of agricultural produce lave been linewever, co-operative opinion in India has not margeting of agreement dependence experience of the control of the illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser buted as under:to adopt the rule of one village, one society;

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation .-- | but the complexities of the non-credit forms of

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1935-36.

Province.	Purchase and Purchase and sale.	Production.	Production and sale.	Other forms of co-opera- tion.	Total.
Madras Rombay Sind Rengal Bihar and Orissa United Provinces Punjab Burma Central Provinces and	91 56 3 73 3 1 18	957 1 217 5	13 77 15 246 7 411 1,398	339 134 13 46 13 503 94	443 284 31 1,322 24 915 1,727 16
Berat	23 10 25 348	14 27 3 1,241	9 17 20 35	41 97 23	67 81 154 86

Of these the important are the marketing and invite concentration on the co-operative societies, particularly for the sale of cotton in organisation of agricultural marketing. The Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies .- Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighment, question of rural prosperity and betterment and adequate and high prices, insurance of the as group marketing is always more effective than produce against risks of fire, prompt payment individual marketing especially in India where of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the an individual producer is illiterate and consti- produce is sold, information of daily price tutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has liuetuations in the Bombay market, supply of been accepted now as one of the most desirable gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus ideals to work for. It is only the complexity and a dividend are no small gains to the agricult of the working of co-operative sale societies, turists, who was otherwise at the mercy of the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the adatya or worse still of his village sowear, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of The cotton sale societies of Surat have co-operative officials and the lack of godown recently combined in a federation which and storage facilities that have prevented the has taken over the co-operative ginning factory rapid multiplication of sale societies and their already started by the members. A few societies rapid multiplication of sale societies and their already started by the members. A few societies efficient working. It is really in the develop- for the sale of other articles have also been ment of this form of co-operative effort that organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, ultimate success must be sought for in India, chillies, paddy, onlons and arecanut. Bengai for credits alone could never bring comfort. has several jute sale societies with a Jute Whole-Where it has been tried with success, the results sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies have been extremely satisfactory to the members. have been extremely satisfactory to the members. with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Funjab The tremendous headway made in European has several commission shops which provide countries like Denmark and in the United States is torage facilities so that the grower could wait

met with success, it is true; but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton of America in co-operative marketing organisa-tion and the successful examples of the cotton chants yet, nather than to the merchants at the sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention port. Madras has a number of sale societies, not yet made much progress.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each them of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort; it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement; it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation; it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation; it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, millions, at an average cost of Rs. 2-5 per welfare.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Govern-Sir Frederick Sykes, the therment found it desirable to resort to legislation Bombay, concentrated on and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation and carried on an init and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation and carried on an intensive proof Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more ganda in that behalf which has led

but their transactions are small and they have permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction .- One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general, rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to mus. The economic loss due to this system all other rural sovements is possible. The can be easily imagined, and the only solution is co-operative movement itself is indeed a great consolidation of holdings. This most difficult experiment in rural resonancial consolidation of the most difficult experiment in rural resonance. protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman dalal and the mer chant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 34 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 agriculture, female education and maternity

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929. The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor village uplift

the formulation of a scheme whereby the of urban people without any distinction of caste work is being carried on carnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.-The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters; so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the cooperative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.-While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,-rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 12,158 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 14,46,790. Of these, 5,652 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of People's

or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries. which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,055 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,030 unlimited liability societies and only 162 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any develop-ment of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the Even here we hardly find any developlimited liability urban credit societies number 527 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Oriesa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presi-dency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town. for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies; Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 30th June 1935 there were 131 urban banks most of which are The total membership was fairly successful. 2,09,603, the working capital was Rs. 4,83,53,376 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 25,59,154. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the cooperative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a Co-operative Bank promoted for the benefit | certain fixed proportion, usually 2 of the deposits, The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and official hands. the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however. Life Insurance Societies have been start-ed in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1980 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that to without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued, a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 40 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and com-paratively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 40 lacs.

Review .- The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than eredit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the pollcy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all From this time onwards the share of non-officia s in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred sub-ject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propa-gands still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should

Accordingly Co-onerative Institutes were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement-sometimes even too rapid-for nearly 20 years. however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for cooperative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-opera-tive Committees of Enquiry were insti-tuted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled those societies that failed to live up to the ideal societies, the extension of summary powers of of co-operation were sought to be eliminate': recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The non-credit movement has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the be established to take over this function from Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perisans the most remarkable instance of the jof India to hold an All-India Co-operative in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side. ment has made but meagre progress,

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture. small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee; Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another able progress, more or less on the same lines as to report on the best way to help the agriculturists those followed in the neighbouring British in these times of falling prices and trade Indian Provinces. depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

Recently the Goverment of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the cooperative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected. The one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank The reconstruction of the primary of India. societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction, but cannot yield the fullest non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban benefit, unless the curse of Illiteracy and co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong redemption schemes; land mortgage banks; drive for adult education in rural areas.

Movement throughout India in these times of supervision over primary societies and rural unprecedented depression led the Government construction.

remaps the most remarkance instance of the of finding to hold an an-india co-operative non-credit movement in India is to be found Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January in the Pujab where consolidation of holdings 1934. This Conference was unique in so far has been successfully attempted through co- as it was not restricted only to the Registrars operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit of Co-operative Societies and their advisers sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. from the various provinces and States, but if There are a number of housing societies especially also included some ministers in charge of Agrialso included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All-India Co-operative organisations-the Institutes' co-operative farming has hardly been touched association and the Provincial Banks' Associa-and on the non-credit side the consumers' move-tion. This Conference recommended the enactment of an All-India Co-operaties Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-operative Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one. It also recommend. ed earnest efforts for the development of land enquiry. Recently, in consequence or use appointment of the provincial committees under mortgage banks by the Government guarantee the Indian Central Banking Bayatire Committee in go to only the interest on their debentures the co-operative movement in the different but also the capital and suggested the creation provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial of a Central Co-operative Board under the provincial of a Central Co-operative Board under the provincial provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial of a Central Co-operative Board under the provincial provincial committees are considered to the committee of the comm to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of This last suggestion has met with some India. opposition, since after the provincialisation of Co-operation under the Montford Reforms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre, And vet. there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed. In Decem-ber 1936, another Conference of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Decean), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-opera-tion, 1919; the establishment of institutes, tion, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the unions and federations for propagana; the Committees of Enquiry into the oo-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1925; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Commission of the Commi mittees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking,

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as-agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex cooperative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative education; rectification and consoli The growing difficulties of the Co-operative dation of the credit movement; organisation of TABLE No. 1.

Number of Societies by Provinces ann. States for 1935-36 only.

FIQVINCE,	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	tred Central.	al. Supervising and Guaran- teeing Unions.	ns. Agricultural.	Non-Agri- cultural.	Total Number of Societies,	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	61	03	off	ıa	9	1-	æ
		-	-	-			
	49.1	es :	301	11,482	1,468	13,284	27.1
	1.61		95		158 200	1,8.7	52.4
	7.		18		25.0	1,269	30.5
	6.16	, 118	<u>م</u>		2,279	23,512	45.8
Bihar and Orissa	39.7	-	8	-	330	8,928	55.0
Juited Provinces	20.0	-	63		451	1077	-
	25.2		:		3,820	55,498	80.5
	13.9	=	228	1,734	177	2,153	15.5
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4		9	3,662	116	3,820	0000
	9.3		:	1,301	66	1,415	5.5
N. W. F. Province	10.01		:	269	00	250	6.76
	0.5	-	13	530	38	282	141.0
Ajmer-Merwara	9.0	-	01	617	154	750	155.0
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.3	_	-	:	26	26	65
		7	:	217	76	294	45.0
Total (British India)	0 888	2002	001	40.500	10,000	00, 100	0.00
			001	10,01	70007	011,110	27.70
	6.9	-		1.451	144	1.904	9.10
•	2.6	-	-	106	201	Ξ	40.4
	15.5		_	9.435	475	0.051	10.01
	2.0			516	66	063	187.6
	3.1			4 183	187	F 76 F	111.2
	1.1	10		689	000	202	0 12
	١	_		0	620	0 021	110
			06	1000	020	10061	0.00
				100	110	L) (10	9.00
		1	••••	127	811	242	18.9
Total (Indian States)	41.6	191	91	14,611	2,075	16,838	40.5
Cuond Total						-	-

			Central	Supervision		Non-Agri-		
	Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions).		and Guaran- teeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Socioties.)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies.)	cultural (including other Insurance Societies.)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies,	y of
	1	c1	63	4	10	9	7	
Madras		49.	16.180	5.064	6.85.401	3.00 987	8 87 6	3
Bombay		10.1		962.7	2,63,113	100.45	5,97,464	9 3
Sind		*	2,623	693	31,155	30,675	20.8	000
Biber and Orlean		21.		200	019,90,9	2,89,478	2,96,08	8
Tritted Drowinger	13831	.68	-	0,240	2,29,044	33,143	2,62,18	7
Puniah				100	1,63,662	43,113	1,00,1	0
Burma	:				6,32,348	1,45,050	7,77,89	9
Central Provi	Central Provinces and Berar		43,140	7,600	20,363	200,000	74,210	0
Assam				7700	20,010	101011	01'07	310
North-West F	North-West Frontier Province	0.01		: :	19,27	10,013	90,108	- 00
Coorg		•		656	15,891	1,689	100	
Hydershod Adm	Ajmer-Merwara	:	1,693	45	14,168	7,385	21,553	00
Delhi	POTO POTOS POTOS			961		10,431	10,43	
					OJule -	0,400	12,10	_
	Total (British India)	283.0	0 1,67,742	30,379	25,98,569	12,88,023	38,31,38.3	leo I
Mysore		9	-	:	64,178		1.41.603	
Baroda	:		6 2,551	33	29,151		48,316	-
Hyderabad		12.	_	2,372	49,584		77,23	+
Bhopal		:		:::	17,738	238	18,27	9
rewallor				:	855,61		75,91	***
3	:		_	:	000,11		20,00	n e
Travancore		2.0	-	1.613	1.49.906		0 17,55	2 10
Cochin	:::			::	9,571	14,084	23,655	210
	Total (Indian States)	41.6	TUU 06 1 1	100.9	1 61 074	1	0 24 0	1
	TOTAL (THOTAN SPACES)				*10,100,*	2,20,02,2	0,41,040	_
	Grand Total	324.6	8 1,96,746	34,403	30,50,334	14,58,395	45,08,729	1

Horking Cantial in Pravinces and Stefas for 100 m

Number	or Annas per head of Popu- lation.	11	Annas.	555	125	8 4	100	122	10	115	176	100	219		22	2 2	15	39	107	0.5	310	1 28	100
	Total.	10	Rs.	16,74	2,29	5,85	610	000	95.40	214	200	18	90,43		100	000	2 6 3	8	06	500	:8	9.65	00.08
Dozonie	and other Funds.	6	Rs.	2,19	100	8,14 68	60	70	TS SI	01.2	12	110	15,10		**************************************	1 17	11	8	88	12	9	2.03	17.13 1.00.08
ear from	Non- Members and other sources.	so	Rs.	7-7-4	61:	1,92	555	18	25.5	000	2	*61	15,72		9 5	900	:	# 0	000	22	1.	2,24	29,75
d of the J	Govern- ment.	7	Es.	25	10	18	:	6	-	: :	:		88		000	1 00	00	Ñ.	1-	:	-	- -	1,29
Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from	Provincial or Central Banks.	9	Rs.	9,95	3.5	501	5,36	88	1001	- 4	11	9	28,43	0	1	8	2		26	22	*	1,73	25,16
Deposits h	Societies.	ະລ	Rs.	1,20	27.5	101	2.	116	, co ,		0		3,92) IO	4	:	ř -	101	60	-	76	4,18
Loans and	Members.	4	Rs.	1,17	88	40	32	H.c	o co	:	0010	10	7,77	Ę	k G I	9	:	17	:	10	20	16	8,74
Share	Capital Paid-up.	60	Bs.	1,96	2 65	98	2,00	61 10	G 4	47	x0 e0	60	11,82	60	6	i d		-	75	36	* 10 e	1062	13,83
Estimated	tion.	61	Millions.	19.1	0.10	20.0	60.00	18.9	6 61	616	9.0	2.0	283.0	6.9	5.6	0.00	-1-	7.1	00		9.17	00000	0 420
	Frowince.	1		Madras Bombay	Bengal	Sihar and Orissa	Punjab	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam North-West Frontier Province	Coorg	Hyderabad Administered Areas		Total (British India)	Mysore	Baroda	Bhonal	Gwallor	Ladore	Prevenous	•	Total (Indian States)		

TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1935-36.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

		Provincial	Central	Agrict Socie		cul	Agri- ural eties.
		Banks.	Banks.	Credit.	Non- Credit.	Credit.	Non Credit
Number	·	11	615	79,847	14,346	5,652	6,50
Working Capital :—				-			
Share Capital		76,50	2,78,17	4,3	,80	5,9	5,21
Loans and deposits held from—							
Members		5,96,40	16,95,04	1,5	1,90 7,94	1	1,18 4,89
Societies	,	98,51	2,88,45		0,92		1,26
Provincial or Central Banks		3,67,47	2.92.37	17,3	3,26		1,45
Government		19,62	37,76	1	3,25	1	6,31
Reserve and other Funds		1,04,45	3,51,12	9,6	4,28	29	4,58
Total		12,62,95	29,42,91	34,5	9,35	28,4	4,88
Loans made during the year to-	-						
Individuals		3,57,75	1,02,98	5,3	8,46	13,	6,13
Banks and Societies		3,08,19	8,84,11	6	7,01	1,	37,58
Loans due by-							
Individuals		25,95	74,60	26,2	5,78	16,	01,02
Of which overdue				11,0	7,23	2,	57,43
Banks and Societies		5,19,06	19,48,66	9	3,43		01,17
Profits		7,94	39,54	7	8,23		72,83

Societies: Literary, Scientific and Social.

ASRIOULTURAL AND HORTICILIURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) ON INDIA (Galeutia).—Founded 1820. A Class, Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class. Annual subscription Rs. 12. Secretary: S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., P.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Allpore Road, Alipore.

Agri-Horricultural Society of Burma.

Superintendent: E. H. Diekmann, H.D.A., p. R.H.S., Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, P. O. Rangoon, Burma. Seevelary:—G. V. Dumont, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, P. O. P. C. Rangoon, Burma.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.— Established 1825. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3, president. H. E. The Governor of Madras; Chairman: Mr. C. A. Henderson, 1.0.8. Hon. Societary Mr. B. S. Nirody, M.Sc. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. A. Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

DIENAISS MARHEMATIOAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1018 for the encouragement and promotion of resarch in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical statements of the Proceedings of the Peners Mathematical matter and the proceedings of the Peners Mathematical statements and the proceedings of the Peners of the Peners of India. Admission foe fix. 10. Annual subscription fix. 12 (Resident members) and fix. 5 (non-resident members). Secretary: Prof. Chandle Prasad, M.A., B.S. (28) (Reliater Dr. P.A. N. Slugh, D.S.C.; Treasurer: Prof. Pashupati Transad, M.A., B.S.C. 22, Sonpura, Benares City.

BRANDARRAR ORIESTAI RESEARORI INSTITUTE,
POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on
the 6th of July 1017, the South birthday of Line
Lord Willington, who became its first President, Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing ortions of texts and original works bearing ordate oriental library, to train students in
the methods of research and to act as an
information bureau on all points connected
the late Dr. Sir R. G. Blandarkar, which he
had bequeathed already to the Institute, was
after his demise handed over by his executors
to the Institute, and that the Control
of April 1918 the Government of Bombay
of April 1918 the Government of Bombay

have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Decean College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year, Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit Mahabharata critically (Editor-in-Chief: Dr. V. S. Sukthankar), at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose, Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Burma, Hydera-bad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute issues a Journal called Annals of the Bhandarkur Oriental Research Institute published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supple-mented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture, Lectures by Eminent scholars are also delivered occa-sionally, Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or 18s. 100 compounded for life, Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates, Secretary; Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D. Curator; P. K. Gode, M.A.

THE BHRAFAT FIHLAS ASASSIODHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—POONA.—POUNDED IN the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1918 with the object of collecting and conserving for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses historical pupers owned by any private collection of about a thousand Indian painting snow housed in a special wing recently added, maintain a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons, and are monogony and has a library of ware books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and atterwards are presented, discussed and atterwards and suppositions of the presented.

original historical letters, and other historical and literary books whose total number execeds 80, Has received Rs. 5,000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Salib of Mudhol. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned Commemoration volume in English giving an analytical account of researches in various amityacan account of researches in various fields. Depends entirely on public subscrip-tions. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahagir-dars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. B. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying, ten times the annual subscription of a particu-lar class in a single year. President: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., I.L.B.; Vice-Presidents: Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A., Raja of Aundh, Shrimant Bahasaheb Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji ; Secretaries : Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., corresponding member, Indian Historical BA., corresponding memor, manat riscondar Records Commission, and Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, C.L.E.; Treasurer: Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A.; Reuders: Mr. S. N. Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khare; Librarian: Mr. V. M. Kalbathar Addense Kolhatker, Address; 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assidt in the establishment and maintenance of the state of the state of the state of the state of the works of Art. Annual exhibition usually beld every January. Annual subscription Ea. 10. Life member Rs. 100, President State of the State

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. Secretary: J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BONDAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the intercent and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members its, 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re. 1, and non-resident members its, 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re. 1, and non-resident properties. The Company of the Company o

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a mombership

of about 1.400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon, In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and hooks may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members. Annual subscription Rs. 25, Entrance fee Annual subscription 13. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Patron: H. E. The Viceroy of India , Vice-Patrons: H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, G.O.L.E., H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh. 6. J.E., K.S.I., and Mr. F. V. Evans, Liver-pool; Sir David Ezra, Kt., Mr. A. S. Vernay, London, Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S. (Retd.) Poona. President: H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Vice-Presidents: H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius, S.J., Rt. Rev. R. D. Aeland, M.A., Honorary Secretary: Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, F.Z.S. Curator: S. H. P. M. D. Sanderson, F.A.S. Curator: S. H. Prater, C.M.S., M.L.A., J.P., Asst. Curator: C. McCann, Head Clerk: Mr. A. F. Fernandes, Gallevy Assistant: Mr. P. F. Gomes. Offices: 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION .- Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures leaflets and practical demonstrations and it possible by holding classes and examinations: (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary scienc: by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such loca-lities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1.00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willington in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, Cand D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. Hon. Secretary: Dr. J. S. Nerurke. B. Sc., L. M. & S., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay. IRITISH AND FORSIGN BIBLE SOGISTY.—
Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country, then a Auxiliaries in India and an Agency It has a Auxiliaries in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1813, the Punjah Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjah Auxiliary in 1866, the Banquarer Auxiliary in 187, while the Bible or some puriliary in 187, while the Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached, 1,255,443 issues in the control of the circulation and burma founded, 1,255,443 issues in the circulation consultation of the circulation consultation of the circulation and the circulation consultation of the circulation and the circulation consultation of the circulation and the circulation consultation of the circulation and the circulation consultation of the circulation and circulation and

of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations, as under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the difference of the second of the second of the compositions to enable blum to carry tides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burna in a meet smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is Someosted with the Baptite Missionary Someosted with the Baptite Missionary Carried to the Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

						. 13 xHD	14.	
Auxiliarles.		1937.	1936.	1935.	1031.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Calcutta		244,292	244,700	212,558	232,094	230,657	250,744	211,040
Bombay	٠.	230,528	213,276	243,474	190,809	214,544	206,019	185,720
Madras		338,985	352,799	294,700	286,522	301,396	254,504	261,549
Bangalore	٠,	44,705	81,410	34,083	23,912	26,077	25,624	18,007
North India		187,220	196,834	238,366	222,512	236,800	203,756	153,403
Punjab	• •	94,462	87,994	97,560	77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212
Burma	٠.	115,251	104,821	112,077	106,623	134,357	90,079	85,973
Total	٠,٠	1,255,443	1,231,834	1,232,818	1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,004

These returns do not u clube the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J.S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. Secretary: Dr. B. B. Yoth, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

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CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over respossibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhald Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Rediction of the case of the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Rediction of the Court of t

Chairman: Mr. C. P. Bramble. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. R. Tunnan. Secretary: Miss B. Budden.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY .- This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dnarampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium, The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water The Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavial, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Hall is called Ratis Cance The Sir Bindinger Singing Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs. 3,06,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is Junior monotorium. The Office of the Sanatorium. The Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the and Mr. Pirojsha P.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION INDIA .- The OF. Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests: to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; nominate legatees and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

Hon. The office-bearers for the year 1938 are:—
tary: President: Sir H. P. Mody, R.B.E.; VicePresidents: Sir Edward Benthall and Mr. C.
K. Nicholl.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Fated House, Churchgus Estreet, Bombay, European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1012 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1012 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present ittle for its major object the organization are for its major object the organization and for the major object the organization and the European influence in the political life of Judia. The Head Offices (Central Administration) are at 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, President, Mr. W. K. Page, If the President, Sir Leslie Hudson and Place, Calcutta, President, Sir Leslie Hudson after the Calcutta, President, Sir Leslie Hudson after Schotzer, Sir Leslie Hudson after Schotzer, Miss W. S. Arthur; Acting General Scortagr, Miss N. Salthur; Acting General Scortagr, Miss N. Dalling, Publication.

obtainable from the General Secretary.

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Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, D.Sc., 210, Bow
Bazar Street, Calcutta.

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The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India. Subscription to Fellows: Rs. 15, Non-Fellows Rs. 16. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hony. Secretary, Indian Chemical Society, P.O. Box No. 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE .- Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political social science in general and flound political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense; to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India solve objects. Once Servans of India Scotety, Sandhurt Road, Glygaum, Bombay, President: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bur-at-Law; Vice-Tresidents: Mr. Jamadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law; M.L.A., Mr. Bhulabhat J. Desal, R.A., LLH, Advocate; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and Mr. Mayli Govindji, Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Bheade. in Delhi in 1924. Secretarn: Mr. U. N. Sen. C/o Associated Press, New Delhi,

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INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, The Journal of the Indian Mathema-tical Society and The Mathematics Student: the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library with current mathematical periodical in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are cir-culated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. The reare about 400 members from all parts of are about 400 members from all parts of India, President: R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.So., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Sceredaries: R. Validyanathaswamy, A., D.So., Ph.D., Reader, University of Madras, Madras; Ram Behari, M.A., Ph.D., St. Stephen's Collego, Delhi, Librarian: R. P. Shintre, M.A., Prolessor of Madranaties, Ferguscon A.A., Prolessor of Madranaties, Ferguscon College, Poona.

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The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calentia, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Rangoon and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

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Ordinary Members . 710
Supporting Members . 7300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible

for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:— President: The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker,

Vice-President: G. H. Cooke, J.P.

Members of Conneil: Major General Sir Reginald Ford K.C.M., O.B., D.S.O.; Sir Bruest Miller, Kt.; H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; S. Guevrek; Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.R., C.L.B., J.P.; R. J. Watson; Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, J.P.; H. A. Lindquist; I. Morgan; T. R. S. Kynnersley; W. B. Whiteside; F. W. Klatt; D. Milsson; W. J. Turabull.

General Secretary: Lt.-Colonel H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C., M.L.A.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Rangoon and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Bullard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the

Branches: Bombay, P.O. Box 853; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285; Madras, P.O. Box 1270; Karneth, P.O. Box 168; Assan P.O. Mohanaghat; Lahore, P.O. Box 165; Rangoon, P. O. Box 333 and New Delhi P.O. Box 56.

INDIAN SOUTETY OF ORLEWTAL ART (Calcutta, patron.) Marquess of Zetland, c.1., President: Sir Edward C. Bethall, Fize, President: The Hon'ble Raja Sir Mammathe Nath Roy Chowdhury, Kaja Fraulinarth Tagore, Berry, Jatin-Law (Law Law), Secretaries: Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Skillhranjan Mookherji, Begr., Hong, Treasurer: Nikhilranjan Mookherji, Esgr., Principal of the Stadio: Khilindranath Gagne, Russ, Principal of the Stadio: Khilindranath Gagne, Esgr., Principal of the Stadio: Khilindranath Gagne, Calcutta, Calpado Gibosal (Painland, Office: 11, Samawaya Mansions, Hogg Strest, Calcutta, Calc

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has five full time workers, both Indian and Indian Schools throughout the Indian and Indian India

The headquarters of the Union are at Connor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the st. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its statistics, and the country of the country, delivered by statistics, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various organised, and Sortphere examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: The Hon. Sir David Devadass,

Madras. Vice-President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph. D., Allahabad.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras. General Secretary: E. A. Annett, Cooncor. The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers. and 707.204 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).—The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H. E. Lord Chelmsford early in 1921. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Its objects to promete and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions

of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers. in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into five classes, viz. Members. Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members, There are also additional classes, Students, Associates and Subser There are also adulational classes, riz., Students, Associates and Subscribers. President: Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha, L.M.E., M. I. Mech. E., M.LE. (Ind.); Secretary: Rai Bahadur C. C. Seal. Offices: S. Gokale Road, P. O. Elgin Road, P. O. Box 660, Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY .- Patron : H. F. The Governor of Madras : Hon, Secretary : C Henderson, Esq., I.C.S., P.O. Box 407.

Madras. MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASTATIO SOCIETY .-The Society's Library has got 100,000 books

which are circulated to Members. Patrons: His Excellency Lord Erskine. Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras ;

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. President : Madhayan Nair : Dr. J. Fryer;

Hony. Secretary: Dr. J. Frye Librarian: Mr. U. S. Phanuel. Address: College Road, N Nungumbakam,

Madras. THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY .- Possesses a fine library containing more than 97,000 volumes,

Admission by Subscription. NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY of India.—Formed in 1923, by General Sir Bernard James, c.B., c.i.E., by Major-M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects: To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters; to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement : to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. matters connected with noise shows in Indian Patron-in-Chief: H. E. The Vicerory. President (for 1937-38): K. B. Nawab Malik Allah Baksi Khan, Tiwana, M.B.E., Secretary: Lieut. Col. W. H. Blood, M.Y.O. The Society issues the following publications: "Horse Breeding," an illustrated half-yearly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. Registered Office-Delhi.

National Indian Association .- Founded in 1870. Its objects are :—(a) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in the people of that country. (b) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interof the Association the principle of hon-moa-frence in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Calcutta. Hon. Secretary, Miss Seguin and Castinana. Hom. occurary, Amiss 1988, 31, Orangwell-road, London, Publication 1987; Annual subscription Rs. 10. Secretary, a yeary white climate the doings of the Dr. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo sociation in England and in India, and takes

note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. Life Members-Ten Guineas. Annual Subscriptions: Members Guinea: County Members, Ten Shillings; Associate one Students, Seven shillings and Six pence.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIA-TION. (Established in 1915). Head Office— Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Albert Building, Hornby Bombay, Objects: (a) To Bombay. Objects: (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses, (b) To deal with problems of transport in general (c) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway Steamship Companies, Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects, in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President.-Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P. Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. J. M. Kamdar, Solicitor. Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh. Asst. Secre-tary-S. S. Iyer.

P. E. N. INDIA CENTRE.—The India Centre of the International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by essayists. Sophia Wadia, under the Presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, long an honorary Radindranath Tagore, long at holidray, member of the London Centre. Vice-Presidents, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. The India Centre, in addition, is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language area and also abroad. This it does by means of public lectures and through its monthly journal, The Indian P.E.N., available to the general public in India for Rs. 3 per annum. The headquarters of the India Centre are in Bombay with a branch in Calcutta. Membership is open to any Indian of recognized position as a writer, subject to bership is Rs. 100. Honorary Secretary: N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., 22, Narayan Dabhol-kar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

1897; Annual subscription Rs. 10. Secretary, Dr. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1,

POGNA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY,-This Institution, RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE,-This Instituwas started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Banade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub-Assistant another for those attenuing the San-Assisant Surgeon's Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 2,000. Thus there are in Poona 6 hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three for Nurses, etc., under training at the new Nurses quarters near the Sassoon Hospitals. The number of resident students is above 125 in these six hostels. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post-graduate course in Public Health post-graduate course in Pu Nursing at Bedford College for London, with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. There is an ante-natal clinic with the average daily attendance of 50 expectant mothers. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Alibag, Nasik, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions ano Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds President Shrimant Saubha-Rs. 1,69,000. President Shrimant Sandha-gyavati H. H. the Rani Saheb of Sangli; Local Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat; Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections: Mrs. Janakibai Bhat (Kalser-i-Hind Silver Medal) ; Janakibai Bhat (Kalaer-i-Hind Silver Medal); Hon: Seretaries, Nurzing and Medical Edu-cation Committe: Dr. V. R. Dhamblero, B.B.B., and Dr. J. M. Gol, M.B.B.; Hon. General Secretary: Wr. G. B. Garud, h. A., (Senior Life Member), Hon. J. General Se-retaries: Dr. N. L. Ramade, b.A., M.B.B.; and Mr. S. G. Vazz, b.A. Bombay-PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office:-196 B. Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. President:-Shet Pandurang Javjee, J.P. Secretary: -Mr. Mantial C. Mod

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY.—Patron: H. E. The Governor of Burma; President: Dr. H. B. Osborn, Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York Road, Rangoon.

tion was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaily Dharmic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, e.o. nomic and spiritual condition of the depressed and noor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects The Institute has 2 orphanages with inmates, industrial works, domestic indussales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers. The Ismaily (a weekly) and The Nizari (a Hon. Secretary, Gulamhusein monthly). Viriee.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION .-This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section, and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section. The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. Patron: H. M. the King; President: H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; Chairman of Council: The Right Hon. Lord Amulree, P. O. G.B.E., K.C. REGIL HOM. LOVE ABURDES, F. O., G.B.E., K.C., LLD.; Chairman, Indian Section Committee: Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.O.S.I.; Secretary; K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.; Assistant Secretary and Secretary, Indian and Dominions and Colomics Sections: Frank R. Lewis, M.A., D. Phil; Society's House: 18, March 1988, M.A., D. Phil; Society's House: 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY .- The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 25 Ordinary members, 7 members under training, and 1 permanent assistant. The Society has its headquarters in Pona with branches at, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Joshi, the Vice-Precident and Mayanur, Mangahore and Calleut in the Rao, the Secretary, Messrs, Madras Presidency; Shendurjana in C. P.; balor, Joshi, Kunzru and D. Lackaow in U. P.; Ladnore in the Punjah members of the four branches. and Cuttack in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social economic, educational, labour depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures the non-official political organiza-tions, deputations to foreign countries and

propaganda. In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, the Bhil Seva Mandal eatering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government, Mr. Chitalia conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social, educational work among the Gujarati ladies. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Reconstruction Trust activities in movement district. Society the pioneering Bombay and Madras presiwork in the During natural calamities as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society conducts three papers.-The Serrant of India, an English weekly of which Mr. S. G. Vaze is Editor, the Dnyan Prakash, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr. Limaye is the Editor and the Hitawad, a weekly. Mr. Parulekar conducts the All-India Trade Union Bulletin, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, the Sansthani Swaraj, a Marathi weekly for the The benefit of the subjects of Indian States. Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs, A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vazo, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the President, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Vice-President and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, the Secretary. Messrs. V. Venkatasubbaiya, Joshi, Kunzru and Dravid are senior

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any easte distinctions.

SIVA SADAN,-The Seva Sadan Society started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' Dayaram society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless: (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. Total number women in the different classes is nearly 300, Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA .- Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

The Objects of the Society are; To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the Streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful thing incidental or conductive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion and regarding the children's Act of 1924.

It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children, for which a special class is conducted in the Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

for Life Memorrhy, as the President: Sir Tenulji B. Nariman, Kt., Honordry Secretaries: Mrs. R. P. Masani, Dr. Mrs. Cedla D' Monte, Mrs. K. Kania, and Mrs. G. B. Seuval. Honordy Treasurer: Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, J.P.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,-(12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay),-The objects of the Association include: the encourage-ment and development of motoring; the improvement of road communications; the provisions for its members of a centre of

information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence; racilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tad Address:—"Windautas" Phone No. 22482.

Patron: H. E. The Bleith Hon'ble Sir Roger Lumbry, G.C.LE, D. L., Governor of Borthey: President: H. E. Ormerod, J. F., Vice-Presidents: N. M. Chinoy and S. Guevrek; Members of the Managing Committee: A. R. Abdulla, A. W. Barker, Jamshed J. Curredtee, Bart-Law, J. M. Kamdar, P. P. Kapadla, F.R. Ll. A., B.A., B.E., J. P. M. D. Karaka, B. N. Karanda, J. R. M. Lo, A. G. Mondella, J. E. A. Nadurshah, J. R. M. R. C. S. Ros Sahib R. N. Mayarushah, M. R. E. R. B. Rao Sahib R. N. Mayarushah, S. N. G. Patuck, A. S. Trollip, J. S. Vatcha. Secretary: A. H. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssiss, M.A. J. R. A. R. S. Ros Sahib R. N. Mayarushah, R. A. R. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssiss, M.A. 4ssishah, R. R. A. H. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssishah, R. A. R. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssishah, R. A. R. A. R. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssishah, R. A. R. A. R. C. Sykes, M.A. 4ssishah, R. A. R. A. R. S. Trollip, J. S. Vatcha.

Other Motoring Associations in India. Burma and Ceylon, are: The Automobile Association of Jengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calentta; 1 he Automobile Association of Burma, No. 194, Strand Road, Rangoon: Chamber of Commerce Busiling, Fort, Colombo; Nilgiri Antomobile Association, viola Bank Builings, Votacumud, Nilgiris; The Automobile Association, Wold Bank Builings, Votacumud, Nilgiris; The Automobile Association, Worthern India, Charing Gross, The Mail, Lakorer, Toda, Charing Gross, The Mail, Lakorer, Born, Charles, Charing Gross, The Mail, Lakorer, Born, Charles, Charl

WESTENN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERIA ASSOCIA-TION—(Portunded in 1919)—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the Pirst Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.O.I.E., Ll.D.; Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethua, Kr., O.B.E. and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.O.I.E.; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jecjebhoy, D. G. Dalvi and Mr. A. D. Siroff.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office:—107 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("EVEREST."
MYLAPORE, MADRAS).—This Association was
started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims
of service.

Aims and Objects :- To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every girl and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of childmarriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled Stri-Dharma now edited by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All-India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and selfexpression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It

was the Initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan and the Madras Olditors, Aid Society, the Montesor's School of the Conference of the Confer

NONSO MEN'S CHERSTIAN ASSOCIATION— This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a cond-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. Properties of the condition of the condition of the condication of the condition of the condication of the condition of the condition of the condication of the condition of the condition of the condication of the condition of the condition of the condication of the condition of t

men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and

Ceylon.

"There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as largactors. Bombay: Calentia; Calleut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Delhi; Gallet, Hyderad, Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnamkulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Magpur; Nali Tal; Ostacamund; Poona; Rango, Marker, Madras; Calleut; Cal

The work of the National Conneil and of the local Assorbition is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted Ar feature of the Y.M. C. A. in India: Is the international character of its Scendens, 15 is made up of Americans, 2 Canadians, 5 I is made up of Americans, 2 Assistalians, 1 Duran and 35 Indians and Copylorida (Anglo-Indians, 1 Duran, 2 Assistalians, 1 Duran and 35 Indians and Copylorese,

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs. 28,790 had to be raised from the

public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—Patron:—His Excellency The Most Hon. The Marquess of Lialithgow, K.T., P.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E. D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council:—The Most
Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of
India.

General Secretary: -B. L. Rallia Ram, B.Sc., B.T. The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings: "Woodhouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr. C. G. Personal Street, and the Control of the Property of the Prope

Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Cevilon.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual. sulp and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian and European girls and women. There are members in the following branches: General 43, 32 and 32 and 33 and 34 and niemers in the tonowing transfers: creaters 20, Schoolgrif 23, Girl Guide Companies 35, Blue Bird Flocks 19. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21, including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices, Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Hollday Homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Travellor's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Home in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux Hrought the The Commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by a staff of Trained Secretaries, are manually a staff of Trained Secretaries, Australia, New Zealand and Chanda, The others are found and trained in India, in

many of the smaller branches where the work wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is International and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, each month and regardless of what her religion may be, who the Association.

purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leadet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

in India was established in 1913. Its objects ore .

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident

in India. (2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise

as may seem expedient. (3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united evinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates : but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows :-

Hony Local Secretaries.

Rombay

Puniab

. Mrs. Gebbett, 9 Pedder Road. Bombay. ..Mrs. Skemp, Race Course

Road, Lahore. The Delhi and Puniab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion sity women of the world, with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Rombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special Pedder Boad, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

The Association of British University Women | sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has coased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform,

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of over 60,000. representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the Univer-

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present (1938) located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, kanal and Lahore, while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members," Office Bearers (1938) :--

President .- Mrs. McKenzie, M.A., J.P., Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Hon. Treusurer.—Mrs. Platts, M.Sc., 9, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Hon, General Secretary .- Mrs. A. J. Moore, 31,

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA,—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowality all Columbia alumal who may be resident in India. It was anomad in 1921, and is a constituent memire of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York of the Columbia Co

President of the Association: Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

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				Estab		Sul	script	ion.	
	Name	of Clu		lished.		Ent.	An- nual	Mon- thly.	Secretary,
Aı	BBOTTAB	AD			Abbottabad, N. W. F Provinces,	Rs.	Rs.	R ₃ ,	Major J. G. Wainright,
A	DYAR			1890	Madras	100	12	8	E. F. G. Hunter,
A	HA	• •		1863	Agra Cantonment	75		12	C. F. Ball,
A	HMEDNA	3AR		1889	*	40		20	W. R. Cope.
A	JAL	••		1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32		15	Capt. E. G. Sutten
AJ	MER	• •	٠	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100		15	F. A. Mihill,
AB	VOLV	• • •		1870	Berar	100		15	S. E. Rees.
AL	LAHABA	D		1868	Allahabad	100		12	Captain N. Shaw.
Ax	IRAOT1					100	l	13	K. C. Ray.
AM	RITSAR			1894	Amritsar	30		12	J. H. Ashworth,
	NGALORI SERVICE	u U	NITEL	1868	38, Residency Road	100		12	T. S. Kemmis.
	REILLY	٠.,		1883	Municipal Gardens	50			Major M. Hurford-
Вл	RISAL			1864	Backergunj, Barisal	32		13	Jones, I.A. W. K. Hodgen.
BA	RRACKPO	RE .		1850	Grand Trunk Road, S.	50			J. Miller.
Bas	SSEIN GY	мкна	NA	1881	Riverside. Fytche Street, Bassein,	50		- 1	A. H. Watson.
BBI	LGAUM	٠.		1884	Burma. Close to Race Course	50	٠	- 1	Major R. H. Coud
BE	NARES					20		100	о.в.е., м.м. J. Bolam,
BER	NGAL			1827	33, Chowringhee Road,	500	25		F. S. Cubitt, M.C.
BE	NGAL	UNI	TED	1845	Calcutta. 29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20		D. J. Blomfield, I.S.E.
	ERVICE IBAY			1862	Esplanade Road	100			A. H. A. Simcox,
Box	івач Су	МКНА	NA.			75	6		(Retired Les.) M. J. Dickins.
Вто	ULLA			1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay		24	- 1	. Forrington.
CAL	CUTTA				241, Lower Circular	200			Y. Anderson and
CAW	NPORE			1844	Road. Cawnpore	50			Biren Mookerjee. A. Hare-Duke.
Cura	PPAGONG			- 1	Pioneer Hill, Chitta-		12		. B. Francis.
CLU		CENT	RAL		goug. Mhow .				ajor H. N. Ingles.
CLUI	DIA. B OF DIA	West	BRN		Elphinstone Road,	10.00	12		ajor J. T.W. Dunsby.

436			Sul	script	ion.	
1.01-1-	Estab-	Club-house.				Secretary.
Name of Club.	lished.	Olffo-Boulet.	Ent.	An- nuai	Mon- thly.	1
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
OCHIN	1876		100	l	10	J. G. Ferguson.
OCHIN	1856	Cocanada	76		10	A. D. Buckley, F. W. Winterbothan
OLMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	19	10	F. W. Winterpotna
OONOOH	1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris .	50	12	8	S. O.' M Deane.
	1864	Daeca	50	1	20	C. W. Tandy Green
DACCA	1002	Dalhousie, Punjab		15	7	W. L. Stevenson, G. Wrangham Hard
DALHOUSIE DARJEELING	1868	Auekland Road .	100	16	71	G. Wrangham Hard
DARJEELING	1898	Ludiow Castle, Delbi.	100	15	15	C. H. Wilkinson.
			100	15	15	Capt. E. France.
MPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA.		Delhi				-
GYMKHANA.	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jhansi.	50			Major P. Proctor.
	1831	Mount Road, Madras	250	20	12	J. A. Thomson.
MADRAS COSMOPOLI-		Mount Road	150	24	5	Dr. N. Venkataswa
					1	Chetty, M.B. & c.
TAN.	1864	Beach Road, Calleut	100	12	12 20	R. W Royston,
MAYMYO	1910	Mlutan	100		15	Major T. W. Bell, o. B Lieut, H. P. Skinn
MULTAN	1892	Mutan	90			1
VAINITAL	1864		150	12	10	LtCol. J. de Gre
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri	150	18	12	V. S. Williams,
		Hills, Chowpatty, Bombay.		72	6	I. N. Mehta a D. W. Ditchbu
ORIENT		Chowparty, Dome.	1			D. W. Ditchbur F.R.I., B.A.
		- Poud Deugeon	150	20	12	R. O. B. Perrott.
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	50	20	12	Major A. P. Iml
PESHAWAR	1863	Peshawar	1		1	D.S.O.
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore		15	12	Capt.C. E. E. James
	1879	Quetta	30		18	Capt. C. C. Why
			75	6	10	M.B.E. S. E. Cline.
RANGOON GYMKHAPA.		Halpin Rd., Rangoon. Royal Lakes, Rangoon			5	Z. B. Samuel.
RANGOON BOAT		Mount Abu	50	1	. 8	R. E. Coupland.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	. 1550	Apollo Bunder	275	18		LtCol. C. Cobb, C.B
ROYAL BUMBAL ALON-				1		n w Donet
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURI	1861	11, Russell Street	300		1:10	P. V. Douct C. S. Marston,
ROYAL WESTERS INDIA GOLF.	s	Nasik	75	15	144	(Retd.)
INDIA GOLF.	-	Bombay and Poona	150	25		C. C. Guilliand.
ROYAL WESTERN	s					
INDIA TURE.		7, Wood Street, Cal-	175	12	12	E. P. J. Ryan.
	1	cutta.		1	14	Major H.S. Morris,
SECUNDERABAD .	1883				20	J. C. Ritter,
SHILLONG	1678	Shillong.		1	i	1,000
7 <u>.</u>		Sialkot, Punjab	32		21	Major, L. W. Wood Col. H. J. Mah
SIALROT	1871	Karachi	200	12	12	Col. H. J. Man
SIND	I .		90	12	,,,	W. R. Oaten.
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	50		10	H, Gamper.
TUTICORIN	1885	Tuticorin	00	0	10	1
Onesi (III	1866	Simla	100	12	15	Major L. B. Gra
UNITED SERVICE	1000			100	1	C.I.E., T.D.
UNITED SERVICE CIUB	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace.	100		10	A. L. Mortimer.
LUCKNOW.	1	I a series to a final field	1	10	20	S. T. Stubbs,
UPPER BURMA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Man-	50	12	20	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET
	1017	dalay. Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120		LtCol. B. High
WILLINGTON SPORTS	1917	Ciera nona, Domana.	1.00			C.I.E., I.M.S. (Ret Capt. W. J. A.
WHELER LTD	1863	The Mall, Meerut	50	1	15	Capt. W. J. A.
WHELEE LAD.		\ \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{	10.00	100	1000	Auchinleck.

ROTARY IN INDIA.

S9TH DISTRICT.

India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan

DISTRICT GOVERNOR:

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, Phone 20049, Telegrams "Phiroze"

ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR :

V. Doraiswamy, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, Phone 20049, Telegrams " Phiroze" PIELD REPRESENTATIVE .

H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Peona. Phone 45. Telegrams "Rotaciub".

OFFICE FOR ASIA:

Richard Sidney, Secretary, for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore, (Phone 7626, Telegrams "Interotary").

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

Ahmedabad: President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan, Telephone Building, Ahmedabad, Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel,

MRITSAR: President: Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A. Hon, Secretary: P. G. Bhandari, New Court Road. (Phone: Res. 499; Office 400). Meetings: 2nd & 4th AMRITSAR: Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

ASANSOL: President: S. V. Peeling. Hon. Secretary: Rev. H. S. Williams, Ushagram, Asansol. (Experimental Club.)

BANGALORE: President: G. H. Krumbiegel, Secretary: H. Richardson, West End Hotel, (Phoue: 2123), Meetings: 1st Wednesday, 8-15 p.m., and every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End Hotel.

Baroda: President: S. V. Mukerjea. Joint Hon. Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai, 6, Goyagate, Baroda. Meetings: 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BARSI: President: G. R. Zadbuke. Secretaries: ARSI: President: G. R. Zadourke, Secretaries, V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi, and J. G. Coelho, Elec, Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi, Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays, Annasaheb Kathale Memorial Hall.

BIJAPUR: President: Dr. J. F. Henriques, L.M.S., F.O.P.S. Hon. Secretary: Rao Saheb B. D. Parukar, M.M.B.S. Godbole Mala, Bijapur. (Phone: 24), Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays every month, 4 p.m. Bijapur Gymkhana,

BOMBAY: President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Joint Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M.R.A. Baig, (Phone: 26021 or 22031), Post Box 734, Bombay. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m., Green's Restaurant.

CALOUTA: President: Rai Bahadur B. M. THAYETMYO: President: Dr. S. Caroll, Dus. Hon. Secretary: G. A. Newbeyr, B. (Ondlet, Hon. Secretary: Sano Hills U.S., British Indian Street, Sunce the No. 4, Calcutta, Phono 2002), Moetings: Every Tuesday, Indian School, Meetings: Every Carollary, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern Hotel.

COCHIN: President: Sir R. K. Shaamukam Chetty, Kt. Hony, Seep.: H. R. Mills, Maha-raja's College, Ernakulam, Meetings: Every alternate Saturday, I p.m. Malabar Hotel.

Dacca: President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Hon, Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15, Tikatooly Road, P. O. Wari (Dacca), Meetings: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of every month at Majumdar, 6-30 p.m.

GUNTUR: President: Dr. J. H. Strock Sec-retary: P. V. Krishniah Chaudhury, Garden House, Guntur. Meetings: Every Thursday, 5-30 p.m., Garden House, Guntur.

Jamshedpur : President : MSHEDPUR: President: E. D. Johnson, Hon, Secretary: E. P. Hillier, Meetings: 1st and 3rd Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel,

KARACHI: President: Kazi Khuda Bux. Hon. Asson: Presiden: Razi Kinala Bux. Hon. Secretary: T. B. Dalal, c/o Karachi Cotton Assn, Ltd., Wood Street, (Phone: 2570 or 2507). Meetings: 1st Saturday and 3rd Thursday, 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel,

LAHORE: President: B, L, Rallia Ram, Hon, Secretary: S. Saudagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore. (Phone 4113, Res. 2760). Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

LUCKNOW: President: G. M. Harper, Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advo-cate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow. Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays, 8-15 p.m., Carlton Hotel,

MADRAS: President: A. G. Vere. Hon. Secre-tary: Captain M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College (Phone 3561), Madras. Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.n. Connemara Hotel.

PANDHARPUR: President: Rai Bahadur G. B. Paricharak. Hon. Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke, c/o Municipal Office, Pandharpur. Meetings: Second and Fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

POONA: President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper, The Bishop's High School, Poona, Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club,

SHOLAPUR: President; Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe, 157, Railway Lines, Sholapur. Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7-30 p.m., Dist. Local Board.

SURAT: President: P. J. Taleyarkhan, Hon. Secretary: Dhum Framij, Agent, The Central Bank of India, Kanpith, Surat (Phone: 114). Meetings: 2nd and 4th Saturdays, every month, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow,

BURMA.

RANGOON: President: U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L. M.H.R. Hony. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, M.J.L., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

CEYLON.

Colorbo: President: A. Gardiner. Hou. | MOMBO : Trees. | The Edemotr of This Scorting: The Edemotr of This Scorting: The Edemotr of This Scorting: The Edemotr of This Scorting: D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO | D.III., SOCREGO |

KANDY: President: F. A. E. Price. Secre-tary: B. E. Van Reyk, "Times of Ceylon", Kandy. (Phone 65), Meetings : First Saturday. Queen's Hotel,

NEGOMBO: President: T. W. Hockly, J.P. U.P.M. Hony, Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., Wester Seaton Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., "Wester Scaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46). Meetings: 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m., New Rest House.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Malacca: President: L. A. S. Jermyn. Honorary Secretary: Chan Choo Tiong, 22, Riverside, Every Tuesday at 1 p.m., Tiong, Rest House.

PENANG: President: Dr. Lee Tiang Keng, Honorary Secretary: A. P. H. Holmes, Municipal Offices. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Eastern and Oriental Hotel.

Singapore: President: W. A. L. Schaub, Honorary Secretary: Richard E. Holttum. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Adelphi Hotel. FEDERATED MALAY STATES,

IPOH: President: John L. Woods. Honorary Secretary: Thomas Y. Ogilvie, Station Road. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Grand Hotel, KLANG AND COAST: President: Capt. Robert Irvine, Honorary Secretary: Dr. M. A. Gabriel, 20 Sultan Street, Klang. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., Station Restaurant.

KUALA LUMPUR, President: Hon. C. G. Howell, Honorary Secretary: John Hands, M.O.H., P. O. Box 203. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Majestic Hotel.

Seremban: President: Lt.-Col. W. A. Gutsell. Honorary Secretary: S. S. Chelvanayagam, 127-A, Birch Street. Thursdays, 1st 7 p.m.,

3rd 8 p.m., Rest House.

PRIPING: President: S. B. Palmer. Hono-rary Secretary: K. R. Blackwell, State Treasury. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1 p.m., Masonic Hall,

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

BANDOENG, JAVA: President: P. Dijkwel. Honorary Secretary: J. A. C. deKock van Lecuwen, Groote Postweg No. 59. Every Thursday at 8 p.m., Societeit Concordia.

BATAVIA, JAVA: President: J. H. Ritman. Honorary Secretary: Dr. J. G. J. A. Mass, Dept. Economische Zaken. Wednesday at 8 p.m., Hotel des Indes,

BUITENZORG, JAVA: President: Hendrik van Santwijk. Honorary Secretary: Ir. Sin Houw Tan, Groote Postweg 3. Tuesday at 7-30

DJEMBER, JAVA: President: Dr. R. Van Der Veen, Honorary Secretary: I. H. J. W. Slaterus.

DJOKJAKARTA, JAVA: President: Dr. J. P. Duyvendak. Honorary Secretary: Ir. K. H. Toe Water, Kroonprinslaan 5. Friday at 8-30 p.m., Societeit de Vereeniging.

Keder, Java: President: N. W. van Har-tingsveldt. Honorary Secretary: Ir. L. Gebuis, Bandjaran 52. Tuesday at 8 p.m.,

Societeit Kali Brantas.

MANGELANG, JAVA: President: Ir. R. C. A. F. J. Nessel van Lissa. Honorary Secretary: A. M. Timmermans, Rajeman 12. Wednesday at 7-30 p.m., Societeit de Eendracht.

MAKASSAR, CELEBES: President: Dr. S. E. van Manen. Honorary Secretary: A. Th. van Elk, Mirandolle, Voute & Co., N. V. Monday at 8-0 p.m., Societeit de Harmonie.

MALANG, JAVA: President: R. K. A. Bertsch. Honorary Secretary: L. S. A. M. van Romer, Rampal 15. Wednesday at 8 p.m., Societeit Concordia.

Medan, Sumatra: President: J. McQueen. Honorary Secretary: W. J. Vermeer. Mon-days, 1st and 3rd 8-0 p.m., Medan Hotel.

Padang, Sumatra: President: Dr. J. J. de Flines. Honorary Secretary: J. W. C. A. Jonker, Grevekade 18. Tuesday, alternate 5-15 or 7-30 p.m., Oranjehotel.

Palembang, Sumatra: President: B. T. Stegeman. Honorary Secretary: Ir. A. G. F. Smit, Talang Djawa 9. Thursdays, 2nd, 4th and 5th 8-0 p.m., Societeit Palembang

Semarang, Java: President: H. P. J. van Lier, Honorary Secretary: W. J. Ebaling Koning, Geo. Wehry & Co. Monday 12-45 p.m., Societeit de Harmonie.

SOEKABOEMI, JAVA: President: Dr. A. L. A. van Unen. Honorary Secretary: Dr. P. T. Boekstein, Aloon-Aloon. Friday at 7-30 p.m., Hotel Selabatoe.

Soerabaja, Java; President; J. H. Ziesel, Honorary Secretary; B. J. De Bruyne van den Boschiaan 62, Thursday at 8-0 p.m. Simpang Club.

Solo, Java: President: W. A. van der Noor-daa. Honorary Secretary: J. P. Bakker, c/o Baros Tampir, Bojolali, Tuesday at 8-30 p.m., Societeit De Harmonie,

Church Organisation in India.

Down to March 1st 1930 the Church of England in India (and Ceylou), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connecion was severed, and on March 1st 1920, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest. of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity.

Andlean work in India dates from the first establishment of the Bast India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surari, Malaras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of the Hard State of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of India

Like all other branches of the Anglean Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishoprie was not, however, founded until 1814 when the see of Calculta was set up, the community of the control of the con

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in

session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishon, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church, Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of accept and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon, Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of elergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its elergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on mat-ters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Galentia when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an another than the seed of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an another than the holder has jurisdiction ever the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan hisbop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the bythe diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Ganons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Charch of Rules, the Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution, the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in; the Rules arrange in detail for the carried in the second of the Bishops of Calentin, Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those ment, as also in part those of the Bishops of Labore, Rangeon, Lucknow and Napagu. Down 1980 these bishops were appointed by the Crown, Since 1830 the bishops of these seven to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown, Since 1830 the bishops of these seven are also as a series of the Rules of the Crown Since 1830 the Bishops of the Rules of the Crown Since 1830 the Bishops of the Rule

responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British and Anglo-Indian community, has from early for munistration to the Government's Direction and Angio-Indian community, has from early born servants, civil and military. They are days been a concern of the Church. In addition chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting to day-schools it has established over 70 boardchosen by the Indian Chaplatanetes Board storing in Uniform London, are appointed by the Secretary of ing schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill in London, are appointed by the Governor-stations. The provincial Governments assist State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, General in consultation with the Metropolitan, traces exponed wing grains-mean room rounting and within their placeses are posted to stations and current expenditure, just as they do all by the Provincial Governor on the recommendate other schools, according to the rules of the endured them of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and tion codes, The schools are inspected by allowances are wholly met by Government. In (Government inspectors, Indian boya and girls extitual matters thay are subject to the supervi- are admitted to these schools, but the number spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaineies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again follow-ing the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-inaid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time.

Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions; and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book, which the Church of matters connected with the schools. India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Governare provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of with great activity into the work of evangelism. Europeans. European clergy numbered (in The formation of the Society of Jesus led to to 1986) 444, and Indian clergy The There of its first members the Statous St. Francë. are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church; | Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived

episcopal supervision of its establishment of Indian elergy frequently preach or celebrate episcopal supervision of its establishment of indian energy frequency preach of celebrate characters. For the other seven bishoprics, and for European congregations, and in a few chaplains. For the other seven disaphates, and any others, set up, Government is in no way instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled these schools with grants-in-aid both for building that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently issued in England an appeal for £250,000 for the endowment of these schools. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community. and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 ner child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced. when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards For Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on

Missions.

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India ment of India to its chaplains and the Church there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves

In 1541, Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued. and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's tarritories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with latter pare of the 18th Century assisted with must from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education. one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consulta-tion and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges: 315 High Schools and about the in India, Burma and Ceylon number ...

same number of middle schools; 103 Teachers training institutions; 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispersaries; 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf ; 64 Agricultural Settlements; 21 Co-operative Societies; 40 printing presses; 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763; included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 138,758 Anglo-Indians.

Reunion. Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congreg-

ationalist principles being of extreme difficulty. The scheme is now practically complete and awaits acceptance or rejection by the bodies concerned. If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevelly and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930. At the present moment (1938) the Church of India has submitted the scheme to the Consultative Committee of that Conference drawing attention to points of detail altered or settled since 1930 and asking whether the scheme can still be considered acceptable.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presby-terian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years The United Church of India (North) consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives, In south India, again, a movement has started for union between two sections of the Syrian Church (the Orthodox and the Mar Thoma Reformed) and the Anglican Church, and the Church of India has agreed to send delegates to the Kerala Council of Church Union responsible for this movement (Kerala is a general name for the area covered by the States of Travancore and Cochin and the district of British Malabar).

Anglican Missions.

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries

Ordained, Laymen, Women, Total. 100 207 S.P.G. .. 86 232+68 130 CMS ... 71 91 married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford but miportant missions, namely The Oxford Misslon to Calentta working in Calentta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Misslon, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazari-bagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawapore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Chwindore dromermood; one scoular Hiscopal Church Mission, at Chanda C.P.; the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lacknow and Nagpur and Rangoon diocess); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona 1934; the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious yows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in

Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy. are well known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College, For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland). Ranna (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Shrinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adonted to develop manliness and esprit de corns in the boys. Campore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well known centres of industrial work and traums. The Press at Madras was built up into a very large Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese. S P G. missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable, From figures. available there appear to be about three quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian; dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal, Tinnevelly, Travancore, Lahore, educational, menical and industrial work in pare Journasa, Amineveny, Lravancore, Lallore, India, Among colleges founded and managed Madras, calentals, Lacknor, and chota Nagmir. But insistonaries 8t. Stephen's, Delhi, St., The number of clergy, European and Indian, John's, Agra, St., Columba's, Hazarlangh, Christ-i has been given in an earlier paragraph.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

.. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D. ... of India, Burma and Ceylon.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain Young, Ver. Ernest Joseph, M.A. of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

.. (On leave from 31-3-38). Higham, Rev. Conon Phillip, M.A...

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

.. Chaplain, Shillong, Assam, Boulton, Rev. Walter, M.A. .. Metropolitan's Chaplain.

Tucker, Rev. G. E., B.SC. .. Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M.A. On leave.ex-I-

Tilney-Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, Dinapore.

M.A. Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. .. On leave, ex-I-

.. Kasauli. Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang Darjeeling. Rogers, The Rev. G. T., Y.A. Barrackpore.

Pearson, The Rev. A. J., L.Th Bankipore. Devall, The Rev. T. G. C., M.L.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-confd.

PROBATIONARY

Tytler, The Rev. J. D	 	S. Stephen's Kidderpore,	
Scott, The Rev. G. M	 	S. Paul's Cathedral, Calcut	ta.
Chatfield-Tude, The Rev. H., A.K.C.		Lehong	

Beynon, The Rev. J. R.

.. Fort William, Calcutta, Hares, The Rev. W.R.F., M.A. Junior Chaplain, S. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

McKenzie, The Rev. Donald Francis, M.A., J.P. . Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland,

Rutledge, The Rev. James William Renwick, M.A. Junior Chaplain, Attached 2nd Battalion, The Matheson, The Rev. Robertus William, M.A. . . Junior Chaplain, Attached 1st Battalion, The

Trotter. The Rev. Robert Anderson, M.A.

Arthur Patrick Lillie

Elliot, Rev. T. R. H., M.A...

Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. King's Own Scottish Borderers, Calcutta.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Barrackpore, .. Probationary Chaplain: Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ROME.

.. .. Registrar of the Diocese.

.. Garrison Chaplain.

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. .. Archbishop, Calcutta. Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J. .. Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department. CHURCH OF INDIA.

Acland, The Right Rev. Richard Dyke, M.A. . . Lord Bishop of Bombay. Nix-Seaman, The Ven'ble Alfred Jonathan, M.s. Offg, Archdeacon,

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Nix-Seaman. The Ven'ble Alfred Jonathan, M.A. Chaplain of Mahableshwar and

Colaba, Bombay in addition. .. Chaplain of Declali. Dossetor, Rev. F. E., M.A. Fortescue, Canon, Rev. C. F., L.Th. (Dur.) .. Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay,

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Ball, Rev. Henry, M.A. Chaplain of Ahmednagar. .. Chaplain of Belgaum.

Cowburn, Rev. F., B.A. .. Barnes, Rev. J., B.A. Barnes, Rev. J., B.A. . . . McPherson, Rev. K. C. Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

.. Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona. ٠. Lewis, Rev. O. G., M.A., C.F. .. Chaplain (On leave). ... Ruddell, Rev. J. F. W., B.A. .. Chaplain (On leave). Lindsay, Rev. W. T., M.A. .. Chaplain of Kirkee.

.. . . Waddy, Rev. R. P. S., M.A. .. Chaplain (On leave). .. Rigg-Stansfield, Rev. H. .. Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

FIRED SERVICE POST.

Nil. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.

Yule Rennie, Rev. J., M.A., B.D., B. LITT. . . Presidency Senior Chaplain, (Offg.).

MacEdward, Rev. L., M.A. Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mackintosh, Rev. K. Chaplain, Poona and Kirkee,

CHURCH OF ROME.

Roberts, The Most Rev. Thomas, D. S.J. . . Archbishop of Bombay.

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Boulton, The Rev. Walter, M.A		Shillong.
Mathew, The Rev. F. W	 	Lakhimpur Silchar } Paid from All-India grant.
Waite, The Rev. A., B.A		
Wold, The Rev. F., B.A	 	Sibsagar

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

		CE	LAPLA	IND.
DeVail, Rev. T. G. C. Filney-Bassett, Rev. H	. F. E.	 ADDIT		Chaplain of Bankipore. Chaplain, Dinapore. , CLERGY.
Chalk, Rev. B. S		 		Bhagalpur. Monghyr and Jamalpur.
Morgen, Rev. D. J.		 		
Judah, Rev. Ethelred		 		Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, Ranchi.
King, Rev. R. F		 • • •		Rancin.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

West, The Right Rev. George Algernon, M.M., M.A.	Bishop of Rangoon.
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SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris			••		Commissary and Chaplain, Rangoon (
				-	- i	

JUNIO	R CHAPLAINS.
evenson, Rev. George Edwin	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment.
igginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer	Chaplain, Mandalay.
ater, Rev. Robert Henry Lawson	Chaplain, Maymyo.
arding, John Ambrose	Chaplain, Mingaladon.

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department.

Hardy, The Rt. Revd. Alexander Ogilvie, M.A Hishop of Nagpur. Martin, The Ven'ble Frederick William, M.A (On leave). Warmington, The Rev. Canon Guy Wilson, M.A. (On leave).
Streatfield, The Rev. S. F., B.A Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore.
Charle The Ray I I
Sanders The Rev Harold Martin, M.A
Trillians The Rev W P. B.A Archdeacon and Chaplain of Nagpur.
Photography The Rev Rowland, B.A Chaplain, Nasirabad.
Clare The Rev Heber Chaplain, Mnow.
Fell. The Rev. B. G., M.A

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D. Lord Bishop of Madras. Edmonds, Rev. Canon Hebert James, M.A Archdeacon & Bishop's Commis	sary.
SENIOR CHAPLAINS.	
Charlein Secunderabid, Dece	ın.

	Chaplain, Wellington.
James, Rev. Rhys., B.A	
Langdale-Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B.A.	(On leave preparatory to retirement.)
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M.C	Do. do.
Coldman, Rev. A. T., B.D	Do. do.

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS,

Wilson, Rev. G. A., M.A.			 	Chaplain, Calleut,
Clarke, Rev. M., M.A.			 	Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras,
White, Rev. Jack			 	(On leave).
Fry, Rev. E. H			 	Chaplain of Trimulgherry, Deccan.
Perry, Rev. T. V., B.A.	••	••	 	Chaplaiu, St. Thomas Mount with Fallavaram, St. Thomas Mount,
Jackson, Rev. L. S., M.A.			 	(On leave),
Mortlock, Rev. A. G., M.	١.		 	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
France, Rev. A	• •		 ٠.	Chaplain, Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras.

Vacant

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

		JUNIOR	CH	APIAINS.
Stephenson, Rev. W.	 			Chaplain of Kohat.
Bradbury, Rev. J. H.	 			Chaplain of Nowshera and Risalpur.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M.	 			Chaplain of Peshawar.
Blease, Rev. R. G.	 			Chaplain of Razmak,
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H.				Chaplain of Abbottabad,
Jones, Rev. G. W.	 		٠.	(On leave.)

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department

runjan Eccicatas	incar bepartment.
Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunsford, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore,
Lister, Rev. Canon J. G., M.A	Ferozepore.
Marshall, Rev. Canon Norman Edwyn, M.A	Rawalpindi.
Johnston, Rev. Canon G. F., M.A	On leave pending retirement till 18th May 1938.
Devenish, The Ven'ble R. C. S., M.A	(On leave), Archdeacon of Lahore,
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H	
Rennison, Rev. Eric David, M.A	
Gorrie, Rev. L. M., Th. L	Karachi.
Jones, Rev. G. W., B.A	Murree and Chaklara,
Storrs-Fox, Rev. E. A., M.A.	Sialkot.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M., M.A., M.C.	Hagara.
McKenzie, Rev. D. S., M.A	Simla.
Morgan, Rev. B. I., M.A	Jullunder,
Evers, Rev. M. S., M.A., M.C.	Offg. Archdeacon of Lahore.
Devlin, Rev. T. S., M.A	(On leave) till July 1938.
Salisbury, Rev. Mark, LL.D	(On leave.)
Waterbury, Rev. F. G., B.D.	Dalhousie,
Bartels, Rev. R. C., B.A	Hyderabad (Sind),
Brailsford, Rev. Cyril, A.K.C	Quetta.
Lester Garland, Rev. G. H., M A	
Noble, Rev. R. H., M.A	Labore Cantt.

O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M.A.

Bradbury, Rev. John Henry, A. K. C.

Laurence, Rev. George, M.A., B.D.

Risalpur and Nowshera.

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

.. Murree Neawer Galis. Gasking, Rev. C. A., L.Th. .. Multan. Claydon, Rev. Evan. M.A. Kohat Stephenson, Rev. William, B.A. Karachi (Asstt.). Blease, Rev. Rupert George, B.Sc. .. Simla (Assistant). Fish, Rev. F. J., B.A., M.C. .. New Delhi. Young, Rev. P. N. F., M.A. .. Quetta (Asstt.). Rose, Rev. T. P., M.A. .. Ambala Kennedy, Rev. H. G. S., M.A. .. Razmak & D.I.K Futers. Rev. S. R., B.A. .. Murree Further Galis. Hazell, Rev. H. E. Peshawar (Assistant). Mee. Rev. J. A., B.A. .. Lahore (Assistant). Geddes, Rev. L. F., M.A.

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE

DIOCESE OF LABORE.

.. Kasauli Halliday, Rev. S. L.

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev. Charles John Godfrey, Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad. Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.

Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Head-Westmacott, R., v.D., Bar-at-Law

quarters, Calcutta.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

On leave, preparatory to retirement. Bill, The Rev. Sydney Alfred, M.A. Benures.

Rigg, The Rev. Arthur Cecil Pictroni, M.A. .. On 28 months leave from Oct. 26, 1936. Hare, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M.A.

preparatory to retirement. .. Dehra Dun.

Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M.A. Porter, The Rev. Canon John, L.Th. Agra.

.. Landour. Douglas, The Rev. Percy Sholto, M.A. ..

.. Meerut. Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, B.A. ... On 7 months & 7 days' leave from 30 March

Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B.A. ..

Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal. M.A.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

.. On 6 months' leave from April 13, 1938, Larwill, The Rev. Guthric James, M.A. . .

Davies-Leigh, The Rev. Arthur George, M.A. . . Chaubattia. Sanders, The Rev. Harold Martin, M.A. . . Chakrata. Munn, The Rev. William Ernest Napler, L.Th... Bareilly.

Garrod, The Rev. William Frances, B.A. Ranikhet (Almora).

.. Fyzabad. Richards, The Rev. George Henry Cawnpore. Rogers, The Rev. Eric Witham

.. On 6 months and 16 days leave from April 24, Stratton, The Rev. Basil . . 1938.

Hurn, The Rev. Edward Liddel Arthur ... Lucknow (Civil). Powell, The Rev. Llewellyn Montague Saxon, Allahabad Garrison.

CHAPLAINS ON PROBATION.

.. Jhansi. Clarke, The Rev. Arthur Lucknow Cantonment, Bacon, The Rev. Edward Arthur

Methodist Church

Revnell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse			Superintending Methodi New Delhi & Simla.	st Chaplain	in India,
Jenkin, The Rev. Harry J., B.A.			Karachi.		
Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon	. C.F.		Lahore,		
Thorne, The Rev. Percival Edward			Quetta.		
Linton, The Rev. Lawrence		٠	Meerut.		
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley			Calcutta,		
Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert R			Rawalpindi.		
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J			Jubbulpore,		
West. The Rev. J. Aubrev			Peshawar		

Harvey, The Rev. William T. Lucknow.

Burden, The Rev. John P. Ihansi

MADRAS.

Williams, The Rev. Joseph Secunderabad. Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J. Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Poad. The Rev. Frank Edger .. Bombay. Leyland, The Rev. F. Elgar Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:-

 The "Syrian" Christians of the Maiabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St, Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordi-Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suilragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.

(3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops. (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and

Animism in recent mission centres. (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been

received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation de propaganda fide, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole sountry was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda ciergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:-

nary Ecclesiastical Affairs: The archbishopric of Gos and Damaun

(having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory). Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental

Churches: from 1500 and onwards, starting from Gos The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam

and Trichur. The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffra-

gan bishopric of Tiruvella. Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:-

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishopries of Allahabad and Aimere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishopries of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada and Cuttack, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishopries of Mysore Colmbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacea.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmere and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilen, Kettar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram. The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with

suffragan bishopries at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400, and over 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their is not commed to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Kavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of ornhenages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education of the total number under education and the second control of the total control o education in As to missionary work proper, the country is centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the may be mentioned. (Fuil particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood. helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results. represented is hv

Holy See Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

effected in October 1929, has already exerted in India contribute towards the cost of smoother in October 1929, has already exercise in Indias contribute towards the cost of a profound influence upon the life of the this additional establishment. In other Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplainey places such as Sisikot, Murree, Dalhouse work of the Church of Scotland dates from and Darjeching, regular Sink has a minister in Edward and Church of Scotland dates from and Darjeching, regular Sink has a minister in Calcutta, and operandsed a congregation of its own sent out from Scotland. in Calcutta, and orcanised a congregation of its own sent out from Scotland.

In this Scotland fellow countrymen. The office of the Churches in the three centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated: Calcutta, and the from 1828, when Alexander Duff, and 1014; Bombay, 1019; Madras, 1921. Since of the greatest of modern can be considered to the constant of the greatest of modern and profits of the constant of the greatest of modern and the constant of the greatest of modern and the constant of the greatest of modern and the constant of the greatest of modern and the constant of the greatest of modern and the constant of the greatest of modern and the greatest of the greatest of modern and the greatest of the greatest of modern and the greatest of the greatest of the greatest of the greatest of modern and the greatest of the gr staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal schools where English was made the medium stan, or whom nine belong to the Bengar Schools worth and where religious teaching These minister and to the civil population of the towns where were soon afterwards started in Bombay and they are stationed, but when there is a Scot-Madras. Educational work is still an importtish regiment the chaplain is attached to the ant branch of the mission work of the Church, regiment, instead of being posted to the station and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united where the regiment happens to be placed with the College of the United Free Church and as a rule moves with the regiment. There of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches. are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Rawaipindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow Free Church have become one. The Union, and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies

both to the Scettish troops was given daily. Similar educational missions and these are serving in such extensions and these are serving in such extensions and the serving and the serv College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is

Women's Association of Foreign Missions the Ischools in all parts of its fields has many Women's Association of Foreign Missions also made a large contribution to the work and zenam work, having in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria in Schools in all parts of its field and zenam work, having in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria in Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in Colleges Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges. The Scottish Cameria Calculation in India 41 European Christian Colleges Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 European Calculation Colleges Calculation in India 41 European Calculation Colleges Calculation in India 41 European Calculation in India 41 Europ

much to provide education for European children in India. Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. school for poor children. The Ayrchiaff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla, The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kallinsons, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated Free Church now belong to the Church of work of the Christian of Committee and the Committee of the Committee of the Christian of t

College, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societics. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Histop College, Nagour, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish centres, among which are some secondary popularies. In Bangalore there is the St. compleyed and staffed Women's Hospitals in Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore Madrias, Nagpur, Almer and Poona, Further and In Madrias the local congregation support information may be round in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons: "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon,"

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT for the granting of Theological BRITAIN .- Formed in 1792, largely through the qualified students of all Churches. differs of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in In Arts and Science the College prepares Rengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, for the Calcutta Examination. Principal: the Punish and Ceylon. The Barpitz Zenam [av. G. H. C. Anjus, M.A., B.D. hission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 203 missionaries and 1,044 Indian and 203 missonaries competed with the Seciety There are 10 purely Emplish Deptish me 451 inflata and Singhalese Churches, 244 Churches connected with the Society Primary Day Schools, 22 Middle and High Emplish services are carried on in many of the Schools, and 1 Theological, Training College, stations, Medical work connected with the Schools and 1 Theological, Training College, stations, Medical work connected with the Schools, and 1 Theological, Training College, stations, Medical work connected with the Schools, and 1 Theological, Training College, stations, Medical work connected with the Schools, and 1 Theological, Training College, stations, Medical work connected with the Schools, and 1 Theological, Training College, and Theological Connected with the Schools with the Schools with the Schools with th The Church membership at the close of 1936 stood at 25,860 and the Christian community at 66,974. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK .- Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Scrampore College with School to Congest. Seramber Conges with the Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed Settlement of Serampore in 10-43, and pueces of the control of the formed. Calentta. University: reorganised six Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the in 1910 on the lines of its original founds. Educational department are 558 willings day then with the appointment of a qualified Theo schools, with 19,093 children, 12 boarding schools, 1964 Staff on an Inter-denominational basis [2 High Schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 8 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calentta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells; 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at Furnival Street, Holborn, London, The 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1936 amounted to £163,514 of which £68,950 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION .- Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Teligu Country to the north of Madras, in the Eistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 632 outHibbe Training School for Women, a theological seminary providing in all or 1,000 pupils, and Marion G. Burnham, Gaubath, Assam. Mario G. Burnham, Gaubath, Assam. Lepter-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evante Heart of the Mission, and polisation is the central feature of the Mission, and polisation is the central feature of the Mission, and polisation is the central feature of the Mission, and polisation is the control feature of the Mission, and polisation of district of Bengal, Balsson district of Bengal, Balsson district of Bengal, Talkson of district of Mission and Miss Bible Training School for Women, a Theological) etrees is laid upon the work amongst women and opinis and Jamsneupur rown on joint, sitsson children, During the last decade membership staff, 20 Indian workers 400; English Churches has increased by 05 per cent, the Christian 2, Verancular Churches, 38; Church member community by 20 per cent, and scholars by 3, 104; Educational; 1 Boys High and 105 per cent, Indian Secretary is the Rev. J. B. Technical School, and 1 Giffs High School, Midnapore; and Balasore; 1 Giffs High School, Midnapore; and McLaurin, Cocanada.

ARABOAN DALLAS TOTRUM MISSION DOT! LONG HIM SCHOOL, DAMPOOTE LEMENDARY OF COUNTY, OFFINIZED IN 1814, he missions in Burna Schools, 163; Pupils under instruction 4,300 began 1813; Assam 1836; Bengal and Orissi Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal propies. 1836; Schotlandia 1840; I towes its multin told by Sorrdant The Rev. O. Readstrant Thomas AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION Socelebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in

the Kaemins whose languages has been reduced programment length churreness number 351, with to writing by the Mission. The Clins of the 100,483 communicants. There are 50 mission Clin Hill Tracts are also progressing along aries, and 2,820 Indian workers. The Mission these lines under the influence of the Mission. The maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramathese and the communication of the Mission. ployees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

There were 2,960 organised Churches of which during 1936. There were 2,060 organised Churenes of whice during 1936. 2,335 were self-supporting. Church amendes 2,335 were self-supporting. Church amendes 2,356 were self-supporting. Church amendes 2,360 were considered 2,105,760 were considered 2,105,760 which is a support of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the Australian Commonwealth. The field with 95,400 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and of operations treated 11,182 inputients and of operations of the property of munities among whom the Mission works, 34247 colorable among whom th

BAPTIST THE AMERICAN was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations THE STRICT BAFFIST MISSION.—Has seating by acous oo missionaries, afters are languages Missionaries, and 230 Indian workers and matrix workers, 943 organized churches, in Madras, Chingients, Salem, Rammad and 60,110 haptised members, 309 schools of all Timevelly Districts. Communicants number grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 1,440: organised churches 57; Day and Sunday 10 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensional of the communicant of the state of the communicant of the commun patients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary: Miss

1 Boys High School, Bhimpore; Elementary

pur, Bengal.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION -Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 m — was commenced in the year 1550, and covers and 20 m South India, large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistaa, and Besides many outstations. All forms of Kurmol Districts, parts of the Decean and an missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society. the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, reachers and Bible-Women, and extender and the standard and allow the many races and languages. The properties are the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and the standard and standard and the standard and standard an work in Assam embraces 11 different languages, patnam for the training of Indian preachers. and large efforts are being made amongst the em. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located at Nellore. A total of 37,487 receive instruction in 1,149 primary schools, 25 secondary schools and 3 high schools. In the year 1936 the field staff numbered in Medical work 6 Hospitals and 10 Dispensaries 302 missionaries, 6,814 indigenous workers, report 41,325 patients, and 1,685 operations

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. E. E. Assam Mission, Mission House, Comilla, E. Bengal.

Treasurer and Secretary: Rev. D. Morling, Kovilpatti, Tinnevelly District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IMBH PRESPYTERIAN CHURGH MISSION— women, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Operates in Guipart and Kathiawar with a staff Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 360 Missoniare, of whom 13 are electrical, 14 2,358, and a Christian Community of 7,759. In 18 Community of 7,759. In 18 Community of 7,759. In 18 Lodian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are Dispensaries, with 1,714 in padients, 17,377 new Pasters, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colportcurs, 41 Bible- cases, and a total attendance of 67,818. The

Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo- Punjab, The Ewing Christian College (Dr. Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at C. H. Rice, Principal) and Allahabad Agignal-Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording jurnal justifute (Dr. 8, Heighelstein, Principal) tuition for 6,724 pupils; also 1 créche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Rev. James Brolly, B. A., Surat, Secretaru: THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Puniab. in 1855. It is now carrying on work in the civil districts in the Punjab and two in the Punjab. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 94 Middle schools and 94 Primary The enrolment in all schools in 1937 was 10,564. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 9 Dispensaries, The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 44,662 and the total

Christian community 99,013. General Secretary: Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D., American Mission, Gujaranwala,

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab rates in three main sections, known as the Pullian (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending approximately March, 31, 1937, the American staff, including women, numbers 198, and the Indian staff 393. There are three and thirty main stations and 192 out-stations. Organised churches number 91 of which 18 are entirely self-supporting. There communicants and a total 12.710 baptized community of 25,699.

Educational work as follows :- Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Woman,—students about 2,203; one Theological College, students 21; two Training Schools for Village Workers; twelve High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 117 Elementary Schools; 160 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 10,949.

Medical Work :- Eight Hospitals : twentythree Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work: -232 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,460 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, Rs. 38,561.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of Dr. T. M. Frank and Dr. J. B. Carruthers. is well-known throughout the whole of South-West

tural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Conneil of A. P. Missions, in ndia.—The Rev. J. B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P. India .-The

Secretary, North India Mission .- The Rev. A. W. Moore, B.A., B.D., Mission House, Shikohabad, U. P. (President.)

Secretary, Punjab Mission ,- The Rev. H. J. Strickler, D.D. Mission Compound, Shahdara Mills Fia Lahore, Punjab.

Sceretaru Western. IndiaMission .-Mr. J. L. Goheen, LL.D., A. P. Mission, Sangli, SMC

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION-Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Puniab.

Secretary : Rev. J. L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION,-Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 71, Indian workers 200. Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its terri-tory:—Organised churches 52; Unorganised churches 4; Communicants 3,851; Baptised non-communicants 21,678; Unbaptised adhe rents 8,985; Total Christian Community 34,514.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Train-ing for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding,

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and outstations.

General Secretary of Mission :- Rev. J. T. Taylor, B.A., D.D., Indore,

Associate Secretary of Mission: -Miss G. Patterson, Kharua, C. I. (Via Mehldpur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Conneil :- Rev. F. H. Russell, M.A., D.D., Rutlam, C. I.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Alirajpur and Jobat and Barwani, but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jhabua and Kathiwara, India, and the Forman Christian College of its area the States of Jhabua and Kathiwara Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. also part of Chhota Udaipurin the Bombay Pre Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the sidency and parts of Dhar, Indore and Gwalior dispensary and a General 50 bed Hospital churches with more than communicant members | 10,000 patients. and a haptised community of over 1,500.

D. E. MacDonald, Secretary .- The Rev. Amkhut, P. O., Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. owanor anssion was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of cloven missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi etty, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages. Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle Activities include Angio-vernacijar mindre schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary and an industrial school for boys. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.-Mrs. A. Mackay.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESRY-TERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khassia language has been reduced to Vellore, N. Arcot.

States bordering on the Johat-Barwani Road. writing, the Bible translated, and many books States nothering on the advancement and the state of the aries and 42 indian workers. There are several large amount of iterature has also been pro-elementary schools in the area and a central duced in the Lushai language. Communicants elementary schools in the area and a center queen in the assent analogue. Communicants and vertacular School for boys and gifs at number 55,395; the total Christian community and vertacular School for boys and gifs at number 55,395; the total Christian community and the Allariphur State in which upwards 92,923; organised Churches 721; Elementary Amkhut in Allariphur State in which upwards 92,923; organised Churches 721; Elementary Amenut in Aurappur state in water approach of 250, 610, 100 and 100 an dispensary and a deneral 50 central ecretary : Rev. F. J. Sandy, Durtlang, Aijal, THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.—In America organised in 1853 occu-ples most of the North and South Arcot and pies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 39 Missionaries and 628 Indian workers. Churches number 17, Communicants 7,576; Total Christian Community 24,603; Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,094; Theological School 1, students 34; Voorhees College, Vellore, students 137, High Schools 4, Scholars 1,887; Training Schools 2, students 120; Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280; Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,716. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in-patients and 29,571 outnationts excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South The Union airsson areacat conege for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle. Arogiavaram, P.O., Chittoor District.

Secretary :- Rev. C. R. Wierenga, M.A., D.D.,

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

for Foreign Missions,—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a missionaries. considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with Banninga, Pasumalai, centres at Bombay Almednagar, Rahuri, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai, It Church Council is a br was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1937 included 38 missionaries and 424 Indian workers, operating in 11 stations and 143 outstations. There are 69 churches with 6,810 communicants. The educational work includes 10 secondary and training schools The Secretary of this organization is Rev. Paul with 886 pupils. There are 57 primary schools Raj Thomas, Pasumalai. and 10 kindergartens with a total of 4,858 pupils. A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three entrees. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of \$9,052 patients. The mission has six major social ervice centres under its charge including the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay. At

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam. The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of The Secretary is Rev. J. J.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.-The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church or the Madura Aussion. The Madura Charen Council is in charge of 31 pastorates, about 181 village schools and five large Elementary. Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM .- The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January, 1934. to take over work in the Madura and Ramnad Districts which had hitherto been under the control of the Madura Mission. This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital for women and a large High School and Training School for Girls in Madura a school ; for girls at Sholapur a settlement for criminal tribes is carried on by the mission under the supervision of Government. Secretary: W. Q. Swart, Almuednagar.

MADURA MISSION.—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a community about two hundred. little over forty members more than half of schools, 5 Sunday schools, 4 dispensaries and one whom must by constitution be Indians. The weaving, etc., industry, Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rey, R. A. Dudley, Tirumangalam,

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA,—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was alliliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty The present College size comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Duning Halls, Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Memorial Hostel, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF in good standing with 1,150 in Sunday Schools. 18 Elementary Schools provide for 455 pupils. Secretary:-Miss Gladys F. Henricksen.

Amalner, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION,-Working THE SHEIDS ALMARCA ENGINEER—WORKING (Transcore) is the Scott Chiristian College and West Mandele, has 21 missionaries and 74 light School with 968 statents, a Church and West Mandele, has 21 missionaries and 74 light School with 968 statents, a Church and Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. a total membership of 1,224 of whom 624 4are Transcore Tract Society. communicants. There are 15 Elementary Schools. 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The nunils in all schools number 646.

Secretary :- The Rev. Simon A. R. Johansson, Mandulwar, Dhadgoan, West Khandesh.

FREE GRUDGH OF FINLAND MISSION.—Total George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Jave staff is ropresented by 5 foreign Missionaries, languages of teachists and 4 teachers. There are 86 beptized adult Christians, 84 children and total and total control of the control of th

Four day

Home Secretary: -- Professor - 32 Annankatu, 1, Helsinki, Suomi (Finland).

Field Secretary :- Rev. E. A. Ollila, Ghum

D.H.R.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 83, Indian workers 2,347, Organised Churches 520; Communicants 29,815 and Christian Community 200,076. There are 1 Christian College. munity 200,076. There are 1 Children students 159; 2 Theological Institutions, students 70; 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114; 12 high schools, pupils 4.849; 25 Boarding schools, scholars 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10.413 inpatients and 206,276 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares THE SCANDIANVARA Administration of the Rev. S. R. Holt of the W. M.S. is represented by 27 missionaries and 52 is Superintendent, This Mission concentrates is represented by 27 missionaries and 52 is Superintendent, This Mission concentrates Indian workers. There are 445 church members especially on work amongst pilgrims and students, especially on work amongst pierrims and sometics, Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugn, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 050 outstations. At Nagerodi (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and Travancore Tract Society.

Bengal Secretary:—Rev. Hilary A. Wilson, B.A., 1/C, Ashutosh Mookerji Road, P. O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

South India-Secretary and Treasurer -- Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lavelle Road,

Benares Superintendent,-Rev. S. R. Holt,

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 96 Indian workers. The number of mission stations and pastors is 15 with 23 outstations. There is a Christian community of 2,085 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. There is one English congregation at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary :- The Rev. E. R. Carner, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN). —Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 37 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 177 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,876. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boardings, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 105. Females under instruction number 672, males 2,711, total 3,393. There are 98 Sunday Schools having 177 teachers, and a total enrolment of 5,089. There were 41,222 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1936. The foreign medical staff consists of three doctors, two nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at and Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary: - L. A. Blickenstaff, 82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION-Founded in 1893. Mission Stations:-Poons City, Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; Phaltan, (Paltan State); Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District; Akluz, Sholapur District: Shirwal, Poona District:

Dapoli, District Ratnagiri.

The Staff consists of 45 European and 48 Indian workers, with a community of about 200 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at most station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, 17. Napler Road, Poona.

Secretary :- S. D. Davidson.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION-Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khan-janpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal.

Executive Secretary :- Rev. H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B.R.

Recording Secretary :-- Rev. A. E. Myers, B.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

CHRISTIAN MISSION .- Found-THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches.

17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations, Organised Churches. 1.759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Dodballapur, near Bangalore, S. India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage, Champawat, via Almora, U. P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polgahawella, Mulpotha, Uva Province and roman Eliya; In-Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya; Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community Magazines :- English Missionary Notes

Directors: Rev. Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U. P. and Mrs. A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Eliva, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION,-Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana, (recently taken over from another mission) there is a Day School, also a Bible Training School. At present there are seven missionaries in India and a force of 38 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

District Superintendent :- Rev. P. L. Beals, Buldana, Berar.

THE HEPHZIBANH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCI-

are Rev. and Mrs. Arthur J. Calhoon, Adra, B. N. Rly., and Miss Emma K. Landis and Miss Grace Haven, Raghunathpur, Manbhum District.

TIRETAN MISSION-Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tihet as its objective, Secretary-Mr. J. Kelly, Dajeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TIMES. VELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)-Opened in 1903. operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians of Tinnevelly living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 12,000 Telugu Christians in 150 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in the bills. The Society publishes monthly The Missionary Intelligencer containing information about the Society's work in both the fields.

Secretary-Mr. M. D. Thomas, B.A., L.T., Palameettah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS-Founded in 1874. is an interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China, Korea and Japan, Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma, alone the Mission now has 36 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,000 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 9,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which Lady Brabourne, Lady Marjorie Erskine, Lady Gowan, and Lady Hubback are Vice-Presidents. Hon. Treasurer :- William McIntyre,

c/o Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Hon. Treasurer, Bombay: -R. C. Lowndes. Esq., c/o Messrs, Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION -An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Mothihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out-stations in the ATION:-Has four missionaries in India. They Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 138.

Secretary: — George McCabe, Laukaria Hospital, Bagaha P. O., Champaran District.

The Ranaul Medical Mission, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, has I Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with I married European Doctor, I European Nursing Sister, 1 European Lady Evangelist and 12 Nepalese and Indian workers.

Secretary-Dr. H. C. Duncan.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TENTA—RASIABLED 1995 A STATE, flananced and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montzomery District (tine Punjal), Pirozalaud (L.P.), Halunghat, (E. & O.), Mirwelli (C.P.), North-Kanara, Mirajano (W. India), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions), Tirupattur Talukas (N. Arcot), Thirty-four Elementary Schools with two Hostels of the property of the propert

Address: -N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Tarafdar. General Secretary:—Thomas David, B.A., B.D., (on study leave.)

Acting General Secretary .- Mr. M. John, M.A.

THE SEVENTI-DAY ADVENTEST MISSION.
The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a starf of the hundred and seventy-seven workers, European and Indian, including one lumined and seventy ordinated and income seventy ordinated and indicate the seventy ordinated and income indiscovers of the seventy ordinated and indiscovers of the property of th

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (H. Christenson, Superintendent.) Office Address: Salisbury Park, Poona. Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Russian

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—B ur ma. (J. O. Wilson, Superintendent.) Office Address: 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (F. H. Loasby, Superintendent.) Office Address: "Bargain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India. (T. J. Michael, Superintendent.)

Office Address: 12, Piraviraj Road,
New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (E. M. Meleen, Superintendent.) Office Address: 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general beodquarters for India and Burms is located at Salisbury Park, Ponns. N. G. Wilson, President; A. E. Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer, Collec Address; Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing and the contract of the

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Musscorie, European education is produced a regular high school course, with more structured to the school course, with more structured to the school course, with more structured to the school course, with more structured to the school course, with more structured to the school course, with more structured to the school course of the school course school course in the school course of the school course scho

Eight physicians, one maternity worker (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 5,500 organized into 102 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 317 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 10,399.

The Bombay address is No. 9, Club Back Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONIPE MISSION.— Established 1809, works in the C. Provinces Mission staff numbers 35, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,409, adherents 717, Industrial Training lastitutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and 1800 and 1800 in School Angiother Company of the School Angiother Company

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and Industrial work carried on. Secretary: Rev. P. W. Penner, Jangler, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327; Christian Community 560; 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 Elementary Schools.

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AUD INDIA GENERAL MISSION.— Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysoro State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 33; Indian workers 61; Churches 11; Communicants 854; Christian community 2,464; Orphanages 4; Schools 4; Pupils 264.

Secretary,-W. H. W. Paget, "Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION .-Was founded by Rev. Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona District, and one at Orai, U. P. The total enrolment of the schools is 220 children. At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls.

The mission consists of two main stations, one at Dhond, Poona District and another at Orai, United Provinces, with two outstations in the U. P., one in Jalaun and the other in Kalpi.

The work of the mission is, chiefly, caring for orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages.

Rev. John E. Norton, the son of the late Rev. Albert Norton, is Director of the B. C. H. Mission, stationed at Dho: d, the headquarters of the Mission.

Ladies' Societies.

neadquarters, 35, Surrey Street, London, working: harmans, kneaders about 000 deserted wives, among women and girls in 5 stations in the widows and orphans, educating and fitting among women and girls in 0 United Provinces, them to earn their living. The Mission is Bomiay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, them to earn their living. The Mission and 1 in the Punjab. There are 15 European worked on Indian lines and carried on by and 4 in the Punjab. There are 15 European worked on Indian and European workers. Evangelistic Missionary Indiae on the staff and 50 Assistant Indian and European workers. Evangelistic Missionaries, 186 Indian teachers and nurses and 31 Bible women. During 1936 there were of Kedgaon, Poona District. by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 23,421 out-patients, 97,417 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 Schools were 2,375 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenana. women in Zenanas, 864 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £ 33,404.

Hon. Treasurer: Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A. President .- The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretaries .- Rev. H. S. Gregory, M.A., Dr. G. Orissa Taylor and Miss N. Lamport.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL with Which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influences to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D. was its Founder and Principal. The School was Inter-denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 240 beds.

In 43 years 333 medical students, qualified as and 614 as Nurse Dais and Midwives.

At present 280 are in training, 136 medical students, 21 Compounders, 57 Nurses, 66 Nurse Dais and Midwives besides a large number of Indigenous Dais.

During the past year 4,188 in patients were treated and 51,822 out-patients.

The New Lady Willingdon Assembly Hall has been completed with the Library forming part of it and meets a great need. A Deep X-Ray Therapy Machine has also been installed and Radjum Treatment has also been started.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-SITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls provided and teaching is also given in nunils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden :- Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., Reynold's Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MURTI MISSION (affiliated with ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION— the Christian and Missionary Ultimo Blade This is an inter-denominational society, with 10 mission, and 10 mission of the Christian and Missionary Ultimo Blade The Medical Christian and Missionary Ultimo Blade The Christian and Missionary Ultimo Bl

Miss Eunice Wells, Secretary-Treasurer.

Disciple Societies.

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 52 missionaries, including missionaries' wives, and 200 Indian workers. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,524. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 5 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, in which 2,410 in-patients and 13,855 out-patients treated last year, with a total of were Three boarding schools 1,34,414 treatments. boys, with for for girls and one for boys, 1 hostel for boys show 379 inmates. is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical which a 400 acre tarm is used for practical work. The Mission Press at Jubulphore printed last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 12 Primary Schools, with about 1,821 under instruction. The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations

Doctors, besides 152 Compounders, 200 Nurses in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer: W. B. Alexander, Jubbulpore, C. P.

Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION. Founded 1895. Head Office, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; base on the N. W. Frontier at Mardan; advance stations at Malakand Pass, Chakdara Baramula, Bandapur, Gurez, Kargil, Shigra and Khapalu, Protestant, Evangelical, un-denominational, Ten European Missionarles.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL,-The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society or Friends in England.

There are 13 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training depart-ment, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur, A Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for order girls in Solitagour where toys are made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

An Ashram is maintained near Hosangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried Wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh.

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khera, Itarsi, where hand loom cloth is made,

There are 185 members and 1,460 adherents. Mission Secretary: Mr. Geoffrey W. Maw, Itarsi C.P.; Church Secretary: Dhan Singh, Schagpur, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION .- With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. Hon. Secretary: Rev. L. P. Sheath, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHREN-Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Goda-vari, Delta, Kanarese. Tinneveily, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur. Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in October 1935, 71; Indian staff of all grades, 2,093; Baptised membership, 168,013; Schools, 1,048; pupils, 42,230 There are a First Grade College, with three year post-graduate department of theology, three High Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricul-tural School, six Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and a Printing Press.

President of the U. L. C. Mission: Dr. F. Coleman Rajahamadry, East Godavari District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Latheran Church: Dr. E. Neudoerffer, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN .-- A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856.occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 31 and 186 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 24 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,490 Children in attendance. 38 Sunday Schools Children in attendance. 38 Sunday Schools with 721 Christian and 1,143 non-Christian attending. 6 Dispensaries with 26,369 patients during 1936. 4 Workshops, One Women's Industrial School, One Widows' Home with 84 Women. 6 Orphanages with 185 boys and 202 girls, One Boarding School for boys and one for girls. Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary-Rev. R. Asplund, Chhindwara. C. P.

THE BASEL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, Hospital for Women and Children at Unusus property of the work in the whole flent occupied or work with layer school at Harpapur, Orphanage, on the work in the whole flent occupied or work at Nowgong.

Nowgong.

Description of the work in the whole flent occupied or work at the work in the whole flent occupied or work at the work in the whole flent occupied or work at the work in the whole flent occupied or work at the work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the whole flent occupied or work in the work in the whole flent occupied or work in the wor was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 25,380, Educational work embraces 109 schools, which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,172. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Mahratta, Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipl. South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, it is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary :- Rev. A. Streckeisen, Nettur, Tellicherry, Malabar.

THE CRUEGO OF SWEDEN MISSION WAS founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Rammad Districts, in conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutieran Mission (L.B.L.M.) is co-operated in the conjunction of the Conference of the Conferenc

The European staff is 41; School Teaching staff 160; Schools 30; Pupils, boys 2,601 and girls 1,142.

President:—Olofa Johansson, C.S.W.M., Arasaradi, Madura.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.— European staff 23; Schools 11; Teaching staff 101; Pupils, boys 1,519 and girls 934.

President.—The Rev. P. Gabler, Lic.D., "Tranquebar House", Trichinopoly.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Churche.
Organised Churches 48; Ordained Indian Ministers 38; other Indian workers 128; Baptised membership 34,472; Schools 254; Teaching staff 718; Pupils, 12,733 boys and 4,612 girls.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M. A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI ETANORILCAI LUTHERAN ISDIA MISSION, (M.R.L.M.).—13 boated in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi), Salem (Kṛishmar giri), Tanjoro (Tanjore, Nagapatam), Madura (Madura), Rammad (Virudumanar), Tinnwediy Golforo (M. Pickis, Bamcalor) and in Travancore (Nagercoll, Trivandrum, Farasala, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Milamadi, Alleppey).

There are 50 missionaries (of whom 13 are on turlough). I American teacher in charge of a school and bearding home for children of missionaries (in Kodulkarah), hande doctor (Indian), four truining institutions for teachers, 2 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1934: Souls, 16,081; haptized, 10,497; catechumens, 2,021; adherents, 3,554; native pastors, 4; evangelists, 10; cathechists, 82; teachers belonging to the M.E.L.J.M., 166; other teachers, 28; bearding houses, 10.

The General Secretary: The Rev. E. H. Meinzen, Vadakangulam, Tinnevelly District, South India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervarol Hills, in Madras and in Orissa has a total staff of 359 Indian and 51 European workers, columnicants, 3,136,

Christian Community 7,510, one High School one Secondary school, one Bible School for Women, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 82 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals; total scholars 5,873.

President.—The Rev. C. Bindslev, Nellikuppam.

Treasurer.—The Rev. K. Heiderg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSON OF THE NORTHEES CURRENES (GOMEN' AS MOWN as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1667, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principully among the work is principully among the work is principully among the work is principully among the work is principully among the work is principully among the work is proposed to the work in the work is proposed to the work in the work is proposed to the work in the work is proposed to the work in the work is proposed to the work in the work is the work in the work is the work in the work is the work in the work is the work in the work is the work in the work in the work is the work in the work in the work is the work in the

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY COMmenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organised into To Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods, in connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 milisters giving their whole time to Military and English work.

The Districts occupied include 148 Gireutis Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjah, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Manus-Dominions. The Buropean staff number Deminions. The Buropean staff number There are 413 Churches with a Christian consumity of 122,986 and 33,556 Communicatis, There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organised and self supporting. Buractional work comprises 3 Christopher and Christian Chri

Medical work is represented by 17 Medical Institutions with 3 European and 12 Indian doctors, 3,377 In-patients and 51,137 Outpatients.

THE MAPPHONES EFFISOOFAL CHURCH IS the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colorise during the latter and the properties of the Colorise of the Co

Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement but about two hundred American men of the mission field of the Church separated and women as compared to 600 ordained and India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total heptized Christian community of 525,668.

The major task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who Hindus, and among such its influence is extend-

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades, including three colleges, trenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40.000.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church. there now being 336 chapters of the Epworth League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 139,422.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Urdu, Hindi and other Vernaculars. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evange-listic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Bducation being in English, while the Kaukab-i-Hind, and other periodicals are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing and village health work. in India are represented by twenty-four delegates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the Yeotmal, Berar,

Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies and the general governing body, there at present being 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops resident as follows :-

> Bishop Brenton Thoburn Badley, M.A., LL. Disamp Brenton Thodurn Badley, M.A., M.L. D., Delhi, Bishop Jashwant Roa Chitamber, D.D., LL.D., Jubbulpore; Bishop J. Waskom Picket, M.A., D.D., Bombay. The governing body in India is the Central Conference, which meets quadrennially under the Chairmanship of the three Bishops.

> The American Wesleyan Methodist Mis-sion—Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters, Stations with Missionaries, Dandi-Maroli, via Nargole, and Sanjan District Thana. Vapi and Pardi District Surat, Nine Missionaries on the field, four main stations, two Boarding schools one industrial school, one Bible school, four village schools, one village farm project. Chairman of Field Committee,—Rev. Alton E. Liddick, Sanjan, Thana District.

> The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka. with one Main station, Dhulia. There are two hostels for orphan children, evangelistic work and a hospital. Secretary: Dr. Edith Lacy, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

> The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with as, staff of 11 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 5, 1 Theo-logical school Girls' Boarding School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical

> Secretary: Mrs. Edna L. Puffer, M.A.,

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker; and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Lahore. Western Territory, with Headquarters at

Bombay. Madras and Teluau Territory, with Head-

quarters at Madras. Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travançore State.

Territory, with Headquarters Ceulon Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at

Calcutta. Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory .- The area in this Ter-Northern Territory, with Headquarters at ritory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore,

> Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

> A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was

commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in he United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies Soldiers, and Civilians Hostel, Delhi.

Territorial Headquarters—Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander—Colonel W. D. Pennick.
Western Territory.—The Western Territory
comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals

and the Maharastra.

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army.

Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander—Lt.-Commissioner H. B. Colledge (Prakram Singh).

Chief Secretary—Brigadier Stephen J. Seager (Himmat Singh).

Corp. 287; Outposts 485; Societies 473; Social Institutions 16.

Bestices the distinctly evangedistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emory Memorial, Anant—and soveral Dispersives; 220 Day Schools; 4 Boerding Artistics, 200 Day Schools; 4 Boerding Artistics, 200 Day Schools, 200 Day for the management of the Bombay Helpiess Beggars Camp; Weaving Schools, Factory for the unking of Weaving Schools, Factory for the unking of Weaving Colony having a population of about 375 Salvationists.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, wie, places in which work is systematically one, both wangelical and education and social:—So Corps and Outposes, 1100. Section of the section o

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras. G.P.O. Box 206. Territorial Commander—Brigadier Maslin,

Chief Secretary: Brigadier Edward Walker, Southern India Territory.

From Cape Comorin, the extreme southern tip of India, 300 miles up the East coast and 400 miles up the West Coast and across from these points, following the Southern boundary of the States of Mysore all within that area forms the Southern India Territory where two of the major Dravadian languages of South India Tamil and Malayani, are spoken.

The West Coast country is a watered garden of laxinian tertility. Here for the last lift years of laxinian tertility so that the Army has found a fertile soil of human life, 598 with great needs and opportunity for so into the 5 good seed of the world of Life, which has brought forth wonderful harvests. Ou the other side and, of the lifts the country may be drier, but here, too, The Army is marching forward.

The 'Depressed Classes' have become a hyword in India, sploon lightly by many, who refer to the serf, the labourer, the man with a mattock spade, and hoe. Up and down Travancore one is impressed with the levelled valleys of green rice cultivation—the labour of share, men bound from one generation to another, kept on the border line of starvation, hopelessly involved in dobt. These are the poor to whom The Army's Grospel has been preached who have opened wheir hearts and received its message, Over 73,000 are inscribed on our Rolls.

In hundreds of communities the people gather once a week at the market, to soil their small products and buy weekly provisions. These market-days offer The Salvation Army an opportunity of proclaiming the message of Salvation to thousands of people of all classes,

Medical work is a strong feature of activity in the Territory. The Catherine Booth Hospital is a great centre of healing, whose many branches minister to the needs of thousands of people.

The Salvation Army takes care on behalf of the Cochin Government of the Lopers of that State. The Evangeline Booth Leper Colony in North Travancore is one of the newest Institutions, reaching out a helping hand to these poor and stricken people.

Primary education and instruction in industrial handwork are given in more than 200 centres.

Statistics:—Officers, 1,140: Employees, 187; Corps, 511; Outposts and Societies, 809; Schools, 222; Hospitals, 9; Institutions, 7.

Territorial Headquarters:—S. A. Kuravanconam, Trivandrum, Travancore State. Territorial Commander:—Lieut, Commissioner,

Chief Secretary: —Liout, Colonel, A. J. Hedén,

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

extricably interwoven with religion, and each law, like Evidence, Contract, Trunfer of Pro-exists in combination with a law based on perty, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., exists in communication when a law bases on 1973, these, requestible Heartificials, etc., custom. At first the tendency of the English were collided in the form of Acts of the Indian was to make their law public and territorial. Legislature applicable to the whole of Pittish and on the establishment of the Supreme Court [India, These, amended from time to time and at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English supplemented by rules derived from English lawors as judges, they proceeded to apply it decisions, constitute the bulk of the law to Europeans and Indians allike. This error administered in British India.

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**Proceedings of t by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as In October, 1921, a committee was appointed against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. neamst a Mahomedan the laws and customs of under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Islam should be applied. The rules of the Muddiman, I.C.s, to deal with the question of Shastras and the Koran have been in some statute law revision. The functions of the cases aftered and relaxed. Instances can be Committee are to prepare for the consideration found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of of Government such measures of consolidation 1822; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; be given the inights attainable standard of the Case Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the secure the highest attainable standard of the Acts and Codes. To quote the imperial of formal perfection in the statute law of India other Acts and Codes. To quote the imperial consideration, A. A. of the Burglish common terminal to the construction of the Statute Law of India. Gazetteer, A certain number of the older must hong seen overune, and it is suggested that English statutes and the English common law the preparation of a Bill consolidating the exist- are to a limited extent still in force in the Pre- ling law relating to merchant shipping, with sidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, such amendments therein as are necessification while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan rendered desirable by the enactment of the law is everywhere personal to their native English statutes since 139 on the same subject

Codification.

delegated.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law "ran in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cumingham described it as "hope same for all classes, certain distinctions of pro-lessly unwieldy, entangied and confusing," leedure have always been maintained in regard The first steps toward general codification were to, criminal, charges against Buropean British The first steps toward ceneral codification were to criminal charges against. European British educin 1833, when a Commission was appoint-subjects. Until 1872 European British sub-ed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving jeets could only be tried or punished by one of spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two the High Courts. It was then enceded that years elapsed before it became law, during Buropean British subjects should be liable to which period it underwent revision from his be tried for any offences by magistrates of the successors in the Law Membership, and espe-blighest class, who were also justices of the superson Courts; Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutas, but it was necessary in both cases that the was followed in 1861 by a Code of Crimical pean British subject. In 1883 the Government Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal of India announced that they had decided "to aw of British India is contained in these two settlet the question of jurisdiction over European law of British India is contained in these two settle the question of jurisdiction over European

The indigenous law of India is personal and in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to divisible with reference to the two great classes time are now in force. The years between 1870 of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan, and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity Both systems claim divine origin and are in in british India, and important branches of the

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed law is everywhere personal to their native lengues statutes since 1894 on the same subject fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from should form the first duty undertaken by the the customary law, which is as far as possible Committee. Under the conditions resulting the recognised by the Courts, the law of British from the establishment of the reformed Constitution in the control of statutory enactments; lion, increasing importance will attach hermalo for it either at Westminster or by the after to the periodical examination and revision anthorities in India to whom the necessity law after the periodical examination and revision anthorities in India to whom the necessity law and the periodical examination and revision anthorities in India to whom the necessity law and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and the periodical examination and revision and revi place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

law of British India is contained in these two settle the question of Jurisdiction over Buropeau Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who subjects in such a way as to remove from the ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said code at once and completely every judicial "The Indian penal code may be described as disqualification which is based merely on race the criminal law of England freed from all distinctions." This decision, embodied in the technicalities and superfluities, systematically [Bort Bill, aroused a storm of indignation of the continuous of the continuous cont

but if a native of India be appointed to the post Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the out it a native of muin is appointed to the post, resteration, any of the frowness, or any of the of district magnitate of desions bulge, his federated Saties, if and his of are at the dispatch powers in pregata to jurisdiction over European which we have a proposed to the dispatch of the proposed powers in pregata to jurisdiction over European which we have a proposed to the proposed power in pregatation and the proposed power in pregatation and the dispatch of the proposed power in pregatation and the proposed power in predatation and the proposed power in pregatation and the proposed power in predatation and the proposed power in British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This depends, Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans..... Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, involves a substantial question of law as to the law in creared to other magistrates remained the law in creared to other magistrates remained unaltered.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the following motion was adopted:—"That in the appellate juri-diction of the Federal Court order to remove all racial distinctions between order to remove all racial instancesors for their large stakes. An appeal also lies to the recern Indians and Europeans in the matter of their large stakes. An appeal also lies to the recern Indians and Europeans are committee Court from a High Court in a Federated State trial and punishment for offences, a committee Court from a High Court in a Federated State be appointed to consider what amendments on the ground that a question of law has been should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain suppleprovisions were substituted. mentary has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court.

Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constl- open court in accordance with the opinion of tution, and arbiter of the disputes between the the majority of the judges. Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary; but the number of pulsne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

with offences, and it left their position as ex-ceptional as before. The general disqualifies introduction in an disputate between any two or long of native judges and massierate remained on the following parties, that is to say, the This depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon state is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in Eritish India, if the High Court certifies that the case direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave, The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge so as to extend to certain civil cases involving An appeal also lies to the Federal wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereor the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature. An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in

Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial. throughout the Federation are enjoined to act A Federal Court is, according to the Joint in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in ordinancutary Committee's Report, a necessary the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in

> The Federal Court is established and commences to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance is to consist of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month,

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., is appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

Righ Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were consti-tuted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the

being available for persons who have held cer-tain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified This fixed proportion of Barrister and in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been aboiished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief tribunal is known as the Court of the Judiclas for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh; and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

are main course exceeds supervision over an press on money suits up to its. 2,000. As Inte subordinate courts, Returns are regalar-solvency Courts the chartered High Courts of ly sent to them at short intervals and the High Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction courts are able, by examining the returns, by in the Presidency towns. In the mofusal sending for proceedings, and by calling for idialize powers were contered on the District explanations, as well as from the cases that Courts by the Insoftware Act of 1906. some before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging dency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsetheir duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be.

United Provinces and the Punjab superseding Trials before courts of session are either binited Provinces and the Lumbo of the Courts. More with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but recently High Courts have been constituted for do not bind the judge by their opinions; on Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges juries the opinion of the majority prevails if are appointed by the Crown; they hold office accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least law allows considerable latitude of appeal. one-third of their number are barristers, one- But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and third are recruited from the judicial branch of as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council third are rectained and in the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a being available for persons who have held eet-court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate train Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified! machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of merey is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the ioen formed union more nower, and notice the consistency and substitute the consistency and substitute the consistency and substitute the consistency and the consistency and the consistency and the consistency and the consistency and the contral provinces and learn the principal civil count of original jurisdiction, tribunal is known as the Courtor use Joseph Commissioner, Quito recently the Secretary scribed. For these posts members of the manar of State for India has approved the proposal Qivil Service are mainly selected though some of State for India has approved the proposal Qivil Service are mainly selected though some of the proposal propo his functions as Sessions Judge have been de-scribed. For these posts members of the Indian Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India, The civil courts, below the grade of District The High Courts are the Courts of appeal Judge, are almost invariably presided over by The High Courts are the Courts of appeal a muse, are amous invariantly presided over by more than a more courts in the districts, crimi. Indians. There are in addition a number of and and evil, and the court of th

> where their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court; Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate These stationary sessions courte take the place courte; and they alone are admitted to practice of the Bagish Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified to inflict any punishment authorised by law, who are admitted to practise on the appellate but sentences of death are subject to confirm side of the chartered High Courts and in the tion by the highest court of criminal appeal in [Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attion by the highest court of criminal appeal in Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attheory to the province, Magistrate's courts are of the test correys are required to qualify before admission classes with descending powers. Provision to practise in much the same way as in England, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the presidency towns Presidency magistrates; and cheuches of the Peace or honorary magistrates; in the subordinate courts also of the Bonnbay and the presidency towns Presidency forms and benches of the Peace or honorary magistrates; in the subordinate courts in accordance with Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates (and cheutta High Courts. Pleaders practise of the Peace or honorary magistrates) and the presidency of the Peace or honorary magistrates (and the presidency towns and benches or the presidency towns and benches or the presidency of the Peace or honorary magistrates (and the presidency towns and benches or the presidency towns and benches or the presidency towns and the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency towns and the presidency towns are the presidency to the presidency to the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency to the presidency towns are the presidency towns are the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presidency to the presid various grades of practitioners, and under it each eate and a Junior Government Advocate; and

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Cutside the Council the prin-cipal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the appointed by the crown, and is always nominated a member non-officials of standing, the detailed work of the Provincial Legislative Council. In being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Council. Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel of the Court-and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and The Indian Calcutta en grossesses Solicitor. There are advocates—General appointed by the Crown and Advocates—General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Burnas, Labore and Kanboo, Patan, Labore and Kanboo, Markoo, Mark Government Sometors for Joinery stars assessed in seven series—seasured, sansars, sommor, to the seven series—seasured to the large of Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service, termined by the high court and by the full distribution of the Covernment of Bengal consults the Bengal Committee on appeal from the particular High Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and Court. These appeals mise questions of very the Government Solicitor, and has besides a great importance, and the Council of Law Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Reporting for England and Wales show their Legal Remembraheer (a tivu Servani) and an Isoporting for England and Wales show their backets of the Legal Remembraheer and properties of the Legal Remembraheer and properties of the Lind Appeals barrisber); the United Provinces are equipped in a case of the Lind Remembraheer and properties of the Lind Remembraheer and properties of the Lind Remembraheer and properties are consistent to the Lind Remembraheer and properties are consistent to the Lind Remembraheer and properties and Lind Remembraheer and properties are consistent to the Lind Remembraheer and properties and Lind Remembraheer and Lind Remembrahe

various grants of practitions, and more account of the High Court's nationals as roll of advo-or the High Court's nationals a roll of advo-cates entitled to practice within its jurisdiction. Secretary to the Local Legislative Connell, Under the Government of India Act 1935 it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for ach of the more important provinces, and an Advocate-General of the Federal Court is also appointed, and he will be the principal lawofficer of the Federal Government.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected ron-non-officials of standing, the detailed work

Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab have series of reports issued under the authority has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advo- either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C.,	Chief Justice.
Barrister-at-Law.	
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James.	Puisne Judge.
Kt., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.	
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John. Kt., K.C	. Do,
Jack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Ernest, I.C.S.	Do.
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, M.A., L.C.S.	Do.
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Clarke, L.C.S.,	Do.
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick, Barrister- at-Law.	Do.
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahim Chandra, M.A., 1,0.8., Barrister-at-Law.	De.
Bartley, The Houble Mr. Justice Charles, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas,	Do.
Barrister-at-Law. Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Nasim	Do.
TO THE THE TAX AND	Do.
Mit.ar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar	Do.
Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.A., Barrister-at- Law.	Do, Add
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar,	Do.
Biswas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charuchandra, M.A., B.L.	Do
Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Armstrong, 1.0,s.	Do.
Sir Asoke Kumar Rov. Kt., Barrister-at-Law	Advocate-Gener
Bose, S. M., Barrister-at-Law	Standing-Couns
Basu, A. K., Barrister-at-Law	Government-Co
Morgan, H. Carey	Government-So

Roxburgh, Mr. T. J. Y., C.J.E., LC.S.

Derbyshire, 'The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C., Chief Justice,

ditional. Do. Do Do. ral. sel. ounsel.

Government-Solicitor. Superintendent and Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government,

BENGAL JUD	ICIAL	DEPA	RTMENT—contd,
Bhattacharji, Debendra Narayan, Advoca			Deputy Superintendent and Raman
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	٠		brancer of Legal Affairs (High Court., Senior Government Pleader,
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal, Rai Bahadur			Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta
Sen, Binod Chandra	,		Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar			Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, A. L.			Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law	• •		Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	-		Assistant Master and Referec.
Ghosh, J. M., Barrister-at-Law			Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal			Deputy Registrar.
Paisett, F	ristor		Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department, Assistant Registrar.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhusan, M.A., B.L.			Do.
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Barrister-at-Law			Do.
Banarji, S. K. (Attorney-at-Law)			Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lall			Do.
Mitra Bhupendra Nath			Do.
Moses, O., Barrister-at-Law			Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions,
Lodge, Ronald Francis, Le.s.			Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate
D'Abreu, P. A.			Jurisdiction. Deputy Registrar.
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B.A.			First Assistant Registrar.
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra			Second Assistant Registrar,
Ghosh, Bikasehandra			Third Assistant Registrar,
Basu, Indu Bhusan (on probation)			Fourth Assistant Registrar,
Morgan, C. Carey			Administrator-General and Official
C. T. Moore, Barrister-at-Law			Trustee. Deputy Administrator-General and Offi-
Meyer, S. C. H., Barrister-at-Law			cial Trustee. Official Assignee.
Mulibarii Wanti Chandra (Admini)			Official Receiver.
Bombay Ju	dicis		
Beaumont. The Hon'hle Sir T W T	F 0	** .	Chief Tuetles
(Cantab.) Blackwell, The Honb'le Mr. Justice Cecil M.E.E. Bar-at-Law	A.U.,	м.л.,	ctrier sustate.
M.B.E., Bar-at-Law. Ranguekar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil			
B.A., Lh.B., Bar-at-Law.		- 1	Do.
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., Law, I.C.S.			Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boman Bar-at-Law,			Do.
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harila.		- 1	Do.
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbl	nai Vaj	ubhai,	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navroji Jeha Law, I.C.S.	ıngir, I	Bar-at-	Do.
Macklin, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R., 7	.c.s		Do.
Wasudev, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. B., LL. Engineer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. P., LL. (O.S.)	B Ad	vocate	Do. (Offg. Addi. Judges.)
Somjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. A., Bar-	at-Lav	v	Do
			Do.
Setalvad, M.C., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) Dhurandhar, J. R., O.B.E., LL.B.			Advocate General. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

BOM	DAY JUI	DICIAL	DEP.	ARTM	TENT—conta.
				(6)	overnment Solicitor and Public Pro-
Eastley, C. M.	••	••			secutor.
Vakil, J. H., Bar-at-Law				[6	erk of the Crown. ditor, Indian Law Reports.
			• •		flicial Assignce.
pillimoria, R. S., M.A., LL.E.,	Bar-at-Lav	۲	• •	0	eputy Official Assignee.
			• •		4 Assistant to Official Assignee,
	ney-at-Lav	N	• •		ad Assistant to Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A., LL.B., Advoc	ate (O.S.)	a .	 D	G	overnment Pleader, Bombay,
		maskar,	Island.		dministrator General and Official
Rodrigues, Leo, LLB., Advoc	ate (0.5.)	• •		- 1	Truster
				1	egistrar of Joint Stoel, Companies.
Mody, B. M. Patel, Rao Bahadur Ranel	thodbbai 1	3haibab	hai, M	.A., I	rothonotary and Senior Master.
LLB. (Cantab.), Bar-at-La	tw.			١.	faster and Registrar in Equity and
Khairaz, Gulam Hussain Ral	nimtoola, I	lar-at-1.	aw		Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
n Dar	of-Law				Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Vakil, H. A., B.A., EL.B., Bar Sequeira, A. F., LL.B., Adve	reste (O.S.	١		1	Paxing Master.
Sequeira, A. F., LL.B., Adv.	Barent-L	aw.			Insolvency Registrar.
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B.	Law				Assistant Taxing Master,
Cleur Brown, G. S., Bar-at-					First Assistant Master.
Tamir An Extent, Inc.	w				2nd Assistant Master,
Majumdar, J. H., Bar-at-La Mahadeva, G. G., LL.M., Ad	vocate (O.	S.)			3rd Assistant Master.
Kirtikar, A. H., LLB., Bar-	at-Law				Associate.
Kiriikar, A. H., marry					Do.
	omto (O.S.	.)			Do.
Dastur, K. K., LL.B., Adv	June (One	.,			Do.
Daji, K. N.					Do.
Chitre, B. A., Bar-at-Law					Sheriff.
Rowiee, Mahomedbhoy Ibr	ahim				Deputy Sheriff.
Nameric M. K.		• •			Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Constanting, G. B., I.C.S.					Donuty Registrar and Scaler, Appellate
Rao, M. G., M.A., LL.B.	••				Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee.
Athalye, K. A., B.A., LL.B.					Assistant Registrar.
Athanye, K. A., D		********		303131	ISSIONER OF SIND.
COURT	OF THE	JUDIO	IAL	JOBIN	ISSIGNED OF STREET
Davis, G., Bar-at-Law, I.C	.s				Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Bilaram, B.A., L	I.B				Judge of the Court of the Judicial
					Commissioner of Sind. (On leave).
Mehta, Dadiba, C., M.A., L	L.B				
flaveliwala, M. A., Bar-at-					Do.
					Do.
Lobo, C. M., B.A., I.L.B.					Advocate General, Sind. (On deputation
Lobo, C. M., B.A., I.L.B.			•••		as Judge of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind. (Officiating).
Punwani, Partabrai D.		• • •		•	Commont Plander and Public Prose-
. D. stabnet D					. [Government ricoger and rubbe 1750

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.

.. Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Karachi.

Wolevarkhan, L. M., Dat distant	First Assistant to the Court Receiver.
Appabhai, G. Desai, Bar-at-Law	Second Assistant to do.
	Third Assistant to do.

Punwani, Partabrai D. ...

Madras Judicial Department.

m Thoughts Old Though Wt. Donat Law .	Oblac Tootha.
teach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt., Bar-at-Law, Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., Kt.,	Judge.
Ba., B.L. Madhayan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Varada Achariyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., Rao	Do.
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., LC.S	Do.
V. Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Pandrang Row, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V., i.c.s	D ₀ .
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I.C.S	Do.
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.e.s. (on feave) Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., Rao Bahadur.	Do. Do.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. P., Diwan Bahadur.	Do.
Gentle, The Hou'ble Mr. Justice F. W., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Stodart, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, J. C., I.C.S. Rahman, Kt., The Hon'ble Justice Dr. Abdur, Khan Bahadur.	Do. Do.
Officiating,	
Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C., Les	Do.
Small, H. M. on leave for 4 months from 1-4-38 and Mr. W. H. Sell Acting.	Government Solicitor.
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, K. S	Government Pleader.
Chowdary, V. V	Law Reporter,
V. L. Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor,
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madra Series.
Rajagopalan, G., B.A., M.L	Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Sesha Ayengar, K. V	Secretary, Rule Committee,
G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur	Sheriff of Madras.
Anantaraman, T. S	Crown Prosecutor.
Appa Rao, D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court.
Satyamurti Aiyar, R., M.A., M.L	Master, High Court.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., J.L.B., Bar-at-Law	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Ganapathi, K. N., Bar-at-Law	Official Referee.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown.
Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., B.L	1st Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
K. C. Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Assam Judicial Dep	partment.
Blank, A. L., I.C.S	Secretary to Government, Legislative
	Department, and Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Super-
	intendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam.
Younie, J., t.c.s	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Stork, H. C., 1.0.s	Judge, A.V.D.
Danarii, H., I.C.S	Offg. Additional Dist. Judge, Sylhet
Barua, f. P	and Cachar. Offg. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Terrell, The Hon'ble Sir Courtney, Kt			
Wort, The Honble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewar	Puisne Judge.		
Bar-at-Law. Fazl-ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid, Bar-at-Law.	Do.		
Sir Khawja Muhammad Nur, Kt., c.s.E., Hon'ble Kha			
Bahadur, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Francis Willian LCS, Bar-at-Law.	. Do.		
Dhavle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Balaji, I.c.S	. Do.		
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clifford Monmobar			
Bar-at-Law. Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sukhdow Prashad, Bar at-Law.	Do.		
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis George, t.C.s	. Do.		
S. K. Das, i.e.s	Registrar,		
Ram Prashad Ghoshal	Deputy Registrar,		
Maulavi Khalil-ur-Rahman	Assistant Registrar.		
,	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court, Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.		
	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits.		
Baldev Sahay, M.A., E.L.			
Jaiyid Jaffar Imam, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate,		
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	Government Pleader.		
Burma Judicial I	epartment.		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman	Chief Justice, Rangoon.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Isar-at-Law. Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice, Rangoon. Judge. (On leave).		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman	Chief Justice, Rangoon. Judge. (On leave).		
Roberts. The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Bar-at-Law. Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Bar-at-Law. Raguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Bar-at	Chief Justice, Rangoon. Judge. (On leave).		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Inra-at-Law. But, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Bar-at-Law. Raguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Bar-at- Law, L.C.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Le.S.	Chief Justice, Rangoon. Judge. (On leave). Do. Rangoon.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Raguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Miaty, Barast Law, LoS. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lo.S. U. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon. Judge. (On leave). Do. Rangoon. Do. do. Do. do.		
Roberts. The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law. Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law. Bandky, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Law, 1c.2s. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., 1c.s. U, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Mackhey, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Houldy, 1c.s.	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Raguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Miaty, Barast Law, LoS. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lo.S. U. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Baguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Law, Lc.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lc.S. U; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ma, Barast-Law, Lc.S. Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lc. Barund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lc. Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lc. Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lc.	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Baguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Law, Lc.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lc.S. U; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ma, Barast-Law, Lc.S. Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hery Endedy, Lc.S Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hery Enedlet Lindi waite, Barast-Law, Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taufic Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taufic	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge. (On leave), Do. Rangoon, Do.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernett Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Paguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Law, Lc.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lc.S. U; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Lo.S. MacKney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Barund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Lind watte, Barast-Law. Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taulic Barast-Law.	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge. (On leave), Do. Rangoon. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Pagutey, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Join Minty, Barast Law, Lc.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lc.S. U, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Loss, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Loss, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Mr. Martin Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Linti with, Barast-Law, Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taaffe Batast-Law, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taaffe Batast-Law, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge,		
Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law, Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law, Paguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Law, Lc.S. Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lc.S. U; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law, Lc.S. Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law, Lower Mr. Market Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Lind watte, Barast-Law, Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taufe Barast-Law. Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Barast-Law, Maung, U, Thein, M.A., M.B., Barsst-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge. (On leave), Do. Rangoon. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Advocate-General, Burma, Government Advocate.		
Roberts. The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law But, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law Bundley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lo.S. U. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Dukkey, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lo.S Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lo.S Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Regimal Taaff Barast-Law. Shav, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Regimal Taaff Barast-Law. Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Bar-at-Law Manng, U. Thein, Na., Jub., Bar-at-Law Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge, (On leave) Do. Rangoon, Do. Advocate-General, Burna, Government Advocate. Do.	Roberts. The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Barast-Law But, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Barast-Law Bundley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Barast Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., Lo.S. U. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Barast-Law Dukkey, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Barast-Law Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lo.S Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, Lo.S Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Regimal Taaff Barast-Law. Shav, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Regimal Taaff Barast-Law. Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Bar-at-Law Manng, U. Thein, Na., Jub., Bar-at-Law Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge. (On leave) Do. Rangoon. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Advocate-General, Burma, Government Advocate. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

.. Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.

Public Prosecutor, Moulmein,

.. Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.

.. Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.

Do.

.. Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon,

.. Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse District.

.. Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon. (On leave).

(Officiating).

Thein, U Myint, A.T.M , M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. .

Tun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law

Mitter, L. K., B.L. ..

Bourne, G. C., t.c.s.

Goldsmith, W. S. ..

Sein, L. Hoke, B.A., B.L.

Lutter, Henry Millard, V.D.

Eusoof, Khan Sahib M., Bar-at-Law

BURMA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT-contd

				Deputy Registrar, General Department.
Klidne, U. Kyaw, LCS.	 	• •	••	
U. Saw Sein (E.)	 			. Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Kirkham, G. P., B.SC., E.L.	 			. First Deputy Registrar. (Officiating.)
Kyan, L. Hone, B.L.	 			. Second Deputy Registrar. (Do.)
Thein, G Ba (5)	 			. Brd Deputy Registrar. (De.)
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.L.	 	•		. Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Kha, U	 			. Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
D D 107 D 1				Assistant Description Original Sida

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon, Sir Gilb	ert, Bar-at-Lav	v		Chief Justice,	
crille The Hon, Mr.	Justice Freder	ick Louis,	Kt.,	Puisne Judge.	
Nivogi, The Hon, Mr. Jus	LOW. LCS.			Do.	
Pollock, The Hon. Mr.	Justice Ronal	d Evelyn,	B.A.,	Do,	
(Cantab.), Bar-at-Law,	ustice Harold			Do.	
(Aberd.), Bar-at-Law, 1 Bose, The Hon. Mr. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Justice Vivia	n, B.A.,	LL.B.	Do.	
Burgess, Geoffrey, M.A., (Cantab.), I.C.s.			Registrar.	
Borwankar, Kesheo Ragh	unath, B.A., LI	ъ.в		Deputy Registrar.	
Mehta, Rai Sahib Vijai Sl	anker			Do.	
Deo, Gopal Ramehandra,	в.А.В.Б		• •	Editor for the Indian Nagpur Series.	Law Report
Hemeon, C. R., 1.C.S.				Legal Remembrancer,	
Dec. V. N., B.Sc., LL.B.				Assistant Legal Remembi	rancer.
Puranik, W. R., B.A., LL.	В			Advocate General.	

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almond, Hon ble .	MIT. U.	, mar-au	-Law,	1,0.8.		dudicker Commissioner,
Mir Ahmad Khan,	Hon	ble Qaz	d, K. I	., B.A.,	LL,B.	 Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Narayan Das, L.						 Registrar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon'ble Sir, J. Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.), Barat-Law.	Chief Justice,
Addison, The Hon'ble Sir, James, J., M.A., B.Sc., (Aberd), LCS.	Judge, High Court.
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B., (Ph.).	Do.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Mouroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H., B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), R.C., Bar-at-Law,	Do.
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.W., M.A. (Manchester), I.C.S.	
Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	
Din Muhammad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur, M.A., LLB. (Punjab.)	Do.
Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	
	Registrar.
	Deputy Registrar,
	Assistant Registrar.
Evennette, Mr. George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Thom, The Hon'ble Sir John Gibb, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, D.S.O., M.C.

Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
lqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr.Justice, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar-at- Law.	Do.
Rachhpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold James, J.P.; I.C.S.	Do.
Λ lsop, The Hon ble Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Bajpai, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., IL.B., Rai Bahadur,	Do.
Ismail, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Verma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamalakanta, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Joshi, Dr. Lachhmi Dat, Rai Bahadur, B.Sc., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.	Registrar (Offg.) (Granted leave.)
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis, M.B.E	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar,
Wali-Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate,
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate.
Mukharii, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL.B	Law Reporter,
Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt. K. O., M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.	Administrator-General and Official
	Trustee,
CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT	LUCKNOW.
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Sir Bisheshwar Nath, B.A., LL.B., 0.B.E. Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Hector, Bar-at-	15th 1937 to May 15th 1938, combined with Chief Court vacation from May 16th to July 15th 1938).
Law.	House care sugges
Zia-ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadur, B.A.	Judge. (Granted leave from April 19th to May 14th 1938 with Easter holidays and Chief Court vacation from May 16th to July 15th 1938).
Hamiltlon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Archibald de Burgh, B.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Yorke, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Langdon, B.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B	Registrar.
Phillips, Samuel	Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LLB	Law Reporter.

INSTITUTED.	
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suits in 1926, 4,581 in 1927, 4,047 in 1928, 3,693 in 1929, 3,785 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932,

Excludes 3,053 sufts of "Superior Courts," 2 suits instituted in the court of one Hony, Munsif.

not shown in details. the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins .- Cornwallis was the first Indian | administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Benga in 1793 to open a Thana (Police) Station) for every 400 square miles of their iurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul The Mutiny led to general posts and retrenchment and the Madras Act was and retrenchment and the V of 1861, "An mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working .- Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces viz., Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Panth Piploda, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the

The D. S. F. is subject to dual control.

But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Police, Generally speaking, the D,S,P, has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topies, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C.I. D .- The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional These agencies are known as Criminal Investigation Departments and work under Deputy Inspector-General, They collate information about crime, edit the Crime Gazette, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also a Central Intelligence Bureau under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Denartment of the Central Government in police matters.

Headquarters and Armed Police.— At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury, Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with musicts (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with '410 bore muskets. At most headquarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars.—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles The force he commands is placed at the disposal and their grievances against their neighbours of the District Magistrate for the enforcement or against a person or persons unknown. In of laward the maintenance of order in the District. dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded. visited and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely toted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors - The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a prima facu case against the accused, the pro-secution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

Out-Pests .- When the Police Commission of 1860 devsed the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square nile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to on population. In towns to is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of the involution. of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where emplaints an be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a lung journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good motussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junier, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.-A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, more often than not a graduate and may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or The direct exceptionally a Superintendent. Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 25 years' service The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and process of earning full pension his pension dies! Assam which cost Rs. 29,59,315.

like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always | with him and all his dependents get his provident fund, Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry,

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court, The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures.—The process of reorgani-sation goes on ceaselessly. The jail population of India is about 130,000. The annual administration reports for the 11 major provinces and the various minor administration appear regularly, and unified statistics in respect of the strength and armament of the whole police force in India are prepared and recorded in the Imperial Secretariat. Burma has been separated from British India since the 1st April 1937. The following figures give a general idea of the strength and cost of the civil police and the volume of work put through yearly in the 11

major provinces :		
Strength of Civil Police		1,83,913
Cost of Civil Police	Rs.	9,43,33,020
Number of Police Stations and		
outposts		6,598
Number of murders		5,627
Number of dacoities		2,748
Number of cattle thefts		16,562
Number of ordinary thefts		79,055
Number of burglaries		1,11,015
Number of persons tried		5,91,452
Number of persons convicted		4,86,864

In addition there are 5,574 Military Police in

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undestrability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the under which the police work was a point which considerable stress where the policy of the which considerable stress who referred to the topic of the police work was a point of the work of the police work was a point of the police which the police work was a point of the police which the police was a point of the police which the police was a policy of the police with a large was a point of the police was a policy of the police arry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a large was and by ratio of convictions, both to cases and by ratio of convictions, both to cases and by ratio of convictions, both to cases and by ratio of convictions, both to cases and by ratio of convictions, both to cases and by ratio of convictions and the statistical results in the police was a policy of the police and of the volume of work falling upon the police and of the volume of work falling upon parts on even for larger areas without taking conjulate crime:—

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	acquitted	Number in custo- dy pend- ing trial or investi- gation or on ball at end of year.
Bengal	5,924	225,597	205,865	193,750	12,132	8,774
Bihar and Orissa	2,786	46,159	29,467	20,429	9,038	5,118
United Provinces	11,037	143,531	111,872	100,340	11,532	17,544
Punjab	9,032	60,863	65,800	39,800	25,990	10,846
North-West Frontier Province	1,778	11,269	12,901	7,747	5,154	952
Burma	5,004	78,589	73,549	52,010	21,539	4,932
Central Provinces and Berar	3,833	47,192	26,053	15,990	5,018	5,045
Assam	1,440	15,544	10,631	6,851	3,780	1,926
Ajmer-Merwara	596	5,293	3,600	3,417	183	507
Coorg	160	459	484	242	101	141
Madras	20,009	297,110	295,947	277,752	18,195	5,905
Bombay	9,494	177,743	181,552	161,315	20,237	13,102
Baluchistan	176	2,903	2,651	2,333	285	314
Delhi,	1,635	10,693	10,496	8,874	1,622	1,085
TOTAL, 1935	72,901	1,122,945	1,030,868	890,850	134,806	76,191
1933 1932	70,845 74,840 73,455	1,005,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,112
TOTALS 1931 1930 1929	68,396 70,759 67,540	898,977	795,456	657,014	134,176	78,309
1928 1927 1926	63,079 57,636 57,415	886,675	738,856	602,956	132,313	63,550
	130 to 5 m	17. * **** (***) ***	Later Street	1	Programme and the second	1

PRINCIPAL FOLICE OFFENCES.

	House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.	Convic-	82 2,449 114 246	18 1,795 18 4,131 66 8,602		9,448 3,484 787 177 0,758 9,646		cio		775 111	48 24,427					46 22,429 11 21,786	-
	and Hou		32,482	18,19	ભાં	-	,	9,01			157,643					168,746	
	Ordinary Theft.	Convic- tion obtained.	1,341	්ත් ක් ශ්	102	4,678 *7±0		6,113 3,827		302	87,678		33,471 32,616	34,368		38,044	
	Ordina	Reported.	19,855	12,958 17,260 7,985	1.387	13,808 *2,873	6,193	SE 5	3,575	1,318	144,707		138,863			154,032	
	Pheft.	Convic- tion obtained,	486 20	1,240	117	1,535		1,788	:	- 61	8,352		7,861			7,642	
	Cattle Theft.	batronaff	941	8,979 9,870		ર્ય:-		3,887		119	22,416	21,315					
	Dacoity.	Convic- tion tion obtained.	12 :	2225		203		:	:	:	950	1,642				776	175
Cases.	Dac	Reported.	1,265	5 6511 121	0110	6.42		278	•	13*	3,821					3,450	or cattle
	Other serious Offences against the Person.	Convie- tion obtained.	1,958	1,251 2,455 8,729		4 -	٠.	2,180		N 4	53,426		20,769			18,506	gures "
	Other serious Offences again the Person.	Reported.	7,583	9,545 9,945	308 2,680	11,851	2,149	7,225		212	68,263	67,	67,847	-		62,011	* Includes figures " for
	<u> </u>	convic- tion obtained.	101	-	1701			348	-	CO 1/2	2,023	H of	24 PH	1,785	-,	1,785	-
	Murder.	Reported	18	386 1,020 985	0000	- i		1,207		15	7,062		7,329				
	ces the and ic illity.	Convic- tion obtained.				03 0		575		14.0	5,014	ALC 113	7,006			5,048	
	Offences against the State and Public Tranguility	Reported	2,065	1,588				1,748	6	25.55	14,013		17,466			14,996	
	ons.		n and	:::	Frontier	: : 7		:::	and	::	1935	1934	1932	1930.	1928	1927	
	Administrations.		Bengal Calcutta Town	Suburns. Bihar and Orissa United Provinces Puniab			Berar.	Coorg Madras Bombay	Bombay Town Island.	Ajmer-Merwarn	TOTAL,			TOTALS {			

Jail administration in India is regulated | upon the necessity of improving and increasing generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penul Code for transportation, convicted offenders include penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confine-ment), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer

of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor charac-ter, their proposals have either been rejected ah initio as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced place, mage central jains for converse sentence to more than one year's imprisonment; se-condity, district jails, at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The fail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jall experience, and the Superin-tendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jalls, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

The Jails Committee.—The obivious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted

existing jail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing educa-tion for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government, Other important recommendations included the senaration of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents; and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of sepa-rate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making. and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill

an Indian iail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. ments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners for employment as convict Officers.

Juvenile Prisoners.-As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison sent to fall when they can be dealt with other-administration which had been made for thirty wise. The alternatives are detention in a years. Stress was laid by the Committee reformators school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; amended mainly to prohibit the publication of discharge after admonition; delivery to the names, addresses or other details of children or parent or guardian on the latter executing a hand to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received

much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by the legislature of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces. The United Provinces Government are introducing a Borstal Bill. The Punjab Borstal Schools Act was

brought into force in 1932.

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as "young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. vision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall where possible be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in nawn

from a child

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts. which are practically indentical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate

tobacco in possession of children

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases. The possible to introduce some of the more imnumber of children under 16 admitted into the jails of the Presidency during 1936 was 6 (males and female 1). There are 16 certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are imprisonment must be awarded when a convica number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid discretion to the court. Sentences of impri-Society is in existence which offers active co-sonment for less than twenty-eight days operation. The Bombay Children Act has been should be prohibited.

young persons involved in offences; to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision; to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on licence and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years,

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industrial schools and juvenile courts were applied to the

province of Sind in March 1936.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town. port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the Parganas, A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been

The Governments of Madras, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under specially selected Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Bombay, U.P. and Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are

practically the same in the provinces where such

Acts have been enacted,

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. probationers are usually sent to special farms.

Reformatory Schools.-These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Edu-cation department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible

to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.-Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919 .- A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been portant of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which tion occurs, should be amended so as to give

The Indeterminate Sentences .- The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sos-stons Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision

forth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come. that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities. Criminal Tribes .- The first essential of sne-

cess in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is avail-Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It

is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements. was reached. It was then decided that hence-The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1935

name of the same o	1935	934	1933	1932	1931
Jail population of all classes on 1st Jan Admissions during the year	157,685 761,409	156,753 741,942	165,778 756,344	154,871 896,876	163,298 739,840
Aggregate Discharged during the year from all causes	919,094 761,379	598,695 740,893	942,122 765.369	1,051,747 885,949	903,138 748,266
Jail population on 31st December	157,715	157.802	156,753	165.798	154,872
Convict population on 1st January Admissions during the year	132,684 232,681	131,977 220,871	130,705 $225,100$	126,580 267,239	136,552 207,568
Augregate Released during the year	225,871	352,848 215,011 1,113	364,805 226,175	393,819 247,648	344,120 216,807
Transported beyond seas Casualties, &c. Convict population on 31st December.	1,647 2,419 134,551	2,632	1,342 2,592 131,981	1,492 2,395 139,708	1,685 2,503 126,580

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1935 came from prisoners was 13 against 14 in the preceding year, the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle

The percentage of previously convicted while the number of youthful offenders in-creased from 245 to 294. The following table tending, over 192,000 out of 233,000 were shows the nature and length of sentences of

Nature and L	ength of Ser	ntence		1935	1934	1 1933
Not exceeding one mon				58,857	52,869	45,954
Above one month and a	rot exceedin	g six month	ıs.	89,209	84,942	93,007
, six months .	,	one year		44,490	42,531	44,020
,, one year		five years		31,800	32,059	33,121
five years		ten		4,750	4,801 473	5,087
Exceeding ten years				329	473	463
Transportation beyond	seas					the second of
(a) for life				1,802	1,848	1,929
(b) for a term				92	63	96
Sentenced to death	,		!	1,358	1,203	1,415

The total daily average population for 1935 was 131,300, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 294, and by Superintendents The corresponding figures for 1934 were 129,441, 202 and 113,954, respectively,

The total number of corporal punishments increased from 100 to 212. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without collular confinement) was prescribed was 3,795 as compared with 3,878 in the preceding v

expenditure increased Rs. 1,60,97,998 to Rs. 1,65,73,138 while total eash earnings decreased from Rs. 20.58,904 to Rs. 19,64,846; there was consequently an increase of Rs. 5.64.198 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate per mille increased from 11.97 in 1934 to 11.22 in 1935. The admissions to hospital were lower, and the ratio of daily average number of sick per mille of average strength fell from 20'83 to 20'77.

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AND

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- 1. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Customs Act, 1924, did not apply to the frontiers Marking) Act.—This Act provides for the of Indian States. The present Act by design grading and marking of agricultural produce, the words "(other than territory forming parts) Marking of agricultural produce, the words "(other than territory forming pair or grading available and pharks used a bather in hintip" from clause (f) of section 2 of in the Ack, "Agricultural produce" includes the original Act makes the latter applicable to all all produce of agriculture or horticulture and all strong and the section 2 of or drink wholly or partly name. factured from any such produce, and fleeces and the skins of animals; "Grade designation" means a designation prescribed as indicative of means a designation presented as indicators the quality of any article included in the Schedule to this Act; "grade designation mark" means a mark prescribed as representing a particular grade designation. Under sec. 3 the Governorgrade designation. Under sec. 3 the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make rules after previous publication by notification, preor body of persons to mark with a grade designations. nation mark any article in respect of which such mark has been prescribed; providing for the confiscation and disposal of produce marked otherwise than in accordance with the prescribed conditions, etc. Under sec. 4 the penalty prescribed for manthorised marking with grade designation mark is fine upto five hundred rupees and under sec. 5 the penalty for counterfeiting grade designation mark is imprisonment upto two years or fine, Section 6 empowers the Governor-General in Council to declare the provisions of this Act to apply to an article of agricultural produce not included in the Schedule. The articles included in the Schedule are: Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, Dairy Produce, Tobacco, Coffee, Hides and Skins.
- 2. The Indian Naval Armament (Amendment) Act,—The Indian Naval Armament Act, 1923, gave effect in British India to the Treaties for the Limitation of Naval Armaments signed on behalf of His Majesty in 1922 and 1930. These Treaties expired on December 31, 1936. The British Commonwealth of Nations certain other Powers signed a new Treaty on March 25, 1936, which came into force on January 1, 1937, and which will remain operative until December 31, 1942. Its chief characteristics are limitation in the tonnage of ships and in the calibre of guns and certain new provisions regarding the exchange of information concerning naval construction between the High Contracting Parties. It also keeps alive the principle that the Naval Armaments of the principal Maritime Powers are to be restricted by agreement and makes it possible for the reduction of naval armaments to be further extended when international conditions are more settled. The present Act gives effect in British India to the new Treaty of 1936.
- 3. The Land Customs (Amendment) Act.— This Act secures uniformity in customs adminis-

- sections which apply to the land frontiers. Section 88 gives the customs authorities power to dispose of unclaimed goods and section 168 gives power to confiscate vehicles used for the conveyance of smuggled goods.
- 4. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) avoiding taxation by means of nominal partnerships between husband and wife or parent and minor child or by the nominal transfer of assets to a wife or minor child or to an "Association" consisting of husband and wife when there was no substantial separation of the interests of the assessee and the wife or child. These practices affected the revenue considerably and it was with a view to check this progressive deterioration that the present Act was passed. To section 16 of the original Act a new sub-section is added under which in computing the income of an individual for the purpose of assessment, there must be included (a) the income of a wife or minor child of such individual as arises (i) from the membership of the wife in a firm of which her husband is a partner; (ii) from the admission of the minor to the benefits of partnership in a firm of which such individual is a partner; (iii) from assets transferred to the wife by the husband otherwise than for consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart; or (iv) from assets transferred to the minor child, not being a married daughter, by such individual; and (b) the income of any association of in-dividuals consisting of such individual and his wife as arises from assets transferred to the association by such individual,
- 5. The Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act .-The original Act provides for the nomination to the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee of two members representing the cultivators of lac to be nominated by the Government of "Bihar and Orissa." The new province of Orissa has now been constituted and in reply to an enquiry whether the cultivation of lac in Orissa was considered to be of sufficient importance to justify a representative from that province, the Government of Orissa have agreed to the appointment of both members from Bihar for the present. The present Act makes the necessary amendment in section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, by substituting the word "Bihar" for the words "Bihar and Orissa" tration throughout India. In view of the where they occur in clause (**) of sub-section (4) definition of "foreign territory," the Land and in clause (**) and (**) of sub-section (5).

6. The Arbitration (Proteed and Convention) Act—The Genera Protocol and Abitration Clauses (1923) and the International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1927) meet the widely expressed desire of the connected world that arbitration agreement protocolon. A large number of countries including many of first-class commercial and industrial importance, e.g., the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netterlands, have adhered to these Instruments, These Instruments were not reservations. Illusting India's obligations under the Instruments, to commercial contracts and excluding the India States from the scope of the Instruments. The present Act gives effect to the said protocol (set firth in the Pirst Schechule) and emables the said Convent of the Instruments of the Instruments of the Instruments. The present Act gives effect to the said protocol (set firth in the Pirst Schechule) and emables the said Convent of the Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments of Instruments

Section 2 defines the foreign awards which British India is required to recognise under the Convention as modified by reservation subject to which the Convention and the Protocol were signed by India. Power is given to the Governor-General in Council to declare by notification what Powers are parties to the Convention. Section 3 makes it obligatory on a British Indian Court to stay proceedings when these arise in regard to an agreement to submit to arbitration differences relating to commercial matters made by parties subject respectively to the jurisdiction of different Contracting States unless the Court is satisfied that the agreement or arbitration has become inoperative or cannot proceed, or that there is not in fact any dispute between the parties with regard to the matter agreed to be referred. Section 4 deals with the effect of foreign awards, e.g., a foreign award will be enforceable in British India as if it were an award made on a matter referred to arbitration in British India. Sections 5 and 6 provide the machinery for filing of a foreign award in Court and its enforcement. Section 7 lays down the conditions for enforcement of foreign awards. Under sec, 8 the party seeking to enforce a foreign award must produce (a) the original award or a copy thereof duly authenticated in the manner required by the law of the country in which it was made; (b) evidence proving that the award has become final; and (c) such evidence as may be necessary to prove that the award is a foreign award and that certain conditions mentioned in section 7 are satisfied. Where any such document is in a foreign language the party seeking to enforce the award must produce a translation into English certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country to which that party belongs or certified as correct in such other manner as may be sufficient according to the law in force in British India. Section 10 enables the High Court to make rules for regulating the procedure of Courts in dealing with the enforcement of foreign awards.

7. The Workmen's Compensation Amendment) Act.—Section 35 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1623, enables rules to be made for the transfer of sums paid to Commissioners in India as compensation for the benefit of persons abroad or paid to authorities adroad as compensation for previous in India,

But it does not provide for the transfer of distribution proceedings when the employer does not object and the dependents are in another country than the one in which the compensation possible and in the first instance provides for transfers between Burma and India as the former has now become a separate country.

8. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.—The Act provides for the enforcement in British India of judgments obtained in the United Kingdom and in other notified parts of His Maiesty's Dominions, Under section 2 where a certified copy of a decree of any of the superior Courts of the United Kingdom or any reciprocating territory has been filed in a District Court, the decree may be executed in British India as if it had been passed by the District Court. Together with the certified copy of the decree must be filed a certificate from such superior Court stating the extent to which the decree has been satisfied or adjusted and such certificate will be conclusive proof of the extent of such satisfaction or adjustment. 'Superior Courts,' with reference to the United Kingdom, means the High Court in England, the Court of Session in Scotland, the High Court in Northern Ireland. the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Durham, 'Reciprocating Territory' means any country or territory situated in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or in India, which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of Counter may, by nonacation in the tracease of India, declare to be the reciprocating territory; and 'superior Courts,' with reference to any such territory means such Courts as may be specified in the said notification. 'Decree,' with reference to a superior Court, means any decree or judgment of such Court under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of fine or other penalty, and (a) with reference to superior Courts in the United Kingdom, includes judgments given and decrees made in any Court in appeals against such decrees or judgments, but (b) in no case includes an arbitration award, even if such award is enforceable as a decree or judgment

9. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Act.—The Royal Commission on Labour drew attention to the indebtedness prevailing among certain classes of workers, and expressed the view that this was due mainly to the credit enjoyed by them and the facilities afforded to creditors by the law relating to the attachment of salaries. With a view to reducing credit, the Commission made certain recommendations and the present Act is mainly based on these. The amendments introduced by the Act will not affect any proceedings arising out of any means the total monthly emoluments excluding any allowance declared exempt from attachment by the Governor-General in Council, derived by a person from his employment whether on duty or on leave. Salaries not exceeding Rs.100 a month of all workers are totally exempt from attachment; and salary to the extent of the first one hundred rupees and one-half the remainder of such salary. The salary of any public officer or of any servant of a railway

company or local authority is exempt to the contempt of itself, to nurish which it possesses company or local authority is exempt to the contempt of fixer, to purpose which it possesses extent of the first hundred rupees and one-half inherent power to pass a sentence without regard. extent or an mass minuted repressing one-may principle power to pass a sentence without regard the remainder of such salary. Where the whole to the limit of six months. The original intention or any part of the portion of such salary has been of the enactment of section 3 was however to or any pare of the potential section of section of the powers of High Courts in the under attachment whether continuously or restrict the powers of High Courts in the intermittently for a total period of twenty-four punishment of any contempts whether of themmonths, such portion will be exempt from attachmonths, such portion will be exclude from a stachmens unon one capity of a further period of twelve months and where such attachment has been made in execution of one and the same degree will be finally exempt from attachment in execution of that decree. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to exempt from General in Counce is empowered to exemple from attachment any allowance forming part of the emoluments of any public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company or local authority and any subsistence grant or allowance made to any such officer or servant while under sus-pension. In the case of salary other than salary of a public officer or a servant of a railway company or local authority the attachable portion thereof is exempt from attachment until it is actually payable.

The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act.—This Act provides for the constitution of a Central Electricity Board which will have the authority to make rules under section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, which authority was so far exercised by the Government of Iudia. The Board will consist of fifteen members, namely:—(a) a Chairman to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council; (b) one member to be nominated by each of the local Governments; (c) one member, holding office for a period of three years, to be nominated alternately by the local Government of Delhi and the local Government of Ajmere-Merwara; (d) one member to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Railways; and (e) one member to be nominated by the Chief Inspector of mines. The Board has full power to regulate by by-laws or otherwise its own procedure and the conduct of all business to be transacted by it. The rowers of the Board may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in it.

Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act.—This Act also provides for the constitution of a Central Boilers' Board which will have authority to make regulations under section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, which authority was so far exercised by the Government of India. The Board will consist of fourteen members. namely (a) a Chairman to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council; (b) one member to be nominated by each of the local Governments; (c) one member, holding office for a period of three years, to be nominated alternately by the local Government of Delhi and the local Government of Ajmere-Merwara; and (d) one member to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Railways. By amending section 28 of the original Act this Act makes it possible to permit variations in special circumstances from such standard conditions as may be prescribed for the construction of boilers.

12. The Contempt of Courts (Amendment)
Act.—The Allahabad High Court in two recent decisions held that the power of punishment subordinate to it, and had no application to the execution of a decree.

selves or of Courts subordinate to them. The present Act makes this intention clear by the addition of the proviso which provides that no High Court can impose a sentence in excess of that specified in section 3 for any contempt either in respect of itself or of a Court subordinate

13. The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) from any duty imposed on the comparatively unimportant tea exports from Burma and the fact that Burnu is not represented on the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, continued application of the Indian Tea Cess Act. 1903. Burma after separation was deemed unnecessary. The present Act therefore excludes Burma from the operation of the original Act.

14. The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act.—Article 149 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, provides a special period of limitation of sixty years for any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council. This Article will in future govern suits by a province against a province or between a province and the agains a province or between a province and the federation and the reasons which justify a specially long period of limitation for suits by the Crown against a private person hardly seen applicable where both parties represent the Crown. The present Act therefore excludes from the scope of the Article suits brought before the Federal Court in the exercise of its original inrisdiction.

15. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act.— Under the Army Act, Officers of the British wing of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are only subject to military law when called out in a military capacity. There was no corresponding provision in the Indian Army Act for Officers in the Indian wing of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. The present Act puts Officers of the Indian wing in exactly the same position. as Officers in the British wing. It is also provided by this Act that an Officer of the Indian Land Forces retired therefrom and appointed to the Indian Regular Reserve of Officers will again become subject to military law when ordered on any duty or service for which he is liable as a member of such Reserve Force.

16. The Code of Civil Procedure (Third Amendment) Act.—Rule 3 of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, lays down that where the defendant is a minor, the Court shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit of that minor. There is no provision in the Code requiring fresh appointment of guardians for the execution proceedings following suits. It has however been held by the High Courts, with one exception, that an appointment made during the course of original suit endures during proceedings on appeal. The present Act makes it clear that the appointment, unless terminated by retirement, removal or death, continues throughout all proceedings provided in section 3 of the Contempt of Courts arising out of the suit including those in any Act, 1926, related to the contempt of Courts appellate or revisional Court and those in

- 17. The Indian Red Cross Society (Amend- | a formal nature in certain enactments and repeals ment) Act.—The Red Cross Society (Allocation | certain spent or useless matter in the State of of Property) Act of 1936 transferred seven per cent, of the corpus of the funds vested in the Indian Red Cross Society to form the capital of a new society to be set up in Burma. The present Act makes consequential changes in the Indian Red Cross Society Act of 1920, by deleting Burma from the Second Schedule to the original Act and makes arithmetical changes in the percentages of the shares of each subsidiary society in India in the remainder of the corpus. Provision is also made in the Second Schedule for the two new subsidiary societies of Gwalior and Orissa, Section 2 of the present Act make such changes to the Second Schedule to the Act when these are required as a result of agreement between the different branches of the society.
- 18. The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act.—This Act gives extended rights to Hindu widows in respect of property of a Hindu, either separate, or a member of a joint Hindu family dying intestate and in respect of separate property and the joint family property. Under section 3 (1) when a Hindu governed by the Dayabhaga School of Hindu law or by any other school of Hindu law or by customary law dies intestate leaving separate property, his property will devolve upon his widow along with his lineal descendants. The widow of a predeceased son will inherit in like manner as a son if there is no son surviving of such predeceased son, and will inherit in like manner as the son's son if there is surviving a son or son's son of such predeceased son. The same provision will apply to the widow of a predeceased son of a predeceased son. Under section 3 (2) when a Hindu governed by any school of Hindu law other than Davabhaga school or by customary law dies intestate having at the time of his death an interest in a Hindu joint family property, his widow will have in the property the same interest as he himself had, Any interest devolving on a Hindu widow under the above provisions will be the limited interests known as a Hindu woman's estate, provided however that she will have the same right of claiming partition as a male owner. These provisions will not apply to an estate which by a customary or other rule of succession descends to a single heir or to any property to which the Indian Succession Act, 1925, applies. The present Act is not applicable to the property of any Hindu dying intestate before its commencement, i.e., before April 14, 1937.
- 19. The Arva Marriage Validation Act .-This Act recognises and removes doubts as to validity of intermarriages current among a class of Hindus known as Arva Samajists. Under of Hindus known as Arva Samajists, section 3 no marriage contracted whether before or after the commencement of the Act between two persons being at the time of the marriage Arva Samaiists will be invalid or deemed ever to have been invalid by reason only of the fact that the parties at any time belonged to different eastes or different sub-castes of Hindus or that either or both of the parties at any time before the marriage belonged to a religion other than Hinduism.
- The Repealing and Amending Act.-

- certain spent or useless matter in the Statutebook
- 21. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act .-The present Act continues for a further period of one year the existing protective duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice in the interests of the Indian rice grower.
- 22. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act.—Section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act. 1936, although relieving the employer for payments to workmen who are not present for work appears to render him liable to pay wages to persons who though present decline to work. The present Act remedies this defect by providing that an employed person will be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if, although present in such place. he refuses in pursuance of a stay-in strike or for any other cause which is not reasonable in the circum-stances, to carry out his work.
- 23. The Petroleum (Berar Extension)
 Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, was
 repealed in British India by, and was replaced by, the Petroleum Act, 1934, by which Act the import, transport, storage, production, refining and blending of petroleum and other inflammable substances are now regulated in the whole of British India except Berar, In Berar importation, possession and transport of petrolearn and other substances are regulated by the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899. The present Act repeals the Act of 1899 in its application to and extends to Berar the Petroleum Act, 1934, with the rules and notifications issued thereunder
- 24. The Rules and Regulations Continuance Act.—A doubt was expressed as to whether the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and the Boller Regulations, 1935, made by the Governor-General in Council before the Amendment Acts (the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1937 and the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act. 1937) survived the transfer of his powers to the Central Boards which was effected by those To avoid this doubt the present Act provides for the continuance in force of the rules and regulations made by the Governor-General in Conneil as if they had been made by the Central Electricity and Boilers Boards,
- 25. The Federal Court Act,-Section 215 of the Government of India Act, 1935, provides for conferring by Act upon the Federal Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of that Act as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under that Act. The present Act empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the service of processes issued by the Court, including rules requiring a High Court from which an appeal has been preferred to the Federal Court, to serve any process issued by the latter in connection with that appeal,
- 26. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act .- For several years past it has been the cherished desire of the Muslims of British India that customary law should in no case take the place of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) which This Act makes some necessary amendments of fatter exists in the form of a Code. The matter

was repeatedly agitated in the press as well as on the platform and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind. the greatest Muslim religious body, supported the greatest ausum rengious body, supported the demand. The present Act therefore makes provision for the application of the Muslim Personal Law to Muslims in British India. The Act extends to the whole of British India. excluding the North-West Frontier Province, Section 2 provides that in all questions (save mestions relating to agricultural land) regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of personal law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including talag, ila, zihar, lian, khula and menoning man, an, sour, turn, kneat and subtrant, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and trust properties, and wakfs (other than charities and charitable institutions and charitable and religious endowments) the mile of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims will be the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat). Under section 3 any person who satisfies the prescribed authority (a) that he is a Muslim and, (b) that he is competent to contract within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, and (c) that he is a resident of British India. may make a declaration that he desires to obtain the henefit of this Act and thereafter the provisions of section 2 will apply to the declarant and all his minor children and their descendants as if in addition to the matters enumerated therein adoption, wills and legacies were also specified. The district Judge is empowered under section 5, on netition made by a Muslim married woman. to dissolve a marriage on any ground recognised by Muslim Personal Law (Shariat).

- 27. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment)
 Act.—Section 2 of this Act which has retrospective effect as if it had come into force on
 April 1, 1937, omits in the First Schedule to the
 Indian Tariff Act, 1934, Item No. 10(1) and
 Item No. 11(1). Wheat flour is now subject to the ordinary revenue duty of twenty-five per cent, ad valorem imposed on flour by Item No. 11 of the First Schedule to the Act.
- 28. The Indian Securities (Amendment) Act.—Under the Indian Securities Act, 1920, Act.—Under the Indian Securities Act, 1920, certain functions were performed by the Cen-troller of the Currency. With the abolition of the post of Controller of the Currency these Innetions were transferred to the Reserve Bank, The present Act enables the Reserve Bank of India to perform certain functions relating to the issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, con-solidated or sub-divided securities.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Nations and enjoys in Requal rights with other Relations Committee) hold "in all essential Rember-States, a position which she mainly respects the same position in relation to the owns to the goodwill shown towards her administration of public affairs" in India advancement and aspirations by Gerat Britain as is held by His Majesty the King-Rampal. and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1910 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic

in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined as one of the States of the Empire, sae joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-10. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1. of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League. She is the only original member to one number in a type species of their comestic the Leggies. Since its the only depaid methods all dilegiance to the Crown, and Treely associated restriction under part all of article I, on the as members of the British Commonwealth of admission of members other than original Authors. I hald as not yet, a Self-doverning members, she will, so long as the present Dominion to het extent indicated in this formula, constitution of the League endures, remain the The first stage in the direction of establishing only member which is not self-governing. As a Responsible Government in India was presering member of the League, India was for the first by the Government of India Act. 1919, but time brought into direct and formula contact the Governo-General of India does not yet with the outside words as a separate entity.

She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolu-tion No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending inter alia recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organihas been successful in bringing sation she Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to seeme a mandate for special governing nody of the International Islomic treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping office, the Advisory Committees on Opini although there was a concerted move from the and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Empire delegation to get Indian lasears drive in Indian Committee, the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Indian Statutory Commission by the Initial (Miller of Miller of Mi was not regardy possed for the secretary of seasons and make and the state to relinquish his constitutional power of its a point of contact between Geneva and it has been his constant endeavour to restrict to all League documents which can be consulted its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its at the Branch Office, it keeps for sale all publihe excress to a minimum, to keep even its has no irrane times, it keeps for sate all phillipsel existence as far as possible in the background, eations of the League of Nations. Istabilished and to allow to the Indian Government the in Bombay in 1932, it was removed to Now greatest possible freedom of action mater the lipsdil as from December 1997. The present influence of their Legislature and of public andress of the Branch Office is 8, Curzon Boad, opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. the event of such condict within those limits. the Sceretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Maiestv's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, a the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922. and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International labour Intellectual Co-operation, Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932. H. H. the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936-37.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

control, nor, consistently with responsibility [India, disseminating information to all interest to Parliament, could be delegate it: "But led in the League and its activities. In addition

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-live per cent, of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood, Agriculture by itself, however, does not always administer labourer, the where we not always administer labourer, the wherewithal for keeping hody and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and edition in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the order of the country of the count

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the ninetcenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could he employed: there were no periodical or weekly holidays; and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E, however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children: firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day; secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was prepared by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector appointed by the

Government of Rombay in 1883 as the first perminent special Inspector of Factories in portated by the Petlish Ghief Inspector of Pactories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were libility working days and, if they were libility such and to be used for cleaning the draines. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr. Jones urged that pressure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. March 1889, the Government of India, after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20; (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory con-ditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limita-tion were not made for the hours of male operatives, and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have nower to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally passed, it represented a big advance on the Act of ten years before. The main features of the new Act were: (1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories; (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts; (3) provision for weekly holidays; (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work; and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the

for the exemption of any or all women from the inequality between the demand for and the operation of the regulation of their daily hours supply of labour naturally led to a marked of work and a wide exempting clause was added improvement in agricultural wages in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was cultivators and agricultural labourers felt that regarded generally as the final word on the there was little need to search for additional question of factories and His Excellency Lord work by migrating to the towns from where Lansdowne speaking in the Legislative Council reports were continually forthcoming of eat the time said. "We believe that the effect of cessive hours of work in factories which were India measure will be to place factory labour in lit by electricity. Such industrial workers as India on a proper footing and our Bill will be remained in the towns therefore began to feel accented here and at home not as a mere more independent than they did before: and orelude to still further restrictions but a settle- the beginning of the twentieth century saw the ment as final as any settlement of such a question first awakenings of a sense of class consciouscan be.'

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the 'eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with blackleg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which to increase were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for nurposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By attractive... It was an axiom with a number of 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills employers that labour did not object to long in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its adult workers was given by the Bombay millnormal strength. The immediate effect of these owners. two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

ever, not entirely devoid of some good effects, mittee, to make a preliminary survey of hours

recommendation of the Commission of 1890 the ranks of agricultural workers: and the ness among industrial workmen. They were

less ready to submit to the old conditions and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Black-leg labour was not available to the same extent as before and a few stray strikes met with instantaneous success These early successes led to disputes of a more widesprend and concerted character-disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891, period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on.
"The result of the searcity of labour was
to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision

of houses was another....Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked."

It is noteworthy that the lead in the matter of a statutory reduction in the hours of work of

The agitation against "Sweated labour" conditions started by two of the leading newspapers and periodicals in India was soon taken up by the operatives and at a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the 24th September 1905 a demand was made for a twelve-hour day. Frightened at the prospect of being faced with a general strike in the cotton mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay mills agreed to work a twelve-hour day up to the 1st December and a thirteen-hour day thereafter. The Government of India drew up thereafter. The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the ap-The ravages caused by the plague were, how- pointment of a Committee (the Freer-Smith Com-The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned and conditions of work of persons of all ages and sixe employed in factories. The Com-that the rest interval of an hour and mittee commended the restriction of the hour as a last presented for women who were considered to the commended that night work for women should be recommended that night work for women should be prohibited. The work for the full permissible hours was reduced, This was done in order to limit the prohibited.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION OF 1907.

The findings of the Freer-Smith Committee made the appointment of a Commission inevitable and the Home Government in October 1907 amounced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission. The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the existing legislation.

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the vasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children, As far as the findings of the Commission with a far as the findings of the Commission with a far at the findings of the Commission with a far at the finding of the commission with a finding that the control of the commission had not been of a rather halting character. The wave finding that the control of the commission at the control of the commission was essential but the majority was one proposed that the statutory maximum should be proposed that the statutory maximum should be commission. In the statutory maximum should be commission findings in the matter of adult hours. Dr. Nair recommended a limitation in the hours of adult make workers to twelve for women with less power to local Government of the commission were circulated to all provincial grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial control of the commission were circulated to all provincial to the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India to the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India and the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories." The Bill was introduced in the Government of India factories with the law regulating labour in factories. The Bill was introduced in th

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

Want of space prevents us from recounting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911. It baturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the 'eighties and the 'nineties,

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult makes by prescribing that men's hours in the state of the s

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR. Matters in connection with the administration

of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories began to spring up everywhere; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were beseiged by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages, They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making bigger profits than before, Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in

wage rates-demands which were not always granted without strikes; but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive, however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended, many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the form of war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914-a practice which cotton millowners in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in savarul other centres are athering to even to-day. In extenuation of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of living indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and

establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war. One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (earnings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pre-war year; and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them. Temporary bastees (collections of improvised huts and shelters) sprang up everywhere and these were a standing menace to the maintenance of the good health of town and city populations. Many of the new factories which had been erected during the war to meet the demand for munitions and army clothing were just mere shelters with roofs and sides built of corrugated metal, Conditions in such factories during the summer and the wet seasons were extremely oppressive. Little attempt had been made to study the questions of proper ventilation in the older factories or of the manner in which the ill effects of excessive humidification in weaving sheds could be mitigated.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end

worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The ravages wrought by this new 'plague' were probable the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better, prices instead of falling rose more sharnly than ever before-due, in a large measure to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent, and over for the year 1918-and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valua-tions increased fivefold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being oneped Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialiste therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. Hectic building activity was evident every, where and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created ; but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a comtry wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were, in many cases, paid. Wages in the more organised industries, however Wages. lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and rea wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages. Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsignted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate of the war would see the beginning of a long increases in wages themselves without being stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, forced to do so, the history of the labour move-trade and commerce. All these hopes were, ment in India during the last eighteen years, so however, destined to be blasted sooner than the far at least as industrial disputes are concerned,

of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as toler-able; and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was heing rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1918, the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten-hour day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 in the winter of 1919-1920 and although it was not of such severity as the earlier one it was nevertheless severe enough to be responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being as the result of the successes which had been gained by the earlier strike committees in the matter of wage increases and reductions in

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demo-bilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war indus-tries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand

might have been entirely different. Employers, sarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulamight have been tenther.

In a spectre of unemployment loomed however, were deaf to the approaching roars ting. The spectre of unemployment loomed however, were deaf to the approaching roars ting. The spectre of unemployment loomed however, were deaf to the approaching roars ting. The spectre of unemployment loomed however, were deaf to the approaching roars ting. re, the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to dishand large bodies of their work-people. They were, therefore, not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation,

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is income actions which are a summer when the conditions in the condition is object in view; (1) increases in wages; and an obstacle in the way of other nations which (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was desire to improve conditions in their own an imperative conomic necessity. The second countries." In order to establish universal and received considerable support. Iron the peace based on social justice, the Feace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were re-cognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisa-tion which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Labour Bach subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versallies, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented, Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Governfor manufactured goods. Production had neces- ment of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi Provinces had conducted quinquennial enrepresenting Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a representing Indian labour. The Conference quartes muo agricultural wages out the results who school to consider proposals relating to dit these enquiries were of a very mears and number of subjects including the eight hours and any memployment, the night work of women and any memployment, the night work of women and the conferences and the increasing day, memployment, the night work of women. and young persons, the employment of children, benefits and industrial diseases. maternity The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hours and however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Industrial Commission, had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling.
On this occasion, however, the workmen did
not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowner's Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Vieroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the circularisation to local Governments by the Government of India of the proposals in connection with factory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency, But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916, there was little co-ordination between the the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no province or inclining energies of a general collection of a general clear that industrial hours without a rest interval of at least hair wages or confidence in companyed in industrial hour; and no child could be employed in trial establishments. It is true that certain two factories on the same day.

connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I. Part 2, Rule 26) framed under the Government Part 2, Rule 26) framed index the Government of India Act, 1919, industrial matters included under the heads "factories" and "welfare of labour" fell within the scope of the provin-cial legislatures, and the heads "regulation or nations and the heads "regulation of mines" and "inter-provincial migration" were central subjects. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year india established a Labour Bureau in the year 1926 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of labour officers in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, The lead in the matter of the Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and the Legislative assembly in march 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows :-

1. The definition of the term 'factory' was extended so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. At the same time, local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories any concerns which were engaged in a manufacturing process and which employed not less than 10 persons whether power was used or not.

2. Effect was given to the Washington Convention re minimum age of children employed in factories by raising the lower limit of the age of a child from 9 to 12 and by raising the upper limit from 14 to 15. The restriction of children's hours in textile factories to six per day which was imposed by the 1911 Act was made universally applicable to all factories. No child was to be worked for more than four

- 3. Women's hours were restricted to eleven the Government of Bombay acting on the repr day and to sixty per week and their commendations of the Provincial Legislative employment at night was totally prohibited Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 am. [Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of and canning industries.
- The 1911 Act had restricted men's hours to twelve per day in textile factories alone. The 1922 Act restricted men's hours in all factories were removed.
- All operatives were to be given a comthan ten consecutive days without a holiday. pulsory rest interval.
- 6. Exemptions on defined principles were to he permitted in respect of the restrictions re the weekly holiday, rest intervals and daily and weekly limitation of hours of work of adult males employed in continuous process factories or in occupations connected with power and maintenance plants or in the case of force majeure.
- 7. Provision was excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety the new Act.

Subsequent amending Acts were passed n 1923, 1926 and 1931 but the changes affected by these were designed rather to meet administrative difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the main Act or for making improvements of a minor character and not for altering any of the main principles laid down in 1922. Factory staffs were adequately expanded in all provinces by recruiting as Inspectors men who had the necessary technical had hitherto been entrusted with considerable factory inspectorial duties were completely divested of them although all district collectors were appointed ex-officio Inspectors of Factories, This was done in order to provide for an early inspection of a factory in the absence of a proper inspector if a report was received of an alleged breach of the Act.

PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the successes which it had gained as a result of the passing in from the beginning of the following year and of the Pactories Amendment Act of 1922, the annual average for the year 1921 registered Further legislative proposals in connection a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A with the grant of workmen's compensation in further fall of nine points was registered in the the case of accidents, for the regulation of annual average for the year 1922. The year working conditions in mines and for the regist. 1923 opened with a sharp adeline to 166; but taxion of trade unions were under the consideration of the next five years—that is, up to the end to not the Government of influe who were of the year 1927, the optimum monthly walenden consulting local Governments on the proposal consulting local Governments of units who were of the year 1927, the optimum monthly walenden consulting local Governments of units who were of the year 1927, the optimum monthly walender consulting local Governments of units who were of the year 1927, the optimum monthly walender consulting local Governments of the proposal of the proposal constant of the proposal constant of the proposal constant of the region of the proposal constant which it had gained as a result of the passing to industry were also under consideration and some two thousand representative working class

except in seasonal factories in the fish curing Sir Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of The Times of India "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes". In their report, the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt after setting down their views on various factories to eleven per day and to sixty per schemes of welfare which employers might adopt week. The further restrictions imposed by to improve the conditions of employment and the earlier Act on the working of textile of the 18th of that working the setting of the 18th of that working the setting of the conditions of employment and of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended pulsory weekly holiday subject to the limitation that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the that no worker would be made to work for more Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Provision was also made for the grant of a com- Presidency: and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an all India character and they requested the made for controlling local Government to abandon their own measure, The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions provisions dealing with the health and safety Act was passed in 1926 but the all India Trade of the operatives were also incorporated in Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself were to compile a cost of living index for working experience and district and other officers who classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war had been steadily rising after the end of one was for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and

families and single men during the years 1921 rates of 1914 or of some other year between and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1914. Later investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour Office have shown that the figures, especially those for 1914 on which this deduction of real wages had been based were very defective but this was not known at the time the report was published; and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages by announcing that the wages of all workmen in the Ahmedabad cotton mills would be reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed this announcement was by far the largest and the most disastrous was by far the largest and the most disastous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. Doesnice a Committee mater the chairmanship of the High Subscription of the Mark Subscription of the High Subscription of the High of Sir Norman Maclood, Chief Justice of the High of the terms of which wages were to contend the High Subscription of the High Subscription It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

There can be no doubt that as compared with the standards of wage rates and prices which were prevalent during the peak period of 1920, real wages continuously improved with the steady decline in the level of prices which first set in in the month of November of that see in in the month of November of that year. The point, however, is whether the wage rates of 1914 and 1920 were sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life. Studying the question from such fragments of statistical information as are available, the answer must be definitely in the negative. Contemporary observers of those periods give harrowing descriptions of insufficiently clad, half starved and unkempt men, women and children rising from street pavements in the cities in the early hours of the morning and dragging their bodies to their factories and places of employment to earn pittances of an average of six to eight annas (six to eight pence) a day for work lasting for anything between twelve to fifteen or more of law. hours per day; and although this description could not apply to all industrial workers in India, it did apply to fairly large proportions of them, and the remainder were not very much Judging the standards of life of better off. Indian workers in 1914 from the standards which labour in all the industrialised countries of the world are endeavouring to maintain to-day, they must be considered as appallingly low and one can well sympathise with Indian workers for attempting to clothe and feed themselves and to live as human beings ought to be able to do.

In an earlier paragraph it was stated that in to war or dearness allowances over the basic warning was given of the threatened strike.

1914 and 1917. In the case of the cotton mills in Bombay City these allowances had amounted to 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and to 70 per cent. over believe and women. In 1918-1919 when cotton mills were making phenomenal profits, the Bombay Millowners' Association met demands for a participation in these profits by sanctioning an annual bonus of one month's pay for all cotton mill workers in Bombay City provided a full year's service had been put in during the year for which the bonus was paid. Proportionate bonuses were to be paid to those who had served for lesser periods. This bonus was paid annually for five years between 1919 and 1923; but at the beginning of the year 1924, the Association decided that the profits made during the previous year would not ustify the payment of the annual bonus. This bonus had come to be regarded by the workers as a definite part of their wage contract and when it was not paid in the middle of January with the wages for December as it usually was, the workers of all textile mills in Bombay City went out on strike. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the chairmanship in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees had established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of such a bonus. The Committee were also requested to enquire into the profits made by the Bombay mills between 1919 and 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the profits of 1923 did not justify the payment of the annual bonus. The report of the Committee was entirely in favour of the employers and the strike was broken immediately after its publication but not before the industry had lost nearly eight million working days. This strike was greater in proportion than any previous strike which had occurred in the country. It would be interesting to observe that as far as the question of the equity of the bonus was concerned, the Committee held that "the millworkers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a court

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 by the millowners in Bombay City. The cost of living index remained more or less stationary but the cotton mill industry was passing through a period of severe and unprecedented depression and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent, with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, if it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round granting increases in wages during the period by the workers would have meant an all round of high prices between 1917 and 1920 cotton average cut of about 12 per cent, in their earnmill owners had resorted to the device of giving ings. They were not likely to take it lying increases in the form of percentage additions down, but as is usual with strikes in India, no

On the 15th September 1925, 33,249 workers to the industry and the workpeople lost consi-from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the rrom to minis squeeniy downed cools and by the eth of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile mills in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives of both sides and several proposals and counter-proposals were considered but neither of the parties appeared likely to give in. On this parties appeared fixely of give in. On findia ocasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending, for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 31 per cent, which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for several years past. The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old rates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each was punsament as the ent of accretion. Each of the successive general strikes which courters of the successive general strikes which courters in the cotton mill 1928 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike working days. Summary statistics for the of 1928 was no exception. It resulted in a main industries are incorporated in the follow-loss of nearly eleven million working man-days! ing table:

detably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But, "the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages." At the same time. attack on their wages." At the same time, however, it is significant that "the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect cut in wages."

a cut in wages.

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved.	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,856
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as com-pared with the quinquennium which has just

on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded The two years 1920 and 1927 were, as dom. And no avenues no revasions were so chirchaded parted with the quinquentium which has just as to make breaches of the law most difficult if the property of the prop and employers after the bitter experience which these and other factors were conducing to a and employers after the bitter experience which these and other factors were conducing to a they had had of disastrous strikes most dis-dedded improvement in the standard of life and locating to industry were content to allow the conditions of employment of industrial sleeping, dogs of minerals far an employer than the standard of life and industrial completed extensive industrial housing profit and loss accounts and the shareholders schemes, many employers had expanded were getting little or no return on the capital their activities for the welfare of their work-which they had invested in industry. The share-people and the cost of living index was steadly in holders were consequently becoming somewhat ractive and harangues at the annual general a conference restive, and harangues at the annual general a conference of the representatives of company meetings by the more disgravited of both sides under the chairmanship of the company meeting of the conference of the Textile industry and on the strike II of cotton mills in India. The more progressive questions under dispute The Horible the contour mans in them. The more progressive questions under dispute. The Howble the firms, thereupon began to devise ways and means (deneral Member gave the necessary undertaking for improving efficiency and for securing greater or behalf of Government, and the terms of production at less cost. The methods of rationa—"reference were garred unit, and the contractions of the contraction of the production at less cost. Lie measures of randoms | reference were agreed upon at the contrelence, lisation which had been successfully attempted | the strike was accordingly called off as soon in the West received a measure of studious con | as Government amounted the approximation of the studious con | as Government amounted the approximation of the committee under the chairmanshin of the studious control of the committee under the chairmanshin of the studious control of the committee of the studious control of the committee of the studious control of the committee of the studious control of the committee of the studious control of the committee of the studious control suceraton and three go-ahead firms of cotton of the committee under the chairmanship of the mill agents in Bombay Giv —Mesers. E. D. Horybe the Acting Chief Justice of the Righ Campany, and Mesers. Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A heginning was made at the Manchester Mill of still continues to be one of the standard works

The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Soviet Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the on the they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flinislest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, stable Governments.

THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour, They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce

APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENOUIRY COMMITTEE.

of the representatives

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and their report which was published on the 26th March 1929 A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of istill continues to be one of the standard works which Messrs, E. D. Sasson and Company were of reference on conditions of employment in the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

Gommittee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 71 per cent. in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption.

The Committee also held that that part the standardisation scheme which was lited the "Rational" or "Efficiency" called the system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable their wages and providing conditions accompany for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable.

On balance, the findings and recommen-tions of the Fawcett Committee were dations of the more favourable to the workers than to the employers. Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore.

AN ACCUMULATION OF UNRE-DRESSED GRIEVANCES.

The widespread industrial strife of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface, The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly 'settlements' at all if the word is considered in the sense of The strike dragged on until the 4th of October cases the workers had been beaten into sur-when the Government of Bombay convened render owing to the fear of unemployment

consequent on their places being filled up by consequent on their places being inter up by black-leg labour or were forced into submissiveness as the result of the complete exhaustion of their resources. Although the trade union movement had penetrated into most industries. it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmeda-bad, covered the majority of the workers in any particular units or groups of units: and in no case had any union collected a sufficiency of funds to finance a strike. Very few of the exist-ing unions had secured complete recognition by the employers concerned and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level-headed persons to argue their cause with their employers.

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS.

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great pieces of Indian labour legislation the three great pieces of Indian Laborat registation passed in the years 1922 and 1923; (1) The Factories Act of 1922, (2) The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. These Acts had conferred several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen: but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world, they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in treading new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circumspection and a measure of caution.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923. seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by their being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour questions in European countries before returning to India. After their return to India, these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor. a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India; on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers; and on the relations between the employers and the employed; and to make recommendations." The late Rt. Hon, J. H. Whitley was

M.I.A.; Miss Beryl M. Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Impector, Trade Boards, England and Messra. A. G. Chuy, C.E.I., CLES, N. M. G. D. Birla, M.L.; and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England, Mr. S. Lall, 1.6.8, and Mr. A. Dibin from the India Office, London, were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. H. Green, Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Desh pande, Assistant Commissioner of Lagour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt. Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., Mcdlcal Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments. the railways and associations of the employees and the employeed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tous which had been left unfinished in the previous winter, went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

1929-A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. References have already been made with Bombay riots, the arrest of communist leaders, the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the Appal announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour, Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits ack providing for monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not. Imbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strife of the year before. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union continued to claim a membership of over 50,000; but when the Millowners' Association, Bombay, set themselves to the task of implementing such of the Fawcett Committee's recommendations as required joint consideration by the representatives of both parties, they found that there was nobody who was in a position to "deliver the goods" on behalf of labour. Such joint meetings as were held were not fruitful of any results and when a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, the Bombay Girni tions." The late Rt. Hon, J. H. Whitley was the dismissal of one worker, the Bombay Girml appointed Chairman. The other members of Kangar Union made this a casus bell for the the Commission were the Rt. Hon. Shirmivasa declaration of another general strike in the cettom start, r.c., sir. Alexander Murray, K.c., o.r., x.; mill industry. This strike, however, did not Sir Iurahim Rahimtoola, K.O.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.; extend to all the mills in the city and island of Sir Victor Sasson, Baronet; Davan Chaman Lal, Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving | Indian Labour and the International Labour sponsible for a total time loss of nearly seven appointment of the Workers' Wolfare League, million working days. The Government of a communist organisation in England, as agents putes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon, Mr. Justice pures Acc and appointed a Court of Linguisty of the Hon. Mr. Justice a long period of mischievous activity inspired Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a by Moscow and fomented by communist agents. full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B.B. & C. I. Railway's Loco. and Carriage Workshop at Donad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad a substitutation of the out rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session in the Trade Union Congress at its clean session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandlt Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was mangurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action ; and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a fulldress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union-two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists-secured affiliation to and such of their organisations as existed had the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the same repayment of debts and its was becoming sur-dual affiliated unions, the communists were repayment of debts and its was becoming sur-able to capture a majority of the seats on the necessary to put in as more standard where as the membership of these possibles. The seat of the seat of basis of the membership strength of the indivitwo unions and the tenth escalon was therefore wage rates which had been approved of by the enthely dominated by the communist section [Faweet Committee had been temporary] of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on a general cut in wage rates, would have re-

100.232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress 26th April to the 18th September and was re- to the League Against Imperialism and for the Bombav took advantage of the new Trade Dis- of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs, N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiya Roa, R. R. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connectione with these two all India federations, their quarrels Further details in connections with the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity resulting finally in an amalgamation of these two bodies at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938 will be dealt with in the chapter on Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the causes of this strife and the laving of the foundation stones for a first class code of labour laws for the country. The pro-longed and disastrous strikes of the years 1928 longed and disastrons strikes or the years 1028 and 1929—sepically of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers. In the opening paragraph of this note it was stated that the agricultural character of the industrial worker in India and the permanent contact which he maintains with his land was the prime factor for the proper under-standing of the several problems connected with labour in India. General strikes of three to six months' duration without financial assistance and strike benefits from workmen's organisations would be impossible to understand if industrial town dwellers did not have agriculture and their village homes to fall back upon during periods of prolonged stoppages of

After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929, trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. Both the workmen been defeated most ignominously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders.

Banias and landlords were clamouring for the
repayment of debts and it was becoming very duced the earnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up. But the poorer mills which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most disinclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' to increase their Association, Bombay, decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1928 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 137 in 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 25 points in the average for the year 1931. Apart from a few alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts and other minor adjustments, there had been no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent. in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved. Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were, moreover, engaged in making a full and comprehensive enquiry into conditions of employment and as the workmen were aware that the members of the Commission were visiting several units all over India to personally see things for themselves, Indian industrial labour was content to wait till such time as the Commission's report was published instead of taking the initiative into its own ten years.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. 1931, the Government of India appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting by amending or consolidating Acts. staffs. This Court made certain recommenda-tions regarding the absorption of the retrenched workers on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in re-cognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The most notable event in the world of Indian labour during the year 1931 was the publication, in the month of June, of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The report is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of in their and it contains many mutures or recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various plees of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication; and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required Central or Provincial legislation, administrative action by the Central or Provincial Governments or action by public and local bodies or by employers' or workers' or-ganisations, and forwarded them to various local Governments and bodies requesting them to give such of the recommendations as concerned them due and adequate consideration and to initiate provincial legislation wherever neces-sary. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India instead of taking the initiative into its own Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of hands as it had frequently done during the last the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented Act to enquire into certain questions antecting by americans the later and the large reductions entering the Trade Disputes Act in a minor which Indian railways were making in their particular and placing it permanently (the staffs. This Court made certain recommends, original Act had been passed for a period of sams. Amis court made certain recommendations are the man been passed for a period of the retrended nen in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities arose in the future and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The religious charge description of the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The religing to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was, in accordance with a recommendation made in the matter by the Royal Commission, repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial compose new to the control and 1970 that the control and 1970 that the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control and the control form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress, the control that instead of there being from wages in respect of fines and to provide the control and the control that instead of there being from wages in respect of fines and to provide the control and the co at thus happened that instead of there being from wages in respect of fines and to provide one co-ordinating body at the apex of the strade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four esparate federations the majority of which compared the proposals for our esparate federations the majority of which employers' Hability (re: "common employ-ad irding membership," common employ-membership, and irding membership, or creation of workmen's compressations.

and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock must be maintained. They were, therefore labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, tion of sataries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and im-prisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the various provincial Governments and some of these provincial Governments and some of these resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is most unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation, because very weighty objections have been raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be framed to govern these matters. The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India are at present engaged in formulating proposals and/or a Bill for the control of those factories which do not use nower and which are not regulated in any way at present. With the advent of Provincial Autonomy, however, it is more than probable that the history of future Labour Legislation in India will be of a Provincial character rather than central.

It is obviously impossible to attempt even a brief summarisation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour here but information regarding such of the more important of them as have already been implemented will be given in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided.

WAGE-CUTS.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30-in many cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of about 15 per cent. in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928. The matter was, as usual, referred to the permanent arbitration board. On the board failing to reach an agreement in the matter, the question was referred to an umpire (Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri) who awarded an increase of 8 per cent, in the rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearrates for the workpeople on the spinning side ness allowances. Certain mills resorted to and of five per cent. for those on the weaving the device of closing down completely for a side of the industry. The conciliation board few months and reopening on reduced rates. appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, had been thrown out of employment as a famployers, therefore, were beginning to feel result of permanent or temporary closures of that the public generally and impartial arbi- some mills and partial working in others. Many trators and conciliators in particular were of these had gone back to their village homes

very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work tem-porarily. The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so to lower costs of production, or (b) to close down. The Technical Wages Sub-Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred earlier in the year reported against the advisability of collec-tive action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independent action. Hitherto, the Association had adhered to the principle of collective action and the dearness of food or war allowances in all the cotton mills in Bombay had remained at 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and 70 per cent, for spinners and women. Reference has often been made in this note to "basic rates" of wages. This should not be taken to mean that there existed in any industry in India a standard scale of wage rates at any particular period. The term 'basic' simply applies to the rates, prevalent at some remote date, on which percentage allowances were given instead of direct consolidated increases. Rates of wages in Indian industries vary widely BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre and also between the different individuals in the same occupation in one individual unit. If the same or similar rates of wages are found in any two or more units in any centre this is due merely to coincidence and not to any deliberate action in the matter. Therefore, although the consolidated allowances remained at 80 and 70 per cent .in the cases of all mills, the basic rates on which these allowances were granted varied widely between mill and mill and cases are not unknown where the cumulative rates (basic rates plus allowances) in one mill are almost double those for the same type of work in another.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the affiliated mills started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in At one stage during the year 1983 more than tranors and conclusions in particular were on these limit good dues to diel? This product determined that the standard of life which but many remained in the city that Indian Industrial workers had attained as a securing employment either own or result of the hard battles which they had fought in any other mill which would start work. The result of the hard battles which they had fought in any other mill which would start work. The unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently ready to accept work on any wages that were proposed to accept work on any wages that were proposed to be a support of the suppo

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmediaald Millowers' Association, attempting to
profit as a result of the successful experience
of the Bombay Mills in the matter, declided to
reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad
p 25 per cent. and an agreement was concluded
early in January 1935 on the basis of a
uniform cut of 6½ per cent. subject to the
proving the course of the province of the course
of the course of the course of the course
of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have
been anticipated by about a year.

INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS.

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay The year 1934 in the world of about in bouncay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labout leaders, particularly Mr. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The agitation for such an enquiry was taken up by the press and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted several interviews to the representatives of the Millowners' Association and to Mr R. R. Bakhale in order to discover a via media which would be satisfactory to both sides. As a result of these and other discussions, the Government of Bombay decided that a departmental enquiry into the nature and the extent of wage-cuts and the extent of unemployextent of wage-cuts and one extent of unearphoy-ment in the cotton textile industry in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, should be conducted by Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour. Mr. Gennings appointed Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to take charge of all the field work and collection of evidence. Mr. Deshpande, together with the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical assistant of the Labour Office, visited every cotton mill in the Presidency and procured well information on wages and on the other matters under enquiry. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress, the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur which lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave

unemployed workers were literally on the verge the work of the Departmental Committee pro of starvation and they were consequently ten and go back to the arrest of the thirty ready to accept work on any wages that were communist leaders early in 1829 on charges of offering. It would have been intelle for the section and organised conspiracy to deprive the operatives in the working mills to attempt a King of his sovereignty of British India.

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL.

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on ball pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr. Yorke, the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from jail. The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released forthwith. Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made frantic efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the more important of them—notably the railway unions and the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an all-India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts launched by this committee but with the exception of Bombay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENOURY.

The report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called ord almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the information and conclusions which it contained were the subject of an India-wide discussion on public platforms and in the press. The Department of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of the India of

 Extent of Wage Reductions.—Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent. during the same period. 2. Question of Uniformity in the Reductions.—The reduction in Shalapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

3. Extent of Fell in Cost of Living.— The cost of living had fallen in all centers. Taking July 1926 as 100, it fell by 29 points in Bombay (6thy in April 1934. In Ahmedahad City, the full in December 1933 as compared with August 1928 with 11 Section 1932. In the Compared With August 1928 with 11 Section 1932. In Detween February 1927 and December 1933.

4. Position re: Real Wages.—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent. higher than in 1926; Ahmedabad, 54 per cent. higher; and in Sholapur 15 per cent. higher, 5. "Rationalisation" and its Effects

5. "Rationalisation" and us Lyces or Work and Conditions.—That method on Work and Conditions.—That method asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City. In Almedhad, mitonalisation and the progress in mills in Bombay City. In Almedhad, mitonalisation and the progress in mills in Bombay City. In the feet of mitonalisation was improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of mitonalisation was improved the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of mitonalisation was introduced; we will be used to be

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bornbay and the Horb ble the General and Home Menher on the one hand and the spresentatives of the Allicowner's Association, Foundary The Association submitted to Government asymple scheme of standard rates for unrationalised occupations on time rates of wages for weaver land Inlant to leave the dearness allowance for weavers had Inlant to less than 40 per cent, or weaver had Inlant to less than 40 per cent, coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1905.

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Bombay Presidency for selected monits in the beasting by the Government of Bombay of a Bombay Presidency for selected monits in the passing by the Government of Bombay of the Bombay Presidency for selected monits in the passing by the Company of the

cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible; and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an exofficio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he has come to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision has so far been mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. When accepted by both the parties to a dispute. When the Bill for this plece of legislation was sub-mitted to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave an undertaking to Government that if the Bill was passed they would also appoint a Labour Officer of their own whose main duties would be to use his influence with mill managements on behalf of the workers and who would endeavour to secure a certain measure of co-ordination in conditions of work as between the different mills in Bombay. Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.O.S., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act. When Mr. Gilligan went on leave in November 1935, he was succeeded by Mr. W. Pryde, I.P. Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B. E., Commissioner of Labour, is the ex-officio Chief Conciliator and Mr. R. G. Gokhale, B. com., is the Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association. During the period of nearly three years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results have been achieved and there has been little industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934.

The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act and the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer was extended to include glass and scap factories in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Area, and also to textile factories in the Thana District with effect from the 1st March 1937.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of materas connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as measured to the Bowling Presidency. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended manipulation of the Bowling Presidency. The Royal Commission on Manipulation to the Commission of Manipulation of Wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys described in the Commission of the Comm

available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of Bombay felt that before any Government of Dombay lene that before any question in connection with the creation of wage heards for fixing minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have ac-curate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as nossible—both organised and unorganised. possible—both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to rney accordingly instructed the Labour Office to, first make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories.

Preliminary enquiries which had been con-

remaining requires wheat had been could dusted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that if results of any value were to be secured from a general wage census, it should cover all or as many units as possible; and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing cooperation of as many factory managements as operation of as many factory managements as possible. It was also necessary to draw up uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries. With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. N. A. Mchrana, R.A., ES.S.) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 forms and villages in the Eombay Presidency between January and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were cambined and with the assistance of technical experts ed and with the assistance or technical experies in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries. The whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions. The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases containing over 50 quessions dovering an phases of wage payments, conditions of work and wel-fare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the month of June and second and third visits were paid to almost every factory for the purpose of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns. It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working factories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information.

in a few selected printing presses in Bombay textile and other miscellaneous industries, the in a few selected permitted presses a controlled three and other macelianceous industries, the time engineering, had been touched. No other works are presented to the province in India had attempted an enquiry into land the last being a general report covering all industrial wases and such information as was industries. The first report of the series covering all of the presents of the series covering the present of the series covering the covering and the series of the series covering the present of the series covering the present of the series covering the series of the series covering the series of the series of the series covering the series of th ing the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March printing industry was published early in marcan 1930, and the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Fresidency was published early in May 1937. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and the should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, Conterence attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jammadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi and W. Francis represented India. Dr. P. P. Pillal, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr. F. I. Ayussaw, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutious dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April-June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute; and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 accused were charged under sections 10 and 10 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as being per sons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquiring all the accused on the 23rd October 1934. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour The Government of Bombay propose to publish the results of the first part of the General Reg Census in a series of six reports, the first four covering wages, hours of work and conditions for employment in the engineering, printing, the reduction of the unaximum limits of daily

and weekly hours of work in perennial factories that persons employed on work necessitating conand for the better regulation of such hours; tinuous production for technical reasons and persecondly, for the improvement of working sons whose work is required for the manufacture conditions in factories; and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entirely new Act and this limited to five per day both in seasonal and in was introduced in the Legislative Assembly perennial factories, on the 8th September 1933. It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Simla in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first Factories Act of 1881 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1891, of the 1911 consolidating Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 did not introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. All the new features introduced by the 1934 Act were incorporated as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act.

- (a) Classification of Factories.—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.
- Age and Sex Groups .- Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three Act, notory operatives were divined into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of "adolescents" has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. adolescents as have not been so certifled are to be deemed to be children.
- Hours of Work,-The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males

or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been

(d) Spreadover.—The principle of "spread-over", i.e., the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation in 1934 for the first time, The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g. in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(e) Artificial Cooling and Humidification .-The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidiwith regard so one content of artificial numeri-fication were expanded. A now principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) Welfare.—The new Act made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances; (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons;
(3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women; and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) Rest Intervals and Holidays .- The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) Overtime.-The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be and foundes are permitted only in the case of sea-sonal factories. The maximum hours permitted under the Act, With regard to overtime for perennial factories have been reduced to nine rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time per day and 64 per week subject to the provisio and a half should be paid in all cases where s

where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is hours must be considered by the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint overfeed less any overtime in their commissioner of Labour (who is also exrespect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(i) Certificates of Fitness for Children,— The 1934 Act gave powers to local Govrme is to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and laid down that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) Security of Factory Structures.—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(k) Exemptions.—A frequent cause of com-plaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act, The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

IANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1937.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India ments towards industrial disputes in additing the previous fifteen years was one either of latiese fairs as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country. the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about

worker in a seasonal factory is required to work Bombay City was at once apparent and the for more than 60 hours in any one week or Government of Bombay, emboldened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other than the textile and to bring about settlements officio Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliator Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value. The officials of the Labour Office have suc-cessfully intervened in several disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT. Perhans the most advanced and difficult piece

of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early in 1936. This Act owes its origin to Mr. N. M. Joshi who more than ten years ago, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for legislation in India on the lines of the British Truck Acts. The Government of India, at the time, promised to undertake an investigation into the subject and they accordingly asked all local Governments for their opinions in the matter. The Government of Bombay felt that they were not in a position to offer any views without complete information on the extent of the deductions which are made from wages in respect of fines and other matters and they therefore instituted a Presidency-wide enquiry into the matter. All factories, industrial establishments, hotels, shops, offices, etc., were covered and the report of the enquiry was published in April 1926. results showed that abuses of a sufficiently wide character as to justify legislation for their control were prevalent. Of all the provincial Govern-ments in India, the Government of Bombay alone were in favour of legislation on the subject and the Government of India were considering whether that province alone should be asked to undertake such legislation. In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed and the Government of India decided to await their recommendations in the matter. The Royal Commission recommended all-India legislation and the Government of India drew up a draft Bill in 1932 and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933. A motion for the circulation of the Bill was passed on the 14th February and the Bill was then referred to all local Governments for was then referred to all local Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was tabled for the Delhi session of 1934 but was not reached and the Bill lapsed. The Government of India Bill lapsed to the best of the control of the con-trol of the best of the control of the con-trol of the best of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the had been received and a new Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February 1935. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the conclusions mu taken the troups to Dring about that years.

Seldents within would be acceptable to both Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the satisfact was very small indeed. But, the success 18th February. The Select Committee met at which met the efforts of the Labour Officer Simils from the 27th Majer. Assistant Commissioner of productd under the Bombay Trade Disputes Mr. N. A. Melrion, Assistant Commissioner of Conditation Act for the textile Industry In Labour of the Covernment of Bombay, was

invited by the Government of India to attend but workers who failed to put in the required its meetings as an Expert Adviser. The Select period of attendance were deprived of this Committee's report together with the IBII as allowance and the loss which accurate to the

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to describe the contents of the Government of Committee accepted this argument and inserted India's original and revised Bills and the amplifications made in the revised Bill by the Select Committee. All the different drafts dealt with two main principles: (1) prompter payments of wages; and (2) control of the deductions which an employer may make from the wages of his workmen in respect of fines and services. main differences between the three drafts related to (a) the scope of the proposed measure, (b) the types and extent of the permissible deductions, (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the periods during which wages should be paid after they fall due. The original Bill permitted employers to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and which was handed over to the worker concerned. The practice of handing over damaged material to the worker and of deducting its cost from his wages was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damagcloth handed over to them. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay made an elaborate enquiry into this matter in 1933 and elaborate enquiry into this litater in 1953 and the Government of India acting on a report on the subject submitted to them by the Bombay Government decided to disallow this type of deductions in the revised Bill. Another practice which was widely prevalent in several industries was to grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to rates. Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditionally on certain standards of conduct, attendance and efficiency being attained. If a workman failed to attain the specified standards, he man failed to attain the specimen standards, he would lose the bonus or in other words he would be fined to that extent. It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so amplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonuses. At the moment of writing, however there is still considerable doubt whether the Government of India have achieved their object of preventing substantial portions of wages from being converted into bonuses and object of preventing substantial portions of the wages from bleng converted in the theorem of the wages from bleng converted in the theorem of the wages from bleng converted in the theorem of the wages and the wages from the wages of grain every month to such of their workers as or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether did not remain absent for more than four days in conditionally upon the regular attendance, good a month and of deducting Rs. 2 (or more depend- work or conduct or other behaviour of the person ing on varying quantities of grain supplied) employed, or otherwise, to a person employed furning a period of high prices which were previous in such employed, or otherwise, to a person employed during a period of high prices which were previous in such employment, and includes any bonus or valuet in 1819-20 and was intended to meet a other additional renumeration of the nature

Committee's report together with the 1911 as | altowance and the loss within accused to commended by them was published in the Genetic acted as a fine. In principle the whole systom was bad and savoured very much of the old 'Tommy shops' in England which the earlier Truck Acts were intended to kill. The Select a new provision in the Bill requiring that all wages should be paid in currency notes and/or coin of the realm, As far as this question of bonuses is concerned, the Government of Bombay has taken the lead by notifying all factories and concerns to which the Act annlies that in all cases where bonuses were paid for good attendance, good work, good produc-tion or matters of that kind, such bonnses become payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus are fulfilled or not.

When the Bill came up for second reading in the Legislative Assembly in February 1936 Sir Homi P. Mody, K.B.E., the representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, moved an amendment by virtue of which an employer would be permitted to deduct thirteen days' wages from the due wages of such persons as acting in concert of ten or more remained absent from work without giving due notice This amendment was intended to prevent lightning strikes and it introduced an entirely new principle into the Bill. As such it was strongly opposed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the re-presentative of Indian labour, and other labour members in the House. The Legislative Assembly, however, passed Sir Homi Mody's amendment but when the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly went to the Council of State that body amended this clause by permitting a deduction of only eight days' wages on this account. Act was finally passed on the 18th April 1936. Early in 1937, the Act was amended in such a way as to extend the provisions relating to ten or more persons remaining absent from work in concert so as to cover "stay-in" strikes as well. The Payment of Wages Act was brought into operation with effect from the 20th March 1937. The more important provisions of the Act are as follows:-

(a) Scope of Application.—The Act in the first instance, applies to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services; docks, wharves or jetties; inland steamer vessels; mines, quarries or oil-fields; plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

vanish in 1915-29 data was intended to mees a correct statistical residuaries in 1915-29 data was intended to mees a correct statistical residuaries. The grain allowance varied with fine-instance in aim payable to such person by reason of the prices and put a part of the wage on the basis of termination of his employment but does not a silfing scale. As such it was not objectionable limited "travelling allowances, employees

worker by his employer.

(c) Wage Periods.—No wage period shall exceed one month. (Amendments moved by labour members to reduce this to a week and a fortnight were defeated), and all wages are forenight were deleased), and all wages are required to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(d) Time of Payment.—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the avniry of the tenth day. Where employment is expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) Permissible Deductions.—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, wages are permissed only in respect to lines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for expressly englished to an employed person for employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages, for income-tax. for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal from provinces.

Insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and insurance, for dues to co-operative societies are not operated by the complete of such administration or are also permitted in respect of such administration or are also permitted in respect of such administration or are also provided by the employer as the power are reserved to the Governments to appoint the complete of the such administration or are to be responsible for the administratio ment may, by general or special order, authorise,

Fines .- No fines are to be imposed on (f) Fines.—No lines are so to a children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen vers. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period shall not exceed half an anna in the runee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) Deductions for Absence from Duty.— Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be pro rata and should not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any rise or after sunset.

contributions to provident funds, gratuities such contract or terms he due to the amplever contributions to provident items, gratuities such contract or terms be due to the employer payable on discharge, or the value of any housing in lieu of due notice," By an amending Act passed exammedation or services rendered to the learly in 1937 an explanation has been added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent, from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(h) Deductions for Recovery of Advances.— Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began are to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by local Governments.

(i) Contracting-Out.-No contracting-out is nermitted

(j) Procedure,-Local Governments 0.70 emnowered to appoint Commissioners Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act.

such other persons as they think fit to be inspec-tors for the purposes of this Act for railways,

C. P. UNREGULATED FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Pro-The Legislative Council of the Central Factories vinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply, "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on :—(i) bidi making, (ii) shellae manufacture, and (iii) leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours are rom cmy snounce by 70° rates and snounce not in the fractiones Act. Children's hours after bear a larger proportion than the period of restricted to sever in any one day and no child absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the can be employed in any unregulated factory wage is 18, 27 for 27 working days the deductions except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and for 7 days absence must not be more than 18, 7); 5 p.m. The double employment of children provided that "subject to any rules made in this is prohibited and a child who has worked in any behalf by the local Government if ten or more unregulated factory on any one day is prevented employed persons acting in concert absent them- from working overtime or taking work home. selves without due notice (that is to say without The hours of work of adult males are limited to giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment; the grant of a holiday after every period of six or impliedly by the terms of their service) and [consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted without reasonable cause, such deduction from to nine per day and they are prohibited from any such person may include such amount not working in any unregulated factory before sun-

LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

India with effect from the 1st April 1938. The Indian National Congress which is the largest, the most influential and the most well organised political party in India contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Pro-vinces and Orissa; but, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, it refused to accept office forthwith and interim ministries had to be formed in these Provinces. These interim ministries, however, resigned in July 1937 and full Congress Ministries were formed in all these Provinces in that month. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards; suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen; protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment; and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the state shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. During the last one year, this policy has been amplified in some of the Congress poncy has been amplined in some of the Congress Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices outlining Government's policy in respect of the industrial worker or by reference to that policy in public speeches made by the various Ministers in charge of the Labour portfolio. For example in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that "the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comstruggle as far as possible." prehensive statement with regard to this policy is contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 which owing to its importance, and at the cost of some repetition, is reproduced in full below:—

"Government are aware that they are in a special sense responsible for the welfare of the industrial worker. The process of industrialisation, which has gone furtherest in this Presidency as far as India is concerned, takes away the independence of the worker, places him in a mic conditions in the country permit, with of sickness insurance,

With the advent of the new reforms under the international standards, suitable machinery government of India Act, 1935, full provincial for the settlement of disputes between employers autonomy was established in all Provinces in land workmen, protection against the economic consequence of old-age, sickness and unemploy-ment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests The earlier resolution of Congress on Funda. mental Rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children.

"This Government has therefore accepted it as its duty to endeavour to work out this programme using all the means at its disposal Government will try to adjust the social and economic mechanism in such a way as to assure to the worker the satisfaction of at least his minimum human needs, security of service, provision of alternative occupations in periods of inevitable unemployment and maintenance during periods of unavoidable incapacity for work. It is also an acknowledged obligation of Government to secure working and living conditions which are favourable to the worker's physical and moral health and to ensure for him opportunities for the advancement of his status and a full measure of freedom of action consistently with his obligations to industry and society. The pace at which a programme to achieve these ends can be prosecuted will depend upon various factors foremost among them being the co-operation of the working classes and of the employers, the state of the industries concerned and economic conditions generally.

"Government are examining the possibility of devising measures for setting up minimum wage fixing machinery to meet special require-ments, for promoting the provision of better housing conditions, for control of house rent in cities and for the relief and avoidance of working class indebtedness. With regard to industries and industrial centres which fail to provide a living wage to the employees, Government have decided to institute exhaustive enquiries with a view to determining how far wages in these cases fall short of the minimum budgettary needs of the workers, to discover what circumstances are responsible for the inadequacy and to ascertain the ways and means of improving wages to a satisfactory level.

" For the protection of the industrial population, Government visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. The requisite statistical and actuarial basis for the various forms of social insurance is totally lacking at present. Government have already set in motion the machinery of the Labour difficult environment and creates social and Department for the collection of material which opplical problems of a peculiar and complicated within a reasonable distance of time should character. Keeping these circumstances in enable the Government to decide what can be view the Indian National Congress has envisaged dione to frame sound and workable schemes conin its election manifesto a policy and a programme forming to Indian conditions. Government in respect of industrial workers, which constitute have under their consideration the feasibility of an undertaking to "secure to them a decent legislation for leave with pay during periods of standard of living, hours of work and condi-sickness. It is hoped that the action taken in tions of labour in conformity, as far as the econo- this direction would pave the way for a scheme

Government propose to explore the possibilities of alternative employment in home industries and with that end in view are considering a scheme extensive training of the employed and the unemployed for the pursuit of secondary occupations. Collection of statistics of unas well as the unemployed will soon be under-taken, and it is expected that the arrangement would facilitate the setting up of Employment Exchanges in important industrial centres.

Government contemplate an immediate extension and improvement of the Factories Act in several directions. Provisions of the Act relating to the weekly holiday, the interval of rest and spreadover of the hours need amendment. Satisfactory dining accommodation and adequate medical aid will be made a legal obligation. position regarding the maximum hours of work will be reviewed. Government find that some regulation of night-shift work in general will have soon to be considered.

"With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lockouts as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the worker should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for having the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, concilia-tion, or arbitration or by the machinery of the law, A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf.

"Government are also considering the practicability of legislation enabling the general application in any centre of industry of suitable standards of pay and other conditions of work regarding which there is found to be agreement between substantial and representative sections of the employers and the employees of a particular centre. As a step in this direction, it will be necessary to provide for the registration of collective agreements. While Government propose to do all that is practicable for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, they are convinced that no legislative programme can be a substitute for the organised strength of the working class and till organisations of workers, run on genuine trade union lines grow up in the various fields of employment, no lasting good can accrue, Government are therefore auxious to assist in removing real hindrances in the way of the growth of labour organisations and to promote collective bargaining between the employers and the employees. Means will be devised to discourage victimization of workers for connection with a labour organisation and participation in legitimate trade union activity.

"In the matter of unemployment relief, serious handleap to itself and a grave danger to society. The educational policy of Government will therefore be designed to meet these special requirements. Government's policy of prohibition has also a special bearing on the well-being of the industrial community and it is Government's intention to select important industrial towns for the early application of this policy.

> "Government have in mind the need and utility of statistical and other information for the proper discharge of their functions in these and other matters. The Government Labour Office is well equipped for the purpose. Government are considering the advisability of extending the scope of the work of the Labour Office and of facilitating the work of collection of statistics by suitable legislation.

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independant Hindu and the Independant Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour is contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops. conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratifica-tion and the institution of enquiries into condi-tions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance. With regard to the policy of the Government of Bengal towards trade unions and the question of their recognition by em-ployers, the Commerce and Labour Minister passed some very cogent and apposite remarks. He said :-

"It has been suggested that my policy of encouraging trade unions and giving recognition to them is merely a subterfuge to destroy the trade unions of the red flag. The question I do not consider of subterfuge does not arise. the so-called trade unions of the red flag to be genuine trade unions at all. I would welcome the flag of the labourers whether it is red, white or blue so long as it is the flag of a genuine labour movement, but when the red flag is invariably coupled with revolutionary slogans, and by a ferocity and a hatred which is undermining the very foundations of the social structure, when it is almost invariably coupled with incitement to violence either overtly or covertly, it is impossible for me to consider it as the flag of a genuine labour movement until its sponsors enter the field as responsible labour leaders and not as politicians exploiting labour for personal, political or revolutionary motives. Hitherto the trade unionism of that flag has been nothing else but the creation of a conglomeration of workers for fighting employers on the basis of class warfare and disseminating class hatred, participation in legitimate trade union activity. I wish to make it clear that I will under no "In the sphere of education, Government condition give the slightest encouragement or realise that the working class has its special needs privilege to any communist organisation, with and that illiteracy in its case constitutes a very its anti-God, anti-religious campaign and its

appeal to hatred, violence and insurrection on a | shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc.; and for the mass scale and I am sure that in this pronounce-investigation and amicable settlement of indusment I have the support of the vast majority trial disputes. The last is a very wide and comof the thinking public..... A trade union that of the thinking public..... A trade union that advises lightning strikes or does not formulate registration of unions for the purposes of this its demands or acts in an immoderate manner, or makes obviously extravagant or stupid claims, that makes no attempts to settle disputes, that discards offers of mediation and conciliation, is obviously not a genuine trade union.... therefore encouraging the establishment of sound therefore encouraging the principles of the prin I shall insist on fair-play on efther side. Re-cognition will confer on the unions valuable rights. I will expect the trade unions to act in a responsible manner; if they do not do so, I shall be under the painful necessity of withdrawing recognition. I would expect employers to give the representations of the trade union of conciliation and arbitration machinery outside proper consideration and to do everything in the Act is to be encouraged by the registration their power to encourage them and save them of any special arrangements that many latest the control of the from destructive forces. If they do not do so, I shall appeal to the legislature for powers and to I shall appeal to the legislature for powers and to representative unions of workers. Proposals public opinion for support. I carnestly hope are also under examination by the Government that trade unions will make every effort to obtain of Bombay for the establishment of employment recognition. It is obvious that they will get more advantages through sympathy and cooperation than by a barren and fruitless opposition. I impress upon the employers the neces-sity of recognising these facts and discharging their duty towards their labour.

The Governments of Punjab, Assam and Sind had, at the moment of our going to Press, made no official pronouncements with regard to their policy in matters connected with labour.

At the moment of writing, it is not possible to make any forecast with regard to the period of time within which the ambitious labour programmes of the Bengal and the seven Congress Governments will be put into full legislative effect. The Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and the Central Provinces appointed Committees to make comprehensive enquiries into wages and conditions of labour. in the case of Bombay and the Central Provinces in the cotton textile industry and in Bihar and in the United Provinces in all industries. The Bombay Committee published an interim report in February 1938 but their main and final report will probably not be ready much before the beginning of 1939. The Cawnpore and the Central Provinces Committees published their reports in April and May 1938. The Bihar Committee had only issued their questionnaire by the time we finally went to press for this edition of the Year Book. The terms of re-ference and the findings of these various Committees are dealt with in some detail below but it is fairly certain that the recommendations of all these various Committees will involve much legislation of a fairly far reaching character, Perhaps the greatest progress in this direction is that which has been made in the Province of Bombay where the Government has already issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers; for the grant of holi- in the final deliberations or to vote with regard

legislation; for the appointment of Labour Officers and Conciliators and for the appoint. ment of permanent and ad hoc tribunals to act as industrial courts and conciliation and arbitra-While tion boards. No changes are to be permitted in wages, hours of work and other conditions until such time as the full machinery provided for by the measure has been made use of in bringing about a friendly settlement of the matters under discussion or dispute between the parties. Provision is to be made for the registration of joint agreements; and the growth between groups of associations of employers and exchanges and for the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery in such unorganised industries in which enquiries to be made reveal the exis-tence of 'sweated' conditions. Committees have also been appointed in Bombay to make recommendations regarding the housing conditions of the middle and the working classes and for adult education.

> Employers rightly feel that labour legislation of the comprehensive character which has been outlined above should not be carried through in one or two Provinces alone but that all labour legislation which increases the cost of production should be uniformly and concurrently introduced in all Provinces in India so as to prevent certain territories and areas from being placed in a more favourable position than the others. This has been recognised by the Al-India Congress Working Committee and it is understood that every endeayour will be made to introduce concurrent legislation in all the Congress Provinces as far as possible,

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INOUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1937, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as Chairman to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connexion with the textile industry in the Province of Bombay. The other members of the Committee were Messrs. Valkunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi. Messrs, Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.A. and S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A., representing the employers' interests and Messrs. Kandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A. and R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., representing the workers' interests were appointed Associate Members of the Committee to assist them in the proper presentation of the cases of their respective sides but with no power to partake days with pay during periods of sickness; for to the decisions or recommendations which the the regulation of hours of work, rest periods Committee might make. Mr. S. A. Deshpande, and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, S. Litt. (Oxon.) was appointed Secretary. The

terms of reference which the Committee were asked to consider were as follows :-

To examine the wages paid to workers having regard, to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the textile mills in the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad regard, most are accounted to a living wage stant and Sholapur, especially with regard to the dard and, if they are found in any occupation, prices of raw cotton and the manufactured centre or unit of the industry to be inadequate, to article, the Committee reached the conclusion and to make recommendations regarding :-

- (a) the establishment of a minimum wage;
- (b) the measures which the employers, the employees and the Government should take to improve the wage level;
- (c) the remuneration of workers engaged on night-shift, and the regulation of nightshift work
- (d) standardisation of wages and musters; and (e) the methods of automatic adjustment of
- condition of the industry an immediate increase this behalf.

wages in future.

(3) To report on any matters germane to the above.

In accordance with para (2) of the terms of reference the Committee published an interim tions of work in the various centres of the textile report in February 1938. After making a care-industry in the Province and to enquire, in this ful survey of existing conditions in the cotton enquire into and report upon the reasons therefor, that the depression which had been adduced as the principal justification for the wage cuts which had been effected in the textile mills in the Province of Bombay mainly during the years 1033 and 1934 had lifted and that the capacity of the industry to earn profits was distinctly better than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion, therefore, that it was not inappropriate for labour to entertain the hope of being able to participate in the relative prosperity which the industry now enjoyed. It was because of the reassuring position of the industry that the Committee held that the cotton textile industry could well face the future in a spirit of confidence and that it could meet, out To report whether in view of the present of the substantial betterment that had already accrued and which would continue to accrue in wages can be given in any occupation, centre for the greater part of the year 1938, additional or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation wage level. They accordingly recommended its Report and to make recommendations in that the increases set out in the following schedule should be given :--

SCHEDULE.

Category of earnings.	Rate of increase.	REMARKS.					
1	2	3					
Below Rs. 13-8-0	3 Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 15-8 as a result of the increase.					
Rs. 13-8-0 and below Rs. 25	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 28 as a result of the increase.					
Rs. 25 and below Rs. 35	2 Annas in the Rupce	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 39-4 as a result of the increase.					
Rs. 35 and below Rs. 40	11 Annas in the Rupce	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 43 as a result of the increase,					
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 75	1 Anna in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive an increase in earnings of less than Rs. 3.					
Rs. 75 and over	Nü.						

(1) The basis on which the increase will be worker in that occupation working for the full calculated shall be the net earnings of each pay-period is entitled, individual worker for each pay-period. (b) In the case of piece workers, the rate of

(2) (a) In the case of time workers, the rate of increase for an individual worker in any entitled is indicated in the rate shown in shown against the category of earnings within the Schedule against the category of earnings which may fail the ways the worker with the worker in the schedule against the category of earnings which may fail the way fail the wages to which a lightly may fail the wages and wages t

(3) The earnings shown in the Schedule the Dalit Mazdoor Sangh there was, at the above relate to a pay-period of 26 working days,

(4) In pay-periods containing less or more than 26 working days, the categories of earnings shown in the Schedule should be adjusted in the proportion which the number of working days in the pay-period bears to 26. The maximum and the minimum limits shown in column 3 of the Schedule should also be adjusted in the same proportion.

(5) These recommendations apply to the entire body of workers (as defined in the Indian Factories Act but excluding all persons employed in a clerical capacity) employed in the cotton textile industry in the Bombay Province,

The Committee calculated that, on the basis of the figures given in the above Schedule, the percentage increase in the wages bill would amount to 9.0 for Ahmedabad, 11.9 for Bombay and 14.3 for Sholapur. It is calculated that the recommendations Committee's interim increase the wages bill of all cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay by about a crore of rupees per annum. In recommending the above increases, the Committee have taken the above increases, the communication represents the above into consideration one contingent factor which deputations representing the interests of both the was brought to their notice by Government, employers and the workers waited on the Honroz, the provision that may have to be made for paying sickness benefits to workers as a result of social legislation which Government propose shortly to undertake. The Government of Bombay published the interim report with a resolution which stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, in the view of Government, were entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration; and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour. Government further recommended that the increases in wages suggested by the Committee should be given commencing from the date of the disbursement of the wages due for the month of February 1938 or for the last pay period in As we go to Press, we understand that month. that, except for a few small concerns, all cotton textile mills in the Province have accepted the Committee's interim findings and have given their workers the increases in wages recommended by them.

THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Few cities in India have expanded industrially so rapidly as Cawnpore. In 1901 its population was 172,694. In 1931 this had Today increased by over a quarter to 219,819. it is variously estimated at being somewhere between 285 to 310 thousand, Besides having a large number of cotton spinning and weaving mills. Campore is also an important centre of the tanning industry and it has a large number of engineering and other factories as well, The total factory population of the city in 1937 was over 75,000. Since the advent of the Reforms, Campore has been a storm centre of conflict between capital and labour. With the exception of a few employers who were members of the North India Chamber of Commerce and some hunderds of workers who were members shifts to enable a factory to continue working of two loosely knit trade unions known as the as long as it desires to do so without unduly Muzdoor Sabha, a communist ridden body, and inconveniencing the labourers?

beginning of the year 1937, little organisation either between the employers or the employed. Representatives of various political groups standing for election to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly consequently found a rich virgin field among the ranks of the workers in this city and they endeavoured to enlist support for their candidature by making all sorts of wild and rash promises as to what they would do to ameliorate working conditions. Popular imagination was excited to fever point and even before the taking up of office by the Congress in July 1937 a large number of strikes had occurred in individual units. When Congress did take in individual units. When congress the lake up the reins of Government industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills and several units in many other industries were also affected The main demands centred round an immediate and an all-round increase in wages. Employers, alarmed at the turn events were taking, formed themselves into an association which was called The Employers' Association of Northern India, The Mazdoor Sabha had at the same time succeeded in widening its membership. Several ble the Prime Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and as a result of his eventual intervention in the dispute an agreement was concluded between the parties in the month of August 1937 by virtue of one of the terms of which Government agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnnore The Committee as originally appointed in November 1937 consisted of Sriyut Rajendra Prasad Saheb (Chairman) and Sir Tracy Govin Jones, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Professor S. K. Rudra. Sir Tracy Govin Jones and Mr. Shastri who represented the employers' and the workers' interests respectively mutually agreed to withdraw from the Committee in December. The services of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda could not be spared by the Government of Bombay and Mr. B. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place on the 13th January 1938.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows :-

(1) Whether wage cuts have taken place direct or indirect, and if so, where and to what extent?

(2) In case any such wage cut is established, whether there should be any increase in wages, and if so, what?

(3) How do the present rates of wages in Campore compare with those prevailing elsewhere in India and whether, taking also into consideration the profits made by the mills and the cost of living in Cawapore they should be increased and if so, to what extent

(4) Is it desirable to prescribe any minimum rate of wages for any class of labour at Cawapore and if so, what should such rate be?

(5) What is the most suitable arrangement for

- (6) Whether schemes of rationalization and intensification of labour have been, or are being or are intended to be introduced, and if so, on what lines? What are the effects of such schemes on the labourers as regards their earnings, health, efficiency, etc. ?
- (7) What abuses, if any, are associated with the present system of supervision, recruiting. suspending and dismissing labourers and what steps should be taken to remove the same?
- (8) What days, if any, should be observed as holidays in factories in addition to or in lieu of Sundays?
- (9) On what terms should emergency leave be granted in the case of (a) piece workers and (b) time workers ?
- (10) Are the general conditions of labour in factories satisfactory and what, if any, improvements are needed
- (11) What improvements are required in the conditions in which the labourers housing, Campore especially as regards sanitation, etc., and what steps should be taken to effect the same ?
- (12) What welfare activities are desirable and through what agencies should they be carried out ?
- (13) What statistical data should be mainand by what agency?
- The Committee submitted their report to the U. P. Government early in April 1938. Government released the report for publication towards the end of that month with a Press Note expressing the hope that the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee would lead to an amicable settlement of the pending differences between employers and workers, falling which Government would proceed to take lines of the Bombay Labour Office. the report into consideration and reach their own decisions. It was also announced that all representations in the matter should be submitted to Government by the 10th May. The report covers a very wide field of subjects and includes a host of recommendations among the more important of which are the following :-
- (1) Wage increases which are estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12 per cent. The method to be followed in giving the increases is the same as that recommended by the Bombay Committee, viz., to divide the worker sinto different wage groups and to increase their monthly earnings on a sliding scale which ranges from 21 annas in the rupee for those earning between Rs. 13 and Rs.19 per mensem to half an anna in the rupee in the case of workers getting between Rs.40 and Rs.59.
 - (2) Consolidation of bonuses with wages,
- (3) The establishment of a wage fixation board to function on the lines of the British Trade Boards for the adjustment of wages from time to time.
- (4) A minimum wage of Rs.15 per month of 26 working days.

- (5) Standardisation of wages in cotton textile mills.
- (6) The adoption of two straight shifts and the abolition of overlapping and multiple shifts.
- (7) Complete dissociation of jobbers in connexion with recruitment.
- (8) Abolition of methods of punishments such as suspension, the fixing of different piece rates for different qualities of production, etc.
- (9) The payment to discharged workers of compensation either at the rate of 15 days' wages for every year of service or a lump amount not exceeding six months' wages.
- (10) Fifteen days leave with full pay for workers with not less than two years' continuous service to their credit, and, in addition, 15 days' sick leave with half pay and 60 holidays per year.
- (11) Provision of resting places and dining sheds.
- Flotation of a loan of fifty lakhs of runees by Government for the provision of 12,000 decent houses; the scheme to be completed by the Improvement Trust within a period of five vears.
- (13) Establishment of a welfare council and tained in regard to labour conditions and welfare organisation of maternity and child welfare,
 - (14) Provision of a sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis.
 - (15) Provision of contributory Provident Fund schemes on the basis of equal contributions of half an anna in the rupee of earnings for both employers and workers.
 - (16) The creation of a Labour Office on the
 - The Committee estimated that the financial effect of the various recommendations and sug-gestions which they make, if accepted in toto, would be to raise the wages bill by about 21 per cent, per annum.
 - The Employers' Association of Northern India in the course of a lengthy statement which they submitted to Government and which they also released to the Press about the middle of May 1938 stated that the recommendations of the Committee were unacceptable to employers in Cawapore because their findings were based, firstly on various inaccuracies and discrenancies. and, secondly, were heavily biassed in favour of the employees and were based on many wrong constructions of the facts. They stated that if the recommendations were accepted, the cotton textile industry in the city of Cawnpore would be saddled with a dead loss of over three likis of rupees per annum and that it would have to close down forthwith. For example, the Association stated that unlike Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur where cotton textile mills had effected large reductions in wages between 1933 and 1936, no mill in Cawnpore had effected wage cuts between 1929 and 1937 and

that earnings had actually risen in several similar to that recommended by the Bombay categories of occupations during this period. Committee. The objection to the Bombay Real wages were, consequentially on the fall in the cost of living, very much higher and that the Committee had no justification in comparing wage levels between Cawnpore and Bombay where both efficiency and the cost of living were much higher. The workers' representatives and unions, on the other hand, stated that the Committee's recommendations fell far short of the workers' demands but that their acceptance in toto by the employers would be the minimum acceptable,

As soon as the statement of the Employers' Association was published, 25,000 workers in textile mills in Campiore downed tools and by the time we went to Press, over 40,000 workers in both textile and other factories were affected by the strike. Both the report of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee and the general strike in Cawapore which resulted from the publication of that report are likely to have very serious repercussions not only in the United Provinces but in all the other industrial Provinces in India.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Following the example of Bombay and the United Provinces, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar also appointed a Committee Provinces and Berra also appointed a Committee in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the ottom textile mills in that Province. The terms of reference of the C.P. and Berra Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the interim report of with a view to report Labour Hing the propert for with a view to report ing on (1) the extent to which the conditions in the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar differ from those which formed the basis of the Bombay Committee's recommendation;
(2) the changes that would, as a consequence, be necessary in these recommendations in their application to conditions in the Central Provinces; and (3) the date from which the modified recommendations should take effect. The Committee was composed of Mr. N. J. Roughton, recommittee was composed of Mr. X. J. Looghton, Province with particular reference to each impo-LCS., (Francial Commissioner) as Chairman, tant industry. Mr. Rajeudra Prasad, who was also and Messrs. A. C. Sen Gupta (Principal, Morris appointed thairman of the Cawnpore Labour College, Nagpur). V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. and Inquiry Committee is Chairman of this Commit-Co. Desai, L.C.S., (Director of industries), who to eas well. The other members of the Elliar was also to be Secretary to the Committee. The Committee are Mr. M.P. dardili, Professor Abdul Committee was to be advised on technical matter. by Mr. S. H. Batliwala, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur and Mr. R. S. Ruikar, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union. The Com-mittee submitted their report to Government at the end of April and the report was published time we went to Press, the Committee had issued in the middle of May,

The Committee found that the condition of the textile industry in the Central Provinces and Berar was more like that of the mills in Bombay City rather than of either Ahmedabad or Shola City rather than of either Ahmedabad or Shola-pur and the proposals for wage increases should growth of the Labour Problem in India. In accordingly be based on those adopted for Bom- this survey factory legislation and legislation bay City. Owing, however, to the lack of uniformity in the wage cuts, the Committee were formity in the wage cuts, the Committee were dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted, of the opinion that it would not be equitable to We now deal more briefly with other important adopt a scheme of graduated rates of increases phases connected with labour in India

The objection to the Bombay method, the Committee found, was that it gave an advantage to those mills which succeeded in introducing the largest wage cuts and which were now paying the lowest wages. Conditions in the Central Provinces were not the same as in Bombay in such important matters as the cost of living, the level of wages and efficiency of textile labour and therefore the Bombay schedule could not be adopted bodily for the mills in that Province and would have to be so modified as to suit local conditions. It was for these reasons that, in spite of the attractiveness of the Bombay method in that it gave greater relief to the lower-paid workers, the Committee preferred the system of restoring a fixed percentage of the wage cuts and they accordingly recommended that in all cases where wage cuts had been effected, 60 per cent, of the actual wage cut should be restored; and that, in addition where new rates had, since the cut of 1933, been adopted for new employees, 60 per cent. of the difference between the new rates and the old rates should be added to the new rates. The Committee recommended that the restoration in the wage cuts proposed should be given with effect from the 1st May 1938. In a minute of dissent, Mr. Kalappa recommended the adoption of the Bombay schedule with such modifi-cations as might be necessary to secure the restoration of 75 per cent, of the wage cut as an immediate measure and the restoration of the full wage cut at the earliest possible opportunity, As we go to Press we understand that although textile employers in the Central Provinces were bargaining with Government for a restoration of 50 per cent, of the cut it was possible that the majority recommendations of the Committee would be accepted.

THE BIHAR LABOUR INOUIRY COMMITTEE,

Early in March 1938, the Government of Bihar appointed a Committee of Inquiry to enquire into the conditions of labour prevailing in the industrial centres as well as in the industries of the Mr. H. B. Chandra and Professor S. K. Saran who is also to act as Secretary to the Committee, The Committee has powers to co-opt one or more representatives of capital and labour. By the a very comprehensive questionnaire to all the interests concerned in the Province and it is most unlikely that it will be able to publish its report much before the end of the year 1938.

in connection with payment of wages has been

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the six millions. Domestic servants number eleven Lague of Nations as one of the eight chief millions. These figures, at the best, must be industrial countries of the world. As such considered as estimates, because even to-day she is entitled to a permanent seat on the forenting Body of the international Labour show approximately correct figures of the Organisation. In the memorandum prepared numbers employed in each branch of Industry by the Intial Office of the British Government in India. The statistics contained in the annual by the substantiation of India's claims as such administration reports for factories and mines

"Twenty-eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors; 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc.,

The figures for the 1931 population census manners, manners over eme minors, and to the 1691, 1911, 1922 and 1954 Accs. Subject of there's (sk, and a half millions). The number to these provises, the following figures show the dearners plus working dependants in industry, growth of the factory population in India during trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty- the last forty years,

for the Substantaneous of the to illustrate the industrial importance of the country:

the industrial importance of the country:

control of the Factories and mines which are subject to the factories and the Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India.

year and the numbers employed in such factories. With each expansion in the definition of the ship the number of agricultural workers term 'factory' more existing factories come has increased to nearly thirty-one and a half under control and are therefore included in millions. This figure excludes cultivating the statistics but such expansions only occurred overset (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 in the years immediately following the passing millions), landlords (over three millions) and of the 1891, 1911, 1922 and 1934 Acts. Subject

Factory Statistics, 1894-1935.

	Number	Average daily number employed,						
Year.	of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1894		275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810			
1898 1902	1,098	334,594 424,375	60,603 85,882	27,532 31,377	422,729 541,634			
1906	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712			
1910	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511			
1914	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973			
1918	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922			
1922	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,002			
1926	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391			
1930	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302			
1934	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,281			
1935	8.831	1.360.131	235,344	15,457	1,610,932			
1936	9,323	1,400,210	239,875	12,062	1,652,147			

secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children. In the above table, however, the figures for male and female adolescents which have been shown separately in the Factory Statistics for the years 1935 and 1936 have been included in the figures for adult males and adult women

The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since

"Adolescents" are a new class created by 1922. This is due to stricter administration and between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not ing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against better inspection and certification fare the passi-or 76,285 children employed in 5,144 factories, in that year, the number employed in 9,233 factories in 1980 elid to 12,605. It is noteworthy that the Milloward's association, Domboy, should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1936 by provinces and age and sex

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1936.

	Number			Average daily number of Workers employed.						
Provi	nce		of Factories.	Adult Males.	Adult Women.	Adole- scents.	Children	Total.		
Madras			1,584	113,844	44,115	7,584	5,257	170,800		
Bombay	٠.		1,611	324,027	62,652	4,170	922	391,771		
Sind			282	20,078	4,552	498	161	25,289		
Bengal			1,667	460,742	59,271	9,360	1,862	531,235		
United Province	es		527	140,209	5,641	1,288	364	147,502		
Punjab	·		747	53,399	8,155	1,416	992	63,962		
Burma			985	76,821	11,447	867	95	89,230		
Blhar			274	80,571	5,565	332	208	86,676		
Orissa			64	2,411	918	- 5	12	3,346		
Central Prov Berar	inces	and 	718	42,492	20,294	245	155	63,186		
Assam			710	32,068	9,583	3,815	1,603	47,069		
North West Province	Fr	ontier	27	1,061	16	72		1,149		
Baluchistan			10	1,696			54	1,750		
Ajmer-Merwara			40	12,455	1,124	4	198	13,731		
Delhi	٠.,		60	13,114	343	33	153	13,643		
Bangalore and	Coorg	٠	17	1,197	530	5	26	1,758		
	Tot	al	9,323	1,376,185	234,206	29,694	12,062	1,652,147		

The annual all-India reports give detailed | 271,746 or over 94 per cent, were employed in figures of numbers employed, by spe and sex just emills in benail. The next most important groups, only for oction spinning and weaving factory industry is that of "engineering." mills and for jute mills and not for the other Thingroup covers engineering concerns proper foundations. It is not possible, therefore, to give railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware ministering. At a new possibility of the control of table, 354,356 men, 50,857 women, 5,975 adolescents and 4,740 children were campled in cotton mills and 246,740 men, 39,073 women, 2,386 adolescents and 252 children were employed in jutte mills. Out of the total number of 427,290 persons employed in allouded to the number of persons employed in mine mills in India, 260,062 or nearly 62 per cent. were in the fact that the familiary of the Indian Mines act, 1962. The sidency and out of a total number of 289,136 following table contains the statistics for the persons employed in all jute mills in India, period 1924-1936:—

Minina Statistics, 1924-1936.

Year.		Total number of mines which came	Numb	er of persons employ	ed.	
		under the Act.	Underground and open workings.	Above ground.	Total.	
 1924		1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277	
1925		2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857	
1926		1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113	
1927		1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290	
1928		1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671	
1929		1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701	
1930		1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667	
1931		1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782	
1932		1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658	
1933		1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507	
1934	÷	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381	
1935	٠.,	1,813	189,263	64,707	253,970	
1936		1,978	199,917	69,676	269,593	

MIGRATION.

The principal industry of India being found in that country in 1931. As far as the agriculture there are naturally no large main industrial cities are concerned, Bombay movements of population from one part to draws the bulk of its labour from Rathagiri and another. Where the migration figures are high the Konkan Culcutta draws an appreciable part it is generally in the small units. Thus, delili from Bilar and Orissa and the greater part of labs 41 per cent, of limigrants and Ajmere-the partiesh labour in the Ahmedabad cotton last star per pur cost, while Almorator City listed with the pure cost, while Almorator City listed with the cost of the Cost persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-Assam and the other provinces in India, parti-cularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the cuarry anatrias and Dilinir and Offsell. At the last Genus, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a nillion and a quarter due largely to the influx of limiligrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Offsea which suffered to the extent of 1,291,567 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tondamy rules of 1011 was few vicestics. between British india and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303.

As far as labour is concerned, the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest imming is 60 to comm in assemulant user 555 out.

The system of recruitment followed in the of every 1,600 persons in the province in 1931 case of the better paid and the more skilled Jobs was been therein. The emigration of labour—e-specially in the engineering industry and on from Madries is mainly overseas particularly to railways—is different. Here also, recommendationally and the commendation of th

Malaya was stopped in 1930. None the less. considerably over half a million Indians were

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between and industry but the cardinal principle is the Assam and the other provinces in India, parti- same in all industries, and that is, recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a sardar, a mukkadam or a jobber.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which agent receives a imp sum payment from when he pays his men and retains the belance himself. In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries, Recruit-ment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

factor but in most cases the recruitment is granting discharge certificates to contain a direct because the type of man required is complete record of a worker's service and to direct because the type of man required is complete record of a worker's service and to generally available on the spot. On railways, demand the production of such certificates a contract for a period of apprenticeship is before engaging new men. Messrs. E. D. almost always entered into. The terms [assoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introalmost always entered into the contracts vary according to the types duced a system of decasualisation in connection of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship with their substitute labour for the eleven mills ship vary from two to five years according to which they control in Bombay (Etv. Fash the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As for as recomitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they are able to secure.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations :-

(a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour .

(b) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge :

whole-time labour officer the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals;

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery;

Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision :

(f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large labour officers to recruit and to look after the that appointments officers will be more widely resorted to in the and that the Controller about the empowered more future. The Bombay Millowners' associated to reject the a garden worker at the expanse tion, in anticipation of the Commissions of the Commissio

mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employonly from such men as have man these employ-ment, cards issued to them. There has been a ment cards issued to them. There has been a rankl development of this system in most of the other cotton textile mills in Bombay City

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive ould be in regard to engagements, dismissal addischarge; and discharge; and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was ubjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1923-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide: (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a denot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government; (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board organisations in India have appointed special should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be welfare of the labour force and from such appointed to look after the interests of emireports as are available it is gathered that the grants from other provinces; (e) that every system wherever introduced has been an future assisted emigrant to an Assamtea garden unqualified success. It may therefore be should have the right after the first three years anticipated that appointments of labour to be repatriated at his employer's expense, officers will be more widely resorted to in the and that the Controller should be empowered

implemented these recommendations in the centres there are reports of improved accommo-fea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was dation for labourers on the long journey from passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be instifled and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from re-cruiting otherwise than by means of certificated garden-sirdars or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and of a Controller of Edugrants when some possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrants after 1934.

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian plantations by the 1936 Annual Report on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.

As there was a surplus of labour, the tea gardens were able to stipulate that only married

than by means of licensed garden-sirdars and licensed recruiters. The Government of India of India worked satisfactorily. From various

The death and birth rates among the labourers showed a reduction, while the number of crimes was creditably small for a migrant population with a mean annual strength of 1,132,857.

Special facilities were given for the observance of different rites and religious festivals. Games such as football and hockey, were encouraged.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting provided for the mannerance of the inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining managements preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into as few days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked. There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight-hour day and this was also enforcing an eight-hour way and the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. majority of the Committee, however, adhered to the principle of a twelve-hour shift as pro-posed in the Bill but agreed that an eight-hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which and work and wages of labourers working on teal reviewed the whole position came to conclusions plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual similar to those reached by the Select Committee. Administration Reports on the working of the A minority of the Commission advocated an 8hour day while the majority favoured a 12-hour day but they suggested that weekly hours above-ground should be reduced to 54. In the meanwhile, the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries, and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited couples would be accepted, and, in many cases, to 72 per day in underground coal mines and to that the number of children per couple should 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal be limited to two. The licensing system under 'unies. The Couvention was placed before the

Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation in mining hours. It was passed in the same session and was brought into effect from the 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the 1935 Amending Act are as follows :-

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week. (b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and

the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours,

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below

of the relay leaves the surface to the time 1929-24.089: the last person of the relay returns to the 1932-14,711;

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

feature in Indian industry the unhesitating concerns and also as between concerns conductanswer would be, the existence of a bewildering ed on the one hand by Government, local and variety of conditions of work and employment. | These vary widely not only between industry duals and companies. At the best therefore and industry and centre and centre but also it can only be possible to give broad generall-between unit and unit in the same industry sations for the more important industries and and in the same centre. One would imagine indications as to where further information that it should be possible to find some standard- can be found. As far as the latter is constation of conditions in units which are under cerned, we may at once state that the report the same administration such as in Government 0 of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour railways which are under the control of the and the various appendices to that report Railway Board; or, in concerns of a type which containing the oral and written evidence of the are affiliated to a large and influential asso- Government of India, the Railway Board, the clation such as in textile mills which are members yarious provincial Governments and other of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, If bodies and persons contain a great deal of in a similarity of conditions is to be found in formation on a host of subjects. The descriptwo or more units this would be due more to tions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 coincidence than to intention. The assertion which are contained in this report are howof individuality and a strong dislike of change ever, somewhat out of date. As far as condi-are the keynotes to the proper understanding thous in factories are concerned, the various of the lack of standardisation in industrial provincial annual factory administration reports conditions in India, and old customs die hard, and the summaries annually compiled by the To attempt an adequate description of condi- Government of India on the basis of these tions of work and employment under the thirty reports give valuable information on hours of odd heads into which this chapter is divided work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian odd heads into which this chapter is divided work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian for each of the scores of industries which exist mines is contained in the annual all-India in Tadia would require a pace greater that that in times columbitated in reports. The last word given to all the subjects which have been on almost all phases of conditions of work and dealt with in this votume. The situation is employment is, however, contained in the series Carther complicated by the fact that conditions of four admirable reports published by the

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(j) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry, a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any not in any one day to spread over more total number of women so employed at any than nine hours. No person is to be allowed time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground, ground is carried on by a system of relays. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent, in the periods of work of all persons employed coal and 4 per cent, in salt mines. The number in the same relay are to be the same and are of females employed underground in mines since to be reckoned from the time the first person | 1929 have been as follows:

1930-18.684 1931-16,841 : 1933-12,799: 1934-11,193: 1935-9,551; 1937-7,301.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable vary widely between organised and unorganised

General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay sonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for General wage Census conducted by the Bombay Sonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day joint Labour Office in all the perennial factories all the days in the week except on the compulor of the Province of Bombay in 1934. These four represents cover (1) the engineering, (2) the print special province of the State State (1) the confidencing, (2) the print special print the districts where factory owners hosicity and (4) all the remaining permit actory industries. It is true that these reports compiled by the Government of India for the are of a somewhat immeded marcated in so far year calling 31st December 1936 for all factories. are of a Solice of a solice of the subject to the Factories Act, 1934 gives the existence of innumerable variations, the reports following summary table regarding hours of are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of work in all factories in India: India.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 93 or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 51 hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. As far as the jute mill industry is concerned, it is understood, at the moment of writing, that jute mills, representing 98 per cent, of the total number of looms in operation in Bengal and almost 95 per cent.
of the total number of looms in India, have agreed to enter into an agreement of five years' duration, during the first year of which the weekly loom hours will be 45. The contemplated agreement lays down that there should be no extension of jute mill machinery and provides for a variation in hours to meet increased demand when it arises. The agreement in itself is flexible enough to permit of any untoward and unpredictable happenings being successfully met. All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The of hours permissible under the Factories Act once in one week,

Government of Bombay in connection with the as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all sea-

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48
Perennial, For Men For Women	 5 12	23 18	72 70
	Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
Seasonal. For Men For Women	 27 35	12 10	61 55

No child can be employed for more than 30 hours in any one week. The decrease in working hours under the 1934 Act was at first resented by piece rated workers in textile mills in the Punjab, but before the close of the year 1936 so much improvement in their efficiency had occurred that ultimately no reduction in their wages resulted.

The In all cases where continuous production of is necessary such as in electricity generating be nours worked on a short estauring. He have no many of the machanic shops of exide mills and in the larger non-negiment of the machine are usually half an hour to an hour to an hour to an hour man hour to an hour to an hour to an hour to a h

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 54 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1936,

Mineral Field.	Over- seers,	Miners.	Loaders,	Skilled Labour,	Un- skilled Labour,	Women,
Jharia Coalfield (Bihar)	49 50 42 42	44 46 39 84	44 45 39 38	47 47 45 38	46 47 46 34	44 45 41
Punjab Baluchistan , (C.P.) C. P. Manganese	43 38 51 48	40 38 48 48	41 38 49	44 38 50	45 38 50 48	49

in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly time. "every person to whom this Convention intermittent character, systems of two shifts applies shall be entitled after one year of continuer in the continuer of intermittent cnaracter, systems or two smitts applies snait no entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of individual is so arranged as not overk each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the operative for more than 8 hours of work of other classes of animal systems and the same of the sa are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants the limitation of hours of work of and or grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running of employees of the same administration but staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers also for the same or similar types of employees. and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent according to the dates when they first joined and of a specially light character are excluded service. from the operation of the rules.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 331 per cent. over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers. Stevedore labourers have however, as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours ner day. eleven hours per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

the right of having annual holidary with pay for certain categories, reference may be made has recently become of international interests to odily rated workmen and piece workers are owing to the twentieth assent of the International interest and of the property of the twentieth assent of the International Endour Conference held in June 1936 | Department of the Government of India, who

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work | having adopted a draft Convention on the subo concerned, nous or with part in a number of annual holidays with pay. The application of the larger running tion of this Convention is of an exceedingly wide character and it is intended to cover almost every class and type of industrial and commercial worker. By virtue of Article 2 of the Conven-

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population; but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed, of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay-in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules; and for the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments accordand controlled by the civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. The leave rules which were in operation up to a few years ago have, in many provinces, been regarded as too liberal and for new entrants substantial changes have been made with the result that different systems are in operation for different classes of Government employees according to the dates when they first joined service. Leave with pay to permanent monthly rated industrial employees of Government is granted in terms of ordinary earned leave on average pay or double the period on half average pay, 'not due' leave on half average pay and casual leave. All time is limited, in the case of ordinary leave on average pay up to four months according to the date on which a Government employee first joined service; and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, up to eight months. Casual leave is intended to meet cases of short absences from duty. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar The question of allowing industrial workers year. To cite an example of special leave rules every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all rallway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more One big company-owned railway grants liberal. fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns showed that our of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent. of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent. employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain cate-

gories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workinen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma-Shell Corporation. General Motors (India), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely five per cent, enjoy leave with pay privileges.

PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION.

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates-accepted both by employers and employees-trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards. In India, none of these methods of wage fixation obtain and the employer is more or less free to fix any and the employer is more or less tree to he any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public hodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed, Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed; but the basis of grading varies widely between the different administrations. for the different guides are determined by raises which are a conditional of the and place "rotesianol afficers" as in the case of His rates, Certain engineering concerns in India Majasty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on Infor-have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux mallon published by Government departments joint systems of payment.

since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay of industries and labour. In privately owned concerns, the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal efficiency and current rates in the locality where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wagerates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates; and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, or weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or provate the daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursday and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of earnings from monthly rates are on the other hand, so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues, Some concerns calculate earnings from monthly rates on the basis of all the days in the month and deduct pay for the weekly holiday. Others make payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others pay wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned have been put in. A few calculate earnings pro rate the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs. 27 per month will receive Rs. 24 for 24 days work in a 27-day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'book month' of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer Categorius or earnings from piece faces offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to read space and picks to an inch and are further while between the different animansanature of the property of

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80 per cent. for piece rated men and of 70 per ov per cens. for piece rated men and of to per cent, for time rated men and all time and piece-cent, for time rated men and all time and piece-rated women. In that year the Mill owner that the after normal hours for time lost owing to association. Bombay, permitted its affiliated late attendance or absence and in others workers members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal, basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. Today, both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has successfully attempt ed to standardise basic time rates in certain of the more numerically important unrationalised occupations on the basis of consolidation. The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

Bonuses .- The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several Industries in India up to a few years ago but they were tending to disappear during the last few years. In November 1937, the Government of Bombay held that the effect of the definition of "wages" in the Payment of Wages Act is to incorporate into wages any bonus that may be offered by the employer for good attendance, good work, good production or matters of that kind and that such bonuses become payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus are fulfilled or not.

Overtime .- The term "overtime," in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified dally hours of work, and in England and many other nours of work, and in engage and many original industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday attenant or on a Sunday or a holiday; and often go up to more than double ordinary rates. In India, the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a time-and-aquarter for hours in excess of 54 and a-timeand-a-half for hours in excess of 60. provisions are, however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded, an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very rew employers do so. Oncertain railways where it rayment or Wages 1811 in such a way as to monthly rates are for a monthl of 203 hours and active this object. The proposals, however, all time—both ordinary—account and per credited to the normal hours account and per credited to the normal hours account and per ment at overtime rates does not come into prefer the system of monthly to formightly of the proposals.

Allowances. The textile industry in the consideration until such time as the monthly Allowances.—The excitle industry in the consideration until such time as the monthly Dombay Presidency still adheres to the principle hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates or granting revealent is some year between the state of the president in the president is more president in the president president in the president pr satory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked. These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases, no additional re-muneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for haptas or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahme-dabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres. engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fernightly bases in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last ten years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Bill in such a way as to their weekly earnings.

Periods elapsing before Payment.-The 'waiting period' or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varied considerably as between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays were associated with concerns which paid wages monthly and in some cases extended to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fell due. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all factories employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which fall under this section are gratuities, provident funds, pensions, operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions .- All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly ex gratia and cannot be claimed as of right.

Gratuities .- All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to nonpensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government con-cerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual adminis-trations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for accepted principle is half a month of pay con-each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

Provident Funds .- These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for

weekly payments. Their argument was that if | concerned subscribe one month's pay each per weekly payments. Then settled monthly they year to the fund. All pensionable Government and bills were to be settled monthly they year to the fund. All pensionable Government would be in difficulties if they had frittered away servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 ples to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the GOVERNMent servants are prought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes, special funds such as the State Railways Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed, Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent nonworkshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted,

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory pro-vident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service-periods which show considerable variation.

Co-operative Societies .- The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years, and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe societies for their employees. Almost all railway to the contributory section of the General systems in India have co-operative banks and Government Provident Fund. In such cases savings banks in addition to credit secteties both Government and the Government servant and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on B. B. & C. I. Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1937 it had a membership of enging John Jane 1997 is a sand 35,777 with a share capital of Rs. 4.21 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 3.39 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch; and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning Rs. 125 or less per month. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1937 amounted to Rs. 26 .53 abuses. lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs. 29 .17 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs. 63.30 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to 15,900 and involved a sum of Rs. 53.54 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent, dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies for the last ten years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which, with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the Railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to mem-bers' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank " to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics.

Grain and Cloth Shops .- During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country, and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bourhay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the benefit of their work-people. In addition to supplying grain at cost price (the units concerned the fall in prices the majority of these shops disemployers from making deductions from pay due of receiving payments from their employees for in acceptance with one of the main cardinal principles of the dependence of the main cardinal and the second of the main cardinal are least attractive and that they are lowest in the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the secon tain provinces are permitting such shops as comparatively high and where other conditions of

"amenities" for sales for which deductions from wages may be made.

Irom wages may be made.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wageson the other hand, are more widely prevalent and give rise, in certain centres, to widespread abuses. For example, the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad used to charge interest at rates varying from 30 to 150 per cent. per annum on all such advances given. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeonle in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Roya Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial em ployers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenceadvantage of offering sales on credit to be liquidism. Indian employers state that it is inherent dated by deductions from due wages. With in the Indian workman to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent abstentions from work. That both high indeed had them. Many textile mills all over labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be the country, however, had cheap clock shops for their workers. It was thought that all types for their workers. It was thought that all types of these shops would have to eease functioning of these shops would have to eease functioning the country of these shops would have to eease functioning the country of these shops would have to eease functioning the country of the country because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits The investigations conducted by the Labour employers from making deductions from pay due | Office of the Government of Bombay go to show employment are attractive. incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punish-

Both the main provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Rules framed thereunder convice that all employers shall draw up conduct rules or standing orders clearly specifying rules or standing orders clearly specifying the acts of commission or omission for which these will be inflicted. These standing orders have to be approved by the local Government and exhibited in the work place in the prescribed manner. The total amount of the fues which it will be permissible for an employer to inflict on any one workman during any wage period is not to exceed half-an-anna in the rupee of his or her wages for that wage peried and no fine may be imposed unless the order inflicting the fine is in writing and the worker concerned has been given an oppor-tunity of showing cause why the fine should not be inflicted. All fines are to be properly recorded in the prescribed registers and all receipts from fines are to be expended on such objects beneficial to the workers employed in the establishment concerned as a whole as are approved by the prescribed authority in each Province. Children under 15 years of age cannot be fined. In view of these regulations it is obviously futile to enter upon a discussion here of the extent to which these regulations were practised in Indian industries up to now, but for the information of persons now, out for the information of persons inferested in these questions we might state that full information on all these matters is contained in the series of reports which have been published from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for; and although every destruction and the description of the second formula the second formula the expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide

For example, the and congested industrial areas can hardly be employment are attractive. For example, the land congested industrial areas can hardly be glomby Labour Office compiles monthly figures expected to be able to afford the economic of percentage absenteelsm in control textile rents demanded by the landlords. In such mills in Bombay, Almedabad and Sholapur, cases there can be only two atternatives:

**Retail of the control of the c mission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of satiation; and although several benevolent and far sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer, and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent over thirty crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The ladustrial labour in Bollinsy Caty. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenguents in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisle Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continue unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they are situated at considerable distances from their places of work and that the locality offers few of the amenities of city life. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs, Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The idea is to establish a model village and to build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 36'×53' with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses Residential buildings in all countries are one-third of the space provided. The houses constructed from the point of view of invest- are let to the workers on the hire purchase ments from which their owners hope to receive system and it is expected that many of the a fair interest on their capital outlay. No workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas country in the world expects its landlords to are in the forefront of industrial employers system and t is expected with many or the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their workmen as possible and their have built 5,000 residential buildings in Jameshelpur for the staff and the employed their Iron and Sted Works at the employed. All the workmen in their several electricity word has not yet reached that sometimes and all was workened in their several observations stop where coordinates are expected so collistic generating and distributing stations are also stop where coordinates are expected to provide a provided with adequate housing. Many depends housing the provided with a dequate housing the provided with a second distribution of the provided with a provided wi the same time, low paid wage earners in crowded Bombay City and other centres have provided

India are not housed by their employers.

ing, or where it is necessary for special reasons appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible.

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad, A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing in that centre showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only a supply of some sort from wells. Those which have the advantage of a supply from municipal sources had one or two taps in an area occupied by 200 or more families. 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation and sanitation and drainage was conspicuously absent. The Ahmedahad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the seriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellings on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city. Owing to financial considerations, progress must necessarily be slow but a beginning has already been made.

Royal Commission's Recommendations,-The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. One of the most important of these was to amend the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens .-Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing

housing for fair percentages of their total Most concerns have also permitted the esta-starfs but the majority of textile workers in blishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run cooperative canteens on the lines of those which The general policy adopted by Government are associated with most of the large factories in providing quarters for the labour employed in the West. Ploneer work in this direction has in their industrial establishments is to do so been done by Messra. E. D. Sasson & Co. in when funds permit but usually only where Bombay. This Company which manages elements when funds permit but usually only where Bombay. This Company which manages eleven conditions are such that private enterprise large cotton mills in the City has established does not adequately meet the demand for hous- large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff to provide quarters for certain classes of and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals staff near to their work. These principles are supplied to the workmen at actual cost, The Company has also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers, coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Re. 1-8-0 per month for a child to Rs. 6 for an adult. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food delign construction, wuitlaston and general in the company of members of other communities, are controlled by the Buaria Minesi want of space and the constructional layout Board of Health. Every house in the coal of the majority of the smaller industrial castabilished by the believasted and licenses are not ments are among the reasons given by the ments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to genera-lise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult; they are much more so in a country where climate, highly insanitary housing conditions, poverty and the ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets; and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big tell of human life. Beri-beri and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, kula-azar among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hydenic conditions. For example, following hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several promakes it holigatory for all factories employing out initial amoust in see maker, second pro-more than 150 workers to provide adequate visions for the maintenance of the good health shelters from this almost all large indust the industry workers have been incorporated in of rest, Apart from this almost all large indust the indian Factories Act, 1343. These include trial establishments in India do provide tiling the maintenance of clesuliness in accordance rooms and rest shelters for their workmen, with rules to be framed by local tovertments with regard to lime or colour washing, nainting, light work on full rates of pay. During periods dedoorlesing and disintenting; the provision of of advanced prenancy and after child birth proper standards of ventilation and the adoption leave on half pay is usually granted and in some of adequate measures to prevent the thalation clease full pays followed and a bonus at child birth the colour of the colou of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased; the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker; the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting; the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing; and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospituls and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockvard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India-cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified medical officers

Maternity Benefits.—A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for industries was thrown out by the Assembly in frequently than in the past. August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its halal-khore and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of

is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Colmbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement. Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency for the years 1936 and 1937 record that the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is having a restrictive influence on the employment of women in factories, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Provisions of creches. - One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than lifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or creches) in accor-dance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Creches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Several was assure in muca industry. Several the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Mastry Valley March Valley and Mastry Valley as His Mastry Valley and Mastry clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these creches by the appointment of a lady Inspectress of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam,

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople the payment of maternity benefits in certain and for employers to report accidents more But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one; and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms enagged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at Sawwin, and pay for a method not exceeding 40 all prominent points and places; the free issue consecutive days. In Assum, voluntary mater of illustrated booklets on accident provention; nity benefit schemes have been adopted by publication of special articles with photographs almost overy text easted or repute. While pree, in railway magnates; a sdortesses and magicnant women remain at work, they are put on lantern lectures; and the organisation of special

The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety-first posters in cotton milisin Bombay City; and the Millowners' Association in conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisa-tions such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are, with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety first' measures. It is of interest to note most cotton mills in Ahmeda bad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1937.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occur-Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge sterilised cotton in all factories employing the same purpose, over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the As far as education is concerned, the railways 1934 Act, however, makes it obligatory are again pioneers in the facilities provided on all factory owners to maintain stores of | both for the education of their lillerarbe staffs

safety-first committees in the larger workshops. UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, inter alia, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency-notably the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills-inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curcalled or abandoned. To day, few mills are doing anything for the proper utilisation by their workpeople of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clinbs and institutes at suitable distresses any theory for the racreation. removery quiring one we noutre next and occur- occasionation. Special special processing the tensor of the accident. All classes of accidents switched distances and places for the recreation namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days land, buildings and equipment and the maintaines. or more) and minor are to be reported to the are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are played at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

among the mess in them.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust,

the Russia Shall Cornoration, the bigger the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children. The Government of Bombay have set apart a sum of Rs, 100,000 in their budget for of responsible persons and in readily accessible 1938-39 for industrial welfare "and the Go-positions, of first aid appliances containing an vernments of Bengal and the United Provinces adequate number of sterilised dressings and some | have also set apart sums of Rs. 10,000 each for have also set apart sums of Rs. 10,000 each for

first add appliances and to provide for their and for the chikiren of different classes of railway constedy in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter.

three experiments is the chikiren of different classes of railway by local Governments in the matter.

the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsur and Kotri, tain a total of nearly 150 schools for Indian The experiment is confined to locomotive staff children at a cost of nearly two lakis of rupees of running staff. The East Indian Railway | These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees railway employees, of the operative department. The B.B. & C.I. | In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced Railway have six schools for imparting instruct-compulsory education in the F and G Wards of tion in the threat S and as an inducement to be suffered to the threat of the City which are chiefly peopled by mill-hands, study a bonus of Rs, 5 is pald to each man pass—Tip. Social Service_League maintains several

The experiment is comined to decompose and as the majority of the staff in this branch are per anium. These schools are attended by illibrate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubted also gives grants amounting to about 8s. 50,000 by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades per annum to added schools for Indian Children. The staff is the staff of running staff. The East Indian Railway These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian Children.

start a diministrative set. With regard to the all field many and the bound set of the s

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to for Rombay City with weights based on the compile and publish facures for measuring the results of that enquiry as from July 1934, cost of living. A monthly cost of living index A full note on the method used for the compiler or working classes in Bombay City compiled (into othe new index has been given at pages by the Bombay Iahour Office on the aggregate 779 to 785 of the issue of the Labour Gazette consumption method with July 1941 as the for June 1937. Whereas the old index covered base was regularly published in the Lebour 24 terms divided into four main groups (f. Food foxets from September 1921 to June 1937, (17 ffenns); I. Fuel and Lighting (3 items); The scope and method of the compilation of 111. Clothing (3 items); and IV. Houss Rentj.; that index are described in the issues of the the new index has been made as comprehensive that index are described in the issues of the black has been made as comprehensive Labour Gateste for September 1921, September as possible by expanding the list of commodities 1923 and April 1923. A pre-war base has, however, receiptly come to be regarded the world cone expenditure. Which did not find a place however, receiptly come to be regarded the world cone expenditure. Which did not find a place purpose and several countries have been compilitions of the properties of the publication of a new series of index numbers

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

Table No. I.

(Tarlor 1014-100)

		(July 19	14=100.)		
Year.	January.	April.	July,	October.	Annual average,
1918	134	144	149	175	154
1919	182	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	169	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	153	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	158	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	155	155
1927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	148	148	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	108	108	110
1932	110	108	109	109	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	96	93	97	100	97
1935	98	98	101	103	101
1936	103	100	101	103	102
1937	104	104	other processing the		3.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1

Table No. II.

Average Prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100.

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October,	Annual average.
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	99 103 104 107	98 100 105 105	97 101 101 107	100 101 102 108	99 100 101 106

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different, the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar.

Working class cost of living indexes for scope and method of compilation of the index Ahmedabad and Sholapur compiled on a post- for Ahmedabad have been given in the January are used in the source of the state of the scope of the state of the same publication of the properties of the same publication of the family butget enquiries one content to working of the working data sets of the same publication of the family butget enquiries one contents the working class cost of living index on ducted at these two centres in the years 1925 numbers—for certain selected months as well as and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the ianual a verrages—for the years 1925-1937.

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(August 1926 to July 1927=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	93 99 93 75 76 78 70 72 70	91 96 89 75 74 70 69 69 69	97 98 88 75 75 73 72 71 71	97 98 82 74 79 73 71 70 72 76	95 97 87 75 76 72 71 71 71 71

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(February 1927 to January 1928=100.)

Year.	Janua	y. April,	July.	October.	Annualaverage
1929 1980 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	100 104 76 72 72 73 68 75 69	92 98 94 72 72 72 67 67 72 68 73	95 100 92 71 74 88 73 71 70	95 102 85 72 74 68 76 72 74 72	101 92 73 73 60 72 72 71 73

A beginning has been made in recent years hers are couplied for four classes of industrial by the Central Provinces and Burma to publish workers in Eungeon on has 1911—100. The similar index numbers. In the Central Provinces following table sets out the index numbers cost of living index numbers have been comi-for Nagyur and Jubbulpore and for for the four piled for Nagyur and Jubbulpore and for the four piled for Nagyur and Jubbulpor and for the four piled for Nagyur and Jubbulpor and for jub for the four piled for Nagyur and Jubbulpor and for the four piled for the four piled for Nagyur and Jubbulpor and piled for the four piled for the four piled for the four piled for the four piled for the four piled for the four piled for piled for the four piled for p

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1937.

Month.			period:	Rangoon.					
			Nagpur. Jubbulpore		Burmans,	Tamils, Telgus and Oriyas.	Hindu- stanis.	Chitta- gonians.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December				61 61 63 62 63 65 65 65 65	61 61 59 59 60 60 63 63 63 63 63 61	89 88 88 89 89 89 92 90 88 87 85 92	93 92 92 92 93 92 94 93 93 92 90 94	93 92 90 91 92 91 93 92 92 92 92 92 92	89 88 88 89 90 90 92 91 89 89 88

STANDARD OF LIFE.

unes no constituto de la constituto de l tion, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay object of compiling cost of living indexes. Labour Office has carried out two family budget The effort in the case of the former Province. enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, proved futile and that Province is not therefore unquenes nor working classes in Dounsky UKF, proves tittle and that Province is not betterfore one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-38 and the is at present compiling any such index. results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 The following comparative data regarding the respectively. As has already been mentioned, distribution of expenditure will serve to similar enquiries have also been conducted in indicate the standards of life of working classes Ahmedshad and Sholpur dicties and the results at different centres in India:—

The results of family budget enquiries con- of both these enquiries were published in the ducted by what is known as the 'extensive year 1928. In Burna, the Labour Statistics method 'form the most satisfactory basis of Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year determining the standard of life of any particular the results of an extensive enquiry conducted class or community. A ligher standard of by the Bureau into the standard and cost of

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33).	Ahmedabad (1933-35).	Sholapur (1925).	Nagpur (1927).	Jubbul- pore (1927).	Rangoon (1928).
Food Fuel and light Clothing House rent Miscellaneous	46.60 7.11 7.75 12.81 25.73	49.31 6.65 9.12 10.97 23.95	49.25 9.60 11.86 6.27 23.02	64.10 9.62 10.70 1.92 13.66	66.00 7.95 10.86 1.44 13.75	52.7 5.2 10.6 13.9 17.6
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

NOTE ... The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :-

Professional State of the Control of	Bombay.	Ahmeda- bad.	Sholapur.	Nagpur.	Jubbul- pore.	Rangoon (Burmese).
Average size of the family (in persons)	3.70	4.05	4.57	4.33	8.76	3.01
Average monthly income .	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 39 14 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' amounting to less than Rs. 100 per group of expenditure accounts for a compar month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment secretary assembled as the second of the sec receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness have decided to undertake legislation on the of the worker in many cases. The Royal Com- recommendation on an experimental scale mission on Labour have made certain important restricted to the province of Delhi in the first recommendations with a view to lessening the instance. A third recommendation of the Whitburden of indebtedness of the worker and also ley Commission was made with a view to protect to prevent its accumulation. The layment of workers from harassment for dobts. After Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been consulting public opinion and the views of the made in an earlier section, is a measure intended | various local Governments on this question, the to secure to the workmen prompter payments of Government of India came to the conclusion earned wages so that they may not be put to that central legislation on the subject was not regions on the subject was not be put to jume central segment on the subject was not be necessity of incurring or occumulating debts, called for. The Government of Head, at the The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which a Workmon's Protection Act in 1934 which makes are also designed to improve the lot of the in- besetting of industrial establishments for the are also designed to improve the lot of the in-besetting of industrial establishments for the district worker. Following the recommen-purpose of collecting debts a criminal and congustation of the Labour Commission, the Govern-table officers. Such control of the control of th

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in means be considered as being the dominant connection with wage rates and earnings of rates at any one time for any particular industry industrial workers in India are those contained for area. The annual mines administration and is contained in a series of reports of quenquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages. Some of the annual

in the reports of enquiries confusions of the front size containing and the same in the reports also containing fursions for daily enrings Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for certain main occupations in representative for the Bombay Presidency. The Government of Halla made an attempt to institute a leaf but these are also open to the same objections. general wage census in India in 1921 but the tion. The lack of accurate and reliable necessity for retrenchment at the time led to statistics of wages in India has been adversely increasity for recreamment as the fame set to statewise to wages in that has been adversely the abandomment of the project and to-day commented upon and regretted by almost little or no definite information regarding every commission and committee appointed rates of wages is available for any province in the country since the beginning of the century outside the Bombay Fresidency. Such infor- and notably by the koyal commission on Indian matton as there is relates to agricultural labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about 1000 of productived wages. Some on the state of the production of the control to the control to the control to the production of the production of the production of the production of the control to the production of the control to the production of the control to the production of so markedly and widely not only between a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages industry and industry and centre and centre unless it has at its disposal an adequate and some indications have been given of the wide Government of Bombay. variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. To quote an example: one textile mill in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group—(1) persons employed in the mechanical, subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods and monthly rates of wages are part for periods of 14 and a special report in 1922. Results published rates are paid bi-weekly or for periods of 14 a special report in 1923.

Presidency for May 1921. Results published tays, not always for the period beginning with the Monday of one week and ending on the Sunday of the following week but for 14 the information collected monthly from all that whereas the number of working days for one batch may be 12, the working days for one batter may be 12, the working days for long set of the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and the 150 and these haptas vary for different batches data relating to principle and these haptas vary for different batches data relating to principle and the 150 and 1 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month; and (5) coal and basket carrying cooly labour on daily or weekly rates is paid weekly. The variations shown are only in one unit,—those that could and do exist between different units can be better imagined than described for their number is The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Thirty-six mills which submitted information to the Bombay Labour Office in 1926 for its enquiry into textile wages in three centres of the Bombay Presidency for that dency and these are also reproduced in the year used over a thousand different terms Labour Gazette. for designating 150 odd cotton textile occupations! Even in concerns which use standard of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry

particularly so in India where conditions vary that no Government in India can undertake but also between unit and unit in the same thoroughly trained and experienced staff for industry in the same centre. In the section the purpose. The only Provincial Govern-on hours of work and conditions of employment, ment in India which has such a staff is the

> Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted the following enquiries into wages in the Province of Bombay:-

> 1. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for May 1921. Results published in a special report in 1923.

summay to one analysing week but for the land material consideration of the land of the la Agriculture of the predominant daily rates of wages on the 1st and the 15th of each month for able-bodied adult male field, ordinary and skilled labourers employed in the vicinity of care neadquarters town of each tanks. The data relating to prices were tabulated by the Director of Agriculture and published in the Bombay Government Gazette but no use was made of the figures for wages. The Labour Office collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1900 to 1922 and the report of the survey was published in 1924. In 1925 the wages portion of the Taluka Form No. XVIII was amplified so as to secure information for women workers as well and also for both cash wages and wages in kind, and separated from the prices form Whilst the prices return was to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture as usual, the wages return was to be submitted to the Labour Office, Continuation figures since 1922 are contained in the reviews on "Moiussil Labour and Wages" which are compiled by the Labour Office for publication in the annual General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presi-

An Enquiry into the Wages of Peons English occupational terms, the position is in Government and Commercial offices in rendered more difficult owing to the existence Bombay City, Conducted in 1922 and results of arbitrary gradings of different occurations published in the March 1923 issue of the Labour Gazette.

> 4. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1923 and results published in a special report in 1924.

> An Enquiry into the Wages of Municipal Employees in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1924 and results published in the July 1925 issue of the Labour Gazette.

6. Clerical Wages in Railway and Comunder survey in order that results which are not increal Offices in Dombay City. Conducted blassed one way or the other may be secured. In 1924 and results published in four issues of In view of what has been stated it is obviouslithe Labour Gazette for February to May 1925.

7. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in selected Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholavur conducted in 1926. Results published in a special report in 1930. The 1921 and 1923 enquiries into textile wages were conducted on the basis of aggregate figures for all the workers in each occupation in a unit; thus:—two loom weavers: 340; aggre-gate man-days in the (selected) month: 7,820; aggregate earnings during the month: Rs. 12,897.

No information was collected about rates and in the absence of figures for individuals it was not possible to work out frequencies of attendance, rates and earnings. The aggregate method was therefore discarded in 1926 and information the basis of the muster and the pay rolls.

Selected Printing Presses in Bombay City. Conducted in 1929. Results published in the June 1931 issue of the Labour Gazette.

9. Departmental Enquiry into Wage Cuts in Cotton Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency, Conducted early in 1934 and results published in a special report in the month of June of the same year.

 The first part of the General Wage Census covering all Perennial Factories in the Bombay Presidency for May 1934. (A descriptive note on the origin and scope of this enquiry and the methods adopted for conductthis note. The first four volumes of the series of reports in connection with this part of the Census covering Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Engineering, Printing, Textile (Cotton, Silk, Wool and Hosiery) and all Industries except the Engineering, Printing and Textile Industries have been published. Two other reports—(5) Supervisory and Clerical Staff in Perennial Factories; and (6) General Report—are expected to be published by the end of the year 1938.

Enquiry into the conditions of Work and Wages of Workers employed in the Building

and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1935, Results published in a special report early in 1936.

WAGE RATES.

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is no Government machinery for the fixation of minimum wages; and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also no awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak; and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at was called for for every individual worker on liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, the basis of the muster and the pay rolls. of time rates of wages for unrationalised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and for siders and doffers in cotton mills in Ahmedabad, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country; and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely be-tween centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals This variain the same occupation in one unit. tion in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, ing it has already been given in the first part of the series of time for which rates are fixed; e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into dally or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldon if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and Wages of Workers' exployed in the Junuous and the wages offered to new entraints depend received in 1925. However, the Labour Garatte.

12. Enquiry late the Conditions of Verne and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in combet shilled in the October 1935 issue of the Labour Garatte.

13. Enquiry late the Conditions of Verne and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in completence and the capacity of bargaining published in the October 1935 issue of the Labour Garatte.

13. Enquiry late Wages, Hours of Work into many be thoroughly efficient, the same canad Conditions of Embloyment in the Retail not be said of the majority. The second and the wages offered to new entrants depend not be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case 14. The second part of the General Wage of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations, Cansus covering seasonal factories in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in the winter of 1985. and the summer of 1936. Results expected the really competent men are able to command to be published about the middle of the year their due anywhere. In view of these several to be published about the middle of the year that due anywhere. In view of these several 1938.

15. An Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of employment in Cotton Textle of wages which will be found and Conditions of employment in Cotton Textle industry in any particular centre. The commiller in the Province of Bombay for July 1937 piles of this note, however, has had a wide conducted by the Labour Gibe specially for the experience of wages in India and the following England Province of the Committee. In the Committee of the Commit Partial results have been given in the Commit-tee's Interim Report which was published in February 128 and the more lunguage was a published in Repurary 128 and 128

Occupations.	Most usual	Rates in					
Occupations.	period of payment.	Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil.			
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs. 500 to 700	Rs. 400 to 600	Rs. 350 to 550			
" (Indian)	,,	300 to 400	250 to 350	200 to 300			
Chargemen	31	200 to 250	150 to 225	100 to 175			
Maistries	,,,	90 to 125	80 to 110	60 to 100			
Steam Engine Drivers	23	50 to 75	40 to 70	35 to 50			
1st Class Boiler Attendants	,,,	70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70			
2nd ,, ,, .,	,,	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50			
Firemen		30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0			
Cabinet Makers	Daily	3 to 4					
Carpenters, 1st Class	38	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0			
,, 2nd ,,	n	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0			
Fitters, Linesmen	,,	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0			
" Superior	,,	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0			
" Ordinary	.,	180	1,60	1 4 0			
Machinists, Superior	**	3 4 0	2 8 0				
" Ordinary	21	1 12 0	180	1 8 0			
Blacksmiths	33	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0			
Hammermen	**	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 0			
Patternmakers	,	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0			
Moulders, Superior		2 8 0	2 4 0				
" Ordinary		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0			
Rivetters	,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0			
Welders	23	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 10 0			
Masons	,,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 (
Cobblers		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 (
Mechanics' Assistants	,,	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14			
Weight Lifters	,,	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14			
Semi-skilled workers: (all occupations)	i (1)	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8			
Unskilled workers (all occupa- tions)—Men	,,	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6			
Unskilled workers (all occupa- tions)—Women		0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4			

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES.

industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures. Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotion textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above. The comparisons which employers most need to-day are those with 1914, or, in other words, with the pre-war year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were, however, destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'hasie' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of food allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent, titles of grain—to all those workers who did for weavers and of 70 per cent, for all other not remain absent for more than four days in for weavers and of 70 per cent, for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay operatives granted in the textile inilis in Bombay a month. Workers who failed to put in the City until the middle of 1933 white it is bombay required attendance were deprived of this Millowners' Association parties individual benefit and the agitation of both these and the affiliated members to take independent action in other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur the matter of reducing these allowances. The wages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows: January 1918-15 per cent.; January 1919-raised to 35 per cent.; February 1920—taised to 75 per cent, for weavers and to 55 per cent, for all other operatives; conflicting factors in the wages position in November 1920—taised to 80 and 70 per cent., Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate respectively. These allowances were on the "basic" rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill. For example, the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Olice showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs. 1-9-1 and Rs. 2-1-6 per day, of siders between Re. 0-14-3 and Rs. 1-2-1 per day, Whilst full accurate information with of warpers between Rs. 1-10-3 and Rs. 2-14-0) regard to wage rates may be of great value for per day and for women grey winders between annas 8-3 and annas 15-5 per day, winders

October 1934. If the twelve most numerically im-The only satisfactory eriterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movenents of waze rates in any industry, in a proposal conclusion regarding movements of waze rates in any industry. In a proposal complexity of the control of t and if the figures for these are compared with the figures for the same occupations in 1926, the reduction in wages in October 1984 amounted to 23.70 per cent, and in July 1937 to 25.40 per cent.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general com-parison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible; but, as compared with 1926, wages in May 1934 were 4.4 per cent. higher. This however, was neutralised by the cut of 61 per cent which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935. Again, if the most numerically important occupations alone are considered, wages in cotton mills in Ahmedabad were 5.20 per cent. higher in May 1934 than in May 1926. in July 1937 wages were 8,40 per cent, lower,

In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted by individual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920, the Sholapur millowners gave their first separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind-certain quanmillowners conceding dearness allowances cash of 35 per cent, over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 30 per cent, to all other operatives, The value of the grain allowance varied with comparison with 1914; but, as compared with 1926, wages in July 1934 were 20.5 per cent. lower. Taking the twelve most numerically imlower. Taking the twelve most numerically important occupations, wages in Octon textile nulls in Sholapur were 14 per cent. lower in July 1934 and 13.38 per cent, lower in July 1937 as compared with July 1926. Owing to the lack of the necessary adult for the purpose, similar comparisons for other Industries and for other provinces are not possible.

EARNINGS. purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and Nowthistanding these wide variations it is, appreciation of the well-being of the masses, however, possible to state that wage levels in provided however that the term "earnings" any particular textile mill in Bombay City has one uniform meaning in its computation. were, on the whole, about 70 per cent, higher and application. In practice, the connotation than the pre-war year at the beginning of the of the term varies widely for it is commonly year 1933. During the latter half of 1933 and applied to one of three different values: (1) in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay gross earnings; (2) net earnings; or (3) the effected considerable cuts in the dearness amount which a workman receives in his pay effected Considerable cuts in the westerest should without a wearnam reverse in ma pay allowances and in some cases also in the basic levelope. In correct statistical partainer it rates. If a later year be taken for purposes of is none of these three. Let us explain. "Gross comparison, say 1929, when the founday I about earnings" for any particular pay period are Office made a thorough survey of prevalent the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates, the results of the General Wage Census rates—dues or plece—plus all the allowances, rates—dues or plece—plus all the allowances. Target, the results of the connects whose connect process and the connects and the connects are the connects and the connects and the connects are the connects and the connects are the connects and the connects are the connects and the connects are the connects

of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in each or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deduc-

tions for fines.

"The amount in the pay envelope" is not earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income-tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from cooperative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund account or from co-operative credit societies, subscripor from co-operative creati societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income-tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabili-ties and debts from his income. In all cases where fining is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines. 'Net earnings' would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be.
Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term 'earnings is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usuage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without valuating such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transand home but high temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "carnings" were collected by the Bouhay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census; and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost im-portance that in the conduct of every enquiry enquaries into wages, at 18 or the number in-portance that in the conduct of every enquiry industry; and (6) the general averages of daily into wages, all the persons who are entreated should have a clear and thorough conopting in the desired through conspired as to what should or should not be included in 'carnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "carnings"; (1) average daily carnings ascertained by dividing the total carnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the or workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the indi-viduals in the group; and (2) average monthly earnings ascertained by dividing the total earncarrangs ascertained by dividing the total earn-ings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. Average percentage attendance is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. For the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations an monthly para workers at the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in Engineering worktories, but particularly in Engineering workshops; (2) the seneral averages for men in all engineering and "engineering and the seneral averages for men in all engineering and the seneral averages for "process," (4) the general averages for "process," operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the indian Factories Act in the Bombay Persidency; (6) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations-All Factories.-1934.

Areas.	Moulders.	Black- smiths.	Fitters.	Machinists (turners).	Carpenters.	Painters.
1. Bombay City	Rs. a. p. 42 4 9 (592)	Rs. a. p. 50 11 0 (584)	Rs. a. p. 55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5	Rs. a. p. 51 4 11 (2,544)	Rs. a. p. 40 13 8 (1,177)
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri		52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3. Ahmedabad City	36 1 2	51 0 10	49 8 6	44 10 1	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24).

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers-contd.

	Areas.	Moulders.	Black- smiths	Fitters.	Machinists (turners.)	Carpenters.	Painters.
4.	Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panch Mahals.	Rs. a. p. 70 12 10 (94)	Rs. a. p. 70 8 5 (64)	Rs. a. p. 71 11 0 (411)	Rs. a. p. 56 4 10 (249)	Rs. a. p. 51 1 9 (35)	Rs. a. p. 37 8 0 (23)
5.	Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	Nil.
6.	East and West Khandesh.	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9
7.	Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8.	Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9.	Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10.	Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara		52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Pres	idency Proper	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

II. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Pactories—1934.

	Areas,	Number of workmen returned,	Average percentage attendance.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
77	3			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Bombay City	35,720	87.7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2.	Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2,735	90.0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3.	Ahmedabad City	8,426	92.4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4.	Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	2,136	87.1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5.	Broach and Surat	703	89.1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6.	East and West Khandesh.	2,142	89.4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7.	Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87.5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8.	Sholapur City	1,850	92.7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9.	Sholapur and Satara	531	89.8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10.	Belgaum, Dharwar, Bija- pur and Kanara	3,887	91.2	172	34 13 7
Pres	idency Proper	62,941	88.8	1 9 5	38 3 3

III. Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations.

May 1934.

Area.	Proof Readers.	Composi- tors.	Letter Press Machine- men.	Ballers.	Binders.	Type Casters.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 2	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	7
Poona, Nasik and Ahmed- nagar.	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934.

Area.	Number of persons employed.	Average percentage attendance,	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
Bombay City	5,705	91.7	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	249	92.8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 9	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	1,650	91.8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9

V. Average Daily Earnings* in some important occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934**.

Areas.*	Frame Tenters.†	Siders.	Doffers.	Reclers.	Winders.	Two Loon Weavers,
***************************************		<u> </u>		1]
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	1 1 0 (7,208)	0 15 1 (12,394)	0 10 3 (9,556)	0 10 2 (6,316)	0 11 5 (13,367)	1 6 1 (24,666)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	1 0 11 (325)	0 14 6 (828)	0 10 2 (444)	0 10 6 (211)	0 10 4 (525)	1 4 7 (1,492)
Ahmedabad City	1 4 2 (5,043)	1 0 10 (11,316)	0 11 3 (8,037)	0 11 10 (1,693)	0 12 2 (6,514)	1 14 8 (25,340)
Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	0 15 8 (217)	0 12 6 (464)	0 7 9 (318)	0 9 4 (51)	0 10 7 (294)	1 9 7 (908)
Broach and Surat	0 13 9 (185)	0 12 5 (389)	0 7 9 (277)	0 6 11 (70)	0 8 1 (319)	1 3 10 (945)
East and West Khandesh .	0 13 4 (399)	0 10 11 (744)	0 6 3 (418)	0 7 10 (347)	0 7 1 (849)	$1\ \ 4\ \ 3\ \ (1,027)$
Poona, Nasik and Ahmed- nagar	0 14 10 (46)	0 13 3	0 7 7	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 4 10 (269)
Sholapur City	0 11 2 (813)	0 9 11 (1,692)	0 7 6 (1,205)	(20) 0 - 5 10 (1,449)	0 6 5 (2,108)	(2,439)
Sholapur and Satara	0 7 8 (108)	0 7 2 (216)	0 4 0	0 4 6 (303)	0 4 9 (98)	0 12 5
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 11 3 (447)	0 7 9 (759)	0 5 0 (842)	0 7 11 (1,115)	0 4 5 (63)	0 10 5 (265)
	200					
Presidency Proper	1 1 4 (14,791)	0 15 0 (28,913)	0 10 1 (21,312)	0 9 5 (11,575)	0 10 11 (24,219)	1 9 8 (57,558)
	1	1	1	1		4

[•] The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily caraings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

t "Frame Tenters" include Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters.

^{**} As the complete results of the special enquiry conducted by the Lahour Office for Cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay for July 1937 for the Bombay textile labour enquiry Committee were not published by the time we went to press it was not possible for us to give figures for a later date. The figures in the above table are subject to several changes and should be considered as being only approximate.

VI. Average Daily Earnings of All Adult Operatives in all Occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934.

Areas.	Operatives in "Process" Occupations.	Operatives in Engineering and "Common" Occupations.	Operatives in All Occupa- tions.
Bombay City	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1 2 9	Rs. a. p. 1 1 10
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnag	(116,989) iri 1 0 0	(11,429) 1 2 11	(128,418)
	(5,774)	(560)	(6,334)
Ahmedabad City	1 5 11	1 3 11	1 5 7
	(74,185)	(7,901)	(82,086)
hmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	1 0 3	0 15 11	1 0 3
Broach and Surat	(3,065)	(433)	(3,498)
broach and Surat	0 14 0	0 15 8	0 14 3
East and West Khandesh	(2,989)	(344) 0 13 1	(3,333)
and and West Williamsterest	(6,986)	(810)	(7,796)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	0 15 7	0 15 6	0 15 7
	(787)	(100)	(887)
Sholapur City	0 11 6	0 12 6	0 11 8
	(14,435)	(1,889)	(16,324)
holapur and Satara	. 9 7 5	0 9 9	0 7 9
1-l Di Di	(1,698)	(262)	(1,960)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 8 1 (4,777)	0 11 3 (895)	(5,672)
	(±,((1))	(090)	(0,012)
Presidency Proper	. 1 1 7	1 2 0	1 1 8
	(231,685)	(24.623)	(256,308)

Provincial factory administration reports hessian weavers earn Rs, 31 per month and the show that the monthly earnings of cotton average for both warp and weft spinners is are a solution of the solution and Rs. 14; hough Rs. 25 and Rs. 14; hough Rs. 25 and Rs. 20; and Madras Rs. 27 month for most occupations and Rs. 15 per and Rs. 20; In the Jute milli industry, single shift month for twisters.

weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows; Central Provinces and Berar workers in jute mills vary between Rs. 11 per

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured ment of India drew up proposals for a Work-workman is entitled to recover damages or men's Compensation Act which they circulated commonsation for an injury sustained by him to all local Governments in 1921. The procompensation for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their and the interestify mining working and the state of the s were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families, Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of to adopt a policy of real-unversalities of including a similar to these had been removed in most of to adopt a policy of graduatiness in the matter providing for easy and speedy relief to workment's compensation laws to the original measure. The original limitary providing for easy and speedy relief to workment injured as a result of industrial accidents and by amending Acts passed in 1928, 1929, 1931 to their dependents in assess where the accidents and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers

posals met with a fair measure of approval and possis nee with a last measure of approval san the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September 1922. After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 184 July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India resulted in death. The necessity for such legis over seven million industrial workers in the lation in India was obvious and the Govern-country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all em- | far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ployers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all caser where personal injury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Be-sides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident; provided as injuries caused by accident; provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. six months, Mercury polsoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into con-formity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its

sequelae. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act; firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry; secondly, to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment; and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gaye the main provisions of the Act as it stands

to-day. Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act ,-These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman "contained in section 2(1) (n) and in schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs, 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the con-struction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers; the fire brigade: railway mail service: operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services; cinchona, coffee, rubber or ten plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried a contract with a railway are also covered. As sioner; (2) in all cases where an employer

ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered

to be of a hazardous nature. Amounts of Compensation Payable.—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman, The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corwages are beween its, both and its, ob, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000 Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensa-In the case of immors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Re. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period ' of seven days following that on which

the injury was caused (NOTE: Permanent total disablement meanssuch disablement which permanently incapa-citates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent, loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependents .- These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants; and secondly those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased

son and a paternal grandparent.

General.—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employ- by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents ed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling should be brought to the notice of the Commis-

admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information neces-sary to enable them to judge if they should

make a claim or not. A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal

or to a workman. An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred, Administration,—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners

Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published under the Act have been confected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, i.e., workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and transways. The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers was about 6½ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8½ lakhs in 1926, 11 lakhs each in 1927 and 1928, 12½ lakhs in 1929 and 1930, 101 lakhs in 1931, 84 lakhs in 1932, 8 lakhs in 1933, 81 lakhs in 1934, 114 lakhs in 1935 and ** lakhs in 1936. The following table shows the number to be appointed by Local Governments. The of cases, classified by nature of injuries and the Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Com-missioner each for the whole province. The since 1924:—
Worknew's Compensation Matistics—All India, 1924-35.

			1		mber of cases		Amount of	Amount of compensation paid for.		
	Year.			Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.	Fatal cases	Non-fatal cases.	All cases,	
Adults Minors			::	249 2	3,898 19	4,147 21	Rs. 82,085 375	Rs. 66,248 1,516	Rs. 1,48,333 1,891	
925— Adults Minors	::			583 7	10,751 30	11,334 37	3,45,995 200	2,95,535 2,391	6,41,530 2,591	
926→ Adults Minors	::		::	661	13,387 45	14,048 48	4,25,935 460	3,94,385 695	8,20,321 1,155	
927— Adults Minors	::	:: '	::	777 6	14,397 36	15,174 42	5,81,400 840	5,27,984 1,030	11,09,384 1,875	
928— Adults Minors 929—	::	::	::	819 9	15,898 42	18,717 51	5,21,510 2,494	5,69,741 1,985	10,91,251 4,479	
Adults Minors	·	· :: ·		886 2	17,942 34	18,829 36	5,87,190 200	6,70,573 2,201	12,57,763 2,401	
Adults Minors		:::	::	867 4	22,656 47	23,523 51	6,59,302 1,100	7,85,750 612	12,45,05 2 1, 7 12	
931— Adults Minors 932—	::			696 8	16,764 26	17,460 29	4,44,246 600	6,20,885 625	10,65,131 1,225	
Adults Minors	::			600 1	13,641 19	14,241 20	3,60,164 200	4,62,093 688	8,22,257 888	
Adults Minors				526	14,015 18	14,541 18	3,31,357	4,82,477 115	8,13,834 115	
Adults Minors				597 1	16,271 21	16,868 22	3,71,562 200	4,96,437 648	8,67,999 848	
935— Adults Minors 1936—**	•		::	692 4	22,283 20	22,975 24	5,22,331 200	6,38,383 551	11,60,714 751	
Adults					1		1			

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December. ** The Statistics per 1936 were not released for publication when we went to press.

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (Vide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925), However, the owners many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. Facilities for accident insurance are now being

provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Milliowner's Mutual insurance are supplied to the concerned of the provinces insurance to the contest of the provinces insurance is suited y resorted to by the employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to worknow employed by their or their dependants arising out of or in the course of employment,

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

The earliest known trade unions in India were I (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act; (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; and (3) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War. Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste known as a 'guild'. The two caste mra s main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members inter se; and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole vis-a-vis the community. The panchayats, as the executives of these guilds were called, enforced their deci-The panchayats, as the executives sions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of hartals, i.e., withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions.' Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village com-

munities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guids which began to dislutegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell; lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned and organised opposition to association by workmen from their opposition to associated by working a temployers. Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely fortuitous circumstances. The origin of the post-war movement is clearly traceable to the distant lag in wages behind prices and the con-sequential heavy fall in real wages. Large masses of ignorant and illiterate industrial workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet, to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader. Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees, These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but,

whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute; a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginning of the trade union movement. in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership; but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 19241 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Rallwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. These bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posta and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at,

Although there are a few unions of jute mills owhere in Bengal and four or five unions of the total workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable year of the control of

—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—chimsed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the lost in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and albidough such of the existing unions as were left have been making frantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour, they have entirely failed to do so and the present unions are carrying on a purely minimal existence with very small organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victimisation of workmen who take the lead of it trade union activities.

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and im-mediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country, This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed the workmen concerned were either dismissed or, in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches. Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could canum whom the Anmedadad minowhers could not possibly displease on political grounds, was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself. was thrown by Indian employers into the wait-ing hands of the outside agitator; and, unfortu-nately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the

with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of members actually emganed in the unit or group certain sections of railways which were manned of units which the union proposes to cover. The by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, registration of a union may be cancelled or with those unions were harvily representative of the drawn at any time by the Registrar on the workman in the organisations concerned owing to application of the union listed, or if the Registrar on the workman in the organisations concerned owing to application of the union listed, or if the Registrar of the control of the union listed, or if the third has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed to or that the union has consected the control of the union listed to the union has consected the control of the union listed to the union has consected the control of the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the control of the union listed the union has consected the union the consected the union has consected the union listed the union has consected the union listed the union has consected the union listed the union has consected
As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a threeedged weapon On one side workman taking interest in trade union activities were victimised on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1990 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work.
This was a bolt from the blue for the trade
union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for bona fide union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT,

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, be Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 inkess provision for times groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. Trade Union has been or gathered unions. Trade Union has been over the property of

Repictation.—Any seven or more members of various Everylation of warms are already to a union can apply for resistration but as union can apply for resistration but as union can apply for resistration but as union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for ground that it would discourage registration, earlies that the continuation of the control of the con

of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by frond or mistake or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union rule which is required by the Acc. Any union it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a indee appointed by the local Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 16 of the Act nor on political objects; but, the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund subscription to which may be collected from such members a voluntarily desire to contribute to

it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of an original control of the registered address of the office of original control of the registered address of the office or original control of the registered address of the office or original control of the register of the register of the register of the register in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Fullure fo carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a mion's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions, Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced a private Billin the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the various Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the ground that it would discourage registration, The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it, the Bill was defeated on the 8th September. which its head office is situated and if this is provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when the Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no diture which could be incurred which were too of registration.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a disproportionate in comparison with the rights provincial basis and each local Government is and privileges which registration conferred. The required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. impetus to registration however came from the impetus to registration however came from the A union is to be registered in the province in employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition-in many cases even transferred to another province, the registration registration did not secure recognition—, and has to be transferred to that province. All the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners' Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928, refused to enter into any negotiations except with the representatives of registered unions. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs, N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act: but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at once applied for registration as soon as the Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions all over India sought registration under the Act. but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitaprosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the tion Committee to make registered textile unions Indian Penal Code for oriminal conspiracy in in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the the case of strikes conducted by unions since the return from that centre of labour representatives Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of would come into being as the result of the new the existing unions thought that registration [Government of India Act of 1935. The followinvolved obligations re. maintenance of proper ing table shows the numbers of registered unions books and accounts, audit and the submission of on all the provincial registers in British India notices and statements of annual accounts and at the end of each financial year together with the restrictions re. the framing of rules in accordance membership and income of those which turnish-with the requirements of the Act and on expen-id returns. The figures exclude cancellations

Registered Trade Unions in British India.

					Year.	Number of registered	Unions furnishing returns.			
			trade unions.	Number.	Membership.	Income.				
1927-28			29	28	100,619	Rs. (In lakhs) 1.64				
1928-29			 75	65	181,077	3.17				
1929-30			 104	90	242,355	4.33				
1930-31			 119	106	219,115	4.07				
1931-32	٠		 131	121	235,693	4.78				
1932-33			 170	147	237,369	5.57				
1933-34			 191	160	208,071	5.03				
1934-35			213	183	284,918	5.29				
1935-36			236	205	268,326	5.29				

The percentage of female membership in the Bombay is the only province in India which above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 regularly collects information and statistics in it was 1.166, in 1932-33 it was 5.000 and in connection with all trade unions. The following 1935-36 only 7,309 or 2.7 per cent. of the total membership in that year. Out of the 236 registered unions on the 31st March 1936, 69 unions were in Bengal, 50 in the Province of Bombay, 32 in the Province of Madras and 30 in the Punjab. No other province had more than seventeen. Aimer-Merwara had only one with a membership of 269. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 268,326 in the 183 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1936 is analysed it is found that 149,798 were employed on railways and that 26,511 were seamen. The membership in 26 registered unions of textile workers was only 26,709. The Province of

table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that province :-

Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombau Presidency (excluding Sind).

Year, Number of unions.	Membership.	
1923 17	38,963	
1926 54	69,544	
1929 92	1,93,733	
1930 86	125,313	
1932 80	107,189	
1935 108	1,06,201	
1936 99	88,119	
1937 114	1,03,421	

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1936 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below :-

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

	Class	of indus	try.			Number of unions.	Membership,	Percentage to total membership.
Textile .		•••				17	42,413	41.01
Seamen .						2	12,188	11.79
Railways .	. '					9	21,633	20.92
Posts and To	legraphs					32	7,056	6.82
Municipal			٠			6	2,942	2.84
Miscellaneou	s					48	17,189	16.62
				Total		114	103,421	100.00

Of the 17 unions of textile workers with a | membership of 42,413, five 'vertical' unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 23,606. Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of only 10,684 are in Bombay City.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade unions in India outside the Province of Bombay it has not been possible to deal with the develop ment of the movement from an all-India point The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full information re all trade unions in the Province of Bombay once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorported in Quarterly Reviews in the Labour Gazette published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India. Every province, however, compiles an annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the

provincial reports. These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts-and they contain little, if any, information about the activities of the unions themselves

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall are available have also been given. now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in a membership of over below texture workers as Bombay Girb for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, to use it as a tool for the however, was furtherance of their revolutionary principles and

doctrines for the overthrow of the existing the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the Government and the uprooting of capitalism. All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitions. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the general cotton textile strike in Bonnay or the year 1920. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publica-tion of the report of a Court of Enquiry appoint-ed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the bona fides even of genuine trade unionism.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of \$4,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of \$4,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolu-tions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms, Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon aloof from both these bodies, seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union At a special joint session Federation.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs, S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the

All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India-(1) the communist group; (2) the Hberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not the communises from the other sections was may bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of abour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour.
At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federa-tion of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federato the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The was named the National Trades Union Federa-publication of this report and the effects of the tion. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 40,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspira-tion from Mr. Gandhi bave throughout remained

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies are that the the executives of both these bodies are that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fity-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trade Union Federation in toto. The following were appointed office bearers of the Trade Union the Congress had already decided to boycott appointed, office bearers of the Trade Union the International Labour Conference, the Congress for a period of one year; Dr. S. O. Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Banerii (Federation) President; Mr. Athab Union Federation as the body competent of All (Federation), Mr. Ammadas Methat (Federate About Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks Secretary, Mr. S. Bakhab (Federation) of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed as a large (T. U.C.) and Mr. S. V. Partiber Union Unity Committee was appointed as lar (Federation) Assistant Secretaries. The representative conference had in Bombay on official flag of the Trade Union Congress will

Union Congress thereon but without the hammer and sickle. The combined Trade Union Congress now has a total membership of about 130,000 with 160 affiliated unions,

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution received consi-derable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931; (2) the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference; (3) the Indian Franchise Committee; (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India; and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recom-mended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures-eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces, and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour and Assam, three each for the United Provinces should get the same extent of representation as

be the red flag with the legend of the Trade | commerce, viz., eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

> The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1936, laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate :--

(1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll;

(2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll;

(3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit; and

(4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional and to their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years; (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government : (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll; (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll; and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administra-tive capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the

conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in he stands or in any other madur constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there were quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows: Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah, Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjee-ling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay get two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers get one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City gets one seat on the basis of a Assam.

special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District get one seat each and the four remaining seats are divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari, Ristna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions get one seat and the two remaining seats are allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union gets one seat and the two remaining seats have been allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab, In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad are allotted one seat and three go to special labour anorted one sear that three go to special about-constituencies for (1) Janusherbur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamahpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribag mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unlons in Nagaro Gity get one seat and the remaining sear goes to a special labour constituency of industrial labour constituency of industrial labour constituency of industrial labour constituency of industrial labour constituency in the feet of the constituency. The one seat in Orissa is for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam are to vary at successive elections between tea gardens in successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies:—

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

... . Railway Trade Unions. Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Avl. .. Textile Trade Unions. Mr. Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu Mr. N. G. Ramaswami Nayadu Avl. Textile Workers.

.. Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (exclud-ing Textile and Railway Labour).

Mr. Subbarao Karunakaram Garu .. Vizagapatam eum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.

West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Mr. V. V. Narasimham Garu Labour.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions. Mr. D. K. Jagtap .. Ahmeda bad Textile Unions (Two seats). Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda Mr. K. K. Desai ... Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta Railway Unions (Two seats). Ditto. Mr. S. H. Jhabyala

Mr. A. H. Mirza Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers. .. Sholapur City Textile Labour.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar ...

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. J. N. Gupta Mr. Aftab Ali Railway Trade Unions. Water Transport Trade Unions. Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerice Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories). Mr. Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar Barrackpore (Registered Factories).

Mr. Sibnath Banerice Howrah (Registered Factories). Hooghly cum Scrampore (Registered Factories), Collieries (Coal Mines). Mr. M. A. Zaman Mr. B. Mukerice Mr. Litta Sirdar Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sadar, Bengal Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong,

LINITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Raja Ram Shastri Trade Union Constituency. Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour, Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra. Mr. Suraj Prasad Awasthi Mr. B. K. Mukerjee Allahabad and Aligarh.

PUNIAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Lala Sita Ram Mehra Trade Unions. Mr. Dewan Chaman Lal East Punjab. Mr. Ahmed Baksh ... Elected for the North Puniab Labour Constituency died early in 1938 and the vacancy was not filled by the time we went to Press.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mining Trade Unions. Mr. Babu Natha Ram Jamshedpur Factory Labour, Monghyr cum Jamalour Factory Labour.

Mr. Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta Hazaribag Mining Labour,

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Trade Union Labour.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa . . Factory Labour. ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Didrugarh.

Mr. Bideshy Pan Tanty Mr. Bhairab Chandra Das Mr. Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat. Thakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri. Mr. Babu Parmesyar Parida Ahir Silchar Srimangal and Longai Valley,

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Babu Pyari Sankara Roy .. Orissa Labour Constituency.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

.. Sind Labour Constituency. Mr. N. A. Bechar

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM (possible that in the absence of such leadership IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives some effect both on the formation of new unions and of the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions affairs of their respective unions; and it is quite will not part with money for a purely proble-

many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West; and, as has of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the already been stated above, the will to organise Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis is unfortunately lacking. Things might have of registered trade unions are bound to have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but in most provinces outside the Province of Bombay the majority of the constituencies are special It is also probable that registered unions labour constituencies with which trade unions will make better endeavours than they have are in no way concerned. It is also very doubt-hitherto done in maintaining proper books of ful whether an Indian industrial worker will accounts and registers of members in view of part with a monthly quots of his already meagre account of the property of the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions in the fact that their officials were not able might very well-tend to dismade several interest-to collect the necessary subscriptions from the 6d outsiders from continuing at the helm of members for the reason that the Indian workman matic advantage. He wants a return for his run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile outlay in the form of an increase in his wages Labour Union. The vast majority of those and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmodabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major issues, it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beenive of industry.

in India, there are few, if any, unions which are cerned, in the laps of the gods.

which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membershipbolstered in order to convince the employers concerned re, their bons fides for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundstions such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day, there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is con-

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

India" in which we have given a complete strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held survey of the growth of the labour problem in that the strike was not illegal and acquitted this country from its first beginnings in the the accused. The Government of Bombay seventies of the last century up to the present preferred an appeal in the High Court but lost the day we have dealt at some length with all the appeal too. The Government of India therefore more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations by virtue of which the words "general and of the various committees and departmental performed were omitted from clause (b) equitries instituted in commenton with them, of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense of conciliation and arbitration machinery cul- nine particulars. The main provisions of the unanting in the passing, by the Government of Act as it now stands are as follows:—
Bombey, of the Bombey Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular sec-tion and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Dis-putes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics of industrial disputes during the last sixteen vears.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

The Trades Disputes Act was first passed in 1929. Its life was limited to five years but as a 1929. Its life was initied to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 by virtue of which it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. In an earlier section of this note we referred to the prosecution launched by the Government of Bombay under Sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act against eight leaders of the Textile Strike of 1934 on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute; and (2) that the strike on a transc dispute; and (2) may the state was designed to inflict severe, general and polonged hardship on the community and government to take thereby to compel the Government to take ment, in the case of all other concerns or groups or abstain from taking some particular course of concerns, have power to refer any matters action. The accused were charged with the leparality to be connected with or relevant to

In the first part of this note on "Labour in offence of inciting others to take part in an illega-Advantage was taken at the same time to provide for the appointment of Conciliation industrial strife and we have traced the growth officers and to amend the Act in a few other

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc., and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14); the second contains special provisions that the contains special provisions of the contains special provisions. with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15); and the third deals with illegal strikes and lookouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of the bank for the public for the section 15. of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed ad hoc like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case

any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended hardship upon the community and thereby between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report; or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Concillation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government: but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons apply-ing represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settle-ment sof the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board; but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore th possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also t be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and i ne round in the Indian rost Omees Act and a number of Municipal Acts in India; and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among "public utility services" have been included railways, posta telegraph or telephone services: undertaking supplying light or water to the public; and ar system of public conservancy or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illeg strikes and lockouts closely follow the provision of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Di-putes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but the provisions are only applicable in the case of tho strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of tw conditions: in the first place, the strike or lock out must have objects other than the me furtherance of a trade dispute within the indu try to which the strikers or employers belong and, in the second place, the strike or lockor must be designed or calculated to inflict severe

to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the exofficio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to 31st March 1937 have been given. Reference has also been made elsewhere the excellent private conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes. The appointment of Labour Officers by the Millowners Association, Bombay, and by the Government of Bombay have been followed by the creation of similar posts in Bengal, the United Provinces and in Bihar and it is expected that all Provinces will make similar appointments in the near future.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-36,

ie lo in ie	Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
ty ll, gs is- is- se vo	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929 1930 1931	396 278 213 133 134 128 129 203 141 148 166	600,351 435,434 301,044 312,462 270,423 186,811 131,655 506,851 532,016 196,301 203,008	6,984,426 3,972,727 5,051,704 8,730,918 12,578,129 1,097,478 2,019,970 31,647,404 12,165,601 2,261,731 2,408,123
k- re is-	1932 1933 1934 1935	118 146 159 145 157	128,099 164,938 220,808 114,217 16 9,029	1,922,437 2,168,961 4,775,559 973,475 2,358,062

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty-three further sessions have been held till the end of the year 1937 and a total of sixty-two Conventions have been adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the twenty-three sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter "G". Employers Delegates by the letter "E" and Workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The names of the technical advisers to the Govern-ment, Employers' and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear.

alongside the titles, no action has been taken. 1st Session (Washington, 1919): Indian Delegation,—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; Employers—Si Alexander Murray; Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi

Conventions.

- Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
- 2. Unemployment-(AC)
- 3. Childbirth,
- 4. Night Work (Women)-(AB)
- Minimum Age (Industry)—(D).
 - Night Work (Young Persons)-(AB) White Phosphorus—(D).

2nd Session (Geneva, 1926); G-Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt. D. F. Vines; Seamen's Delegate—Mr. A. M. Mazarello, Conventions.

- Minimum Age (Sea)—(E).
- 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)
- -- (E) 9. Placing of Scamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921): G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. I. N. Gupta; E-Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; W-Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary-Mr. A. G. Clow.

Conventions.

- Minimum Age (Agriculture).
 - Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC).
 - 12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
 - 13. White Lead (Painting).
 - 14. Weekly Rest (Industry)-(AB).
- 15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) (AB).

- 16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)-(AB).
- 4th Session (Geneva, 1922): G-Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alfred Pickford; W-Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary-Mr. C. H. Silver.
- 5th Session (Geneva. 1923): G-Sir Dadiba M. Dalaland Sir Louis Kershaw; E-Sir Joseph Kay : W-Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury.
- 6th Session (Geneva, 1924): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alexander Murray; W—Mr. Joseph Baptista.
- 7th Session (Geneva, 1925): G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw: E—Sir Thomas Smith; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary —Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

- 17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents).
- 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC).
- 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)-(AB).
 - 20. Night Work (Bakeries),

Sth Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. Lajpat Rai; Secretary -Mr. R. N. Gilchrist,

Conventions.

- Inspection of Emigrants—(AC).
- 9th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom: W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary— Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Connentions

- 22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement-(AB).
- 23. Repatriation of Seamen,
- 10th Session (Geneva, 1927): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe (Substitute): E—Mr. G. D. Birla, W—Mr. V. V. Giri; Secretary—Mr. S. Lail.

Conventions.

- 24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.). 25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).
- 11th Session (Geneva, 1928); G—Sir Al Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. C. Walton (Substitute); E—Mr. Narotts C. Walton (Substitute); E-Mr. Narotia Morarjee; W-Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secutary-Dr. R. C. Rawlley.

Conventions.

26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery. 12th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir A Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr. G. Clow (Substitute); E—Mr. Kasturbhai I bhai; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. Dibdin.

- Conventions. 27. Marking of Weight (Packages Tra ported by Vessels)--(AB).
- 28. Protection against Accidents (Docker

13th Session (Geneva, 1920); G.—Sir Alul | 19th Session (Geneva, 1925); G.—Sir Bhupan-Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. C. dra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore; E.—W. A. Turner (Substitute); E.—Mr. Jadunath | Mr. H. A. Lallje; W.—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Boy; W.—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. C. Hudalair; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zamaro Roy; W-Mi W. A. Turner

14th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. A. Latiff (Substitute); E—Mr. A. L. Ojha; W— Mr. S. C. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

29. Forced Labour.

30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) 15th Session (Geneva, 1931): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Mr. Wal-chand Hirachand; W—Mr. R. R. Bakhale; Secretary-Mr. N. A. Mehrban.

Connentione

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines).

16th Session (Geneva, 1932); G—Sir Bhu-pendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee; E -Mr. Shanmukham Chetti; W-Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary-Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions. 32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers)

(Revised, 1932)—(D) 33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employ-

ment).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J. F. Gennings; E—Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary-Mr. K. R. Menon. Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.

35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).

36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture). 37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).

38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).

39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.). 40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934): G—Sir Bhupen-dra Nath Mitra and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Secretary-Mr. A. Dibdin,

Conventions.

 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD). 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).

43. Sheet-Glass Works,

44. Unemployment Provision.

45. Underground Work (Women),--(E),

Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised). 46.

47. Forty-Hour Week.

Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights. 48. 49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).

20th Session (Geneva, 1936): G-Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy; E.—Sir H. M. Mehta; W.—Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay; Scere-

tary-Mr. S. R. Zaman. Conventions.

 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers,
 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works).

orks).
52. Holidays with Pay.
1936): G—Sir Firoz 21st Session (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr. A. Dibdin; E—Mr. M. A. Master : W-Mr. Aftab All ; Secretary-Mr. A. F. Morley. Conventions.

53. Officers' Competency Certificates.

54. Holidays with Pay (Sea). 55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured

Seamen) 56. Sickness Insurance (Sea).

57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea). 22nd Session (Geneva, 1936); Same Delegation as at the 21st Session.

Conventions.

concentions.

58. Minimum Age (Sea).

23rd Session (Geneva 1937) G.—Sir Firoz
Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E.—Sir
Hormusjee P. Mody: W.—Mr. S. U. Sen;
Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised). Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employ-80

ment) (Revised). Reduction of Hours of work
 Safety Provisions (Building). Reduction of Hours of work (Textiles).

A = Unconditional ratification,

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention. C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by

the Conference. D = Legislation passed.

E = Legislation in progress or in prepara-

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR OUESTIONS.

member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The central co-ordinating authority in India (the central executive authority for which is the requestions connected with labour in Department of Labour; but, apart from most industries is the Department of Labour of the Goyernment, of India with a Provincial Governments exercise over railway. workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, Regulation of Mines 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects

whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labourin order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution, for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by Secretary: The Honourable Mr. A. G. the central legislature in two ways: in the first Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control: and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers con-ferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Depart-ment of Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms; and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures:—

Factories; regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development;

(2) Welfare of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation :

(3) Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

THE CENTRAL COVERNMENT.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Labour is as follows :-

Member-in-charge: The Honourable Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLAH KHAN, KT., BAR-AT-LAW, (This member also holds the Commerce Portfolio,)

Deputy Secretary: N. MAHADEVA AYYAR, I.C.S.

Under Secretary: C. M. KER, I.C.S.

RENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920, Labour laws generally were administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency as well as of labour organisations. From time to time as circumstances required it was intended that he should conduct special enquiries but owing to financial stringency, Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. The Intelligence Officer was also the Denuty Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Trade Unions Act, 1929, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; but owing to financial stringency, it has not been possible to give effect to this recommendation. The designation of Labour Intelligence Officer has since been changed to Labour Commissioner. The Commissioner of Labour who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions, and the Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labour, mes o meanso in trade disputes, make direct approach in difficult eases, counteract after effects of strikes, carry out general welfare work, collect labour statisties and tour the industrial areas with a view to the growth of healthy trade unionism and betterment of the condition of labour. has to mediate in trade disputes, make direct

It was decided to strengthen the Labour Commissioner's Office staif by the addition of one post of Asst. Labour Commissioner and two posts of Labour Officers and necessary clerical

and menial staff. The Assistant Labour Commissioner has already been appointed. The two Labour Officers are in course of selection.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Commensation for Workmen's Compensation who is also the authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Indian Mines and the Trade Disputes Acts and the Market of the Payment of Protection Act, 1944, and Indian Mines are the Payment of Payment and Market and the Act of the Payment of the Paym

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions: A. Hughes, I.C.S.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act: K. G. MURSHED, I.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories : J. B. Mobride, A.M.I. (MECH.) E.

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 primarily to organise and control the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed classes in the Madras Presidency, especially in regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and grant of assistance in the form of Scholarships and boarding grants. The administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements was also placed under him. He was also to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settle-ment of labour disputes and prevention of strikes was mentioned as part of his work, but actually he has interfered very little and at present obtains the orders of Government before intervening. He is consulted by both labour organisations and employers in regard to Trade Union Law, the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. He is appointed Chief Inspector of Factories. Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions, and is also responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Relief Act, For the administration of the factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with Labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special enquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presi-dency. The conduct of the Quinquennial dency. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural wages has been placed in his hands, and with the introduction of the Payment of Wages Act, a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics for inclusion in the Factories Act Administration Report.

Commissioner of Lubour: D. N. STRATHIR, I.C.S. (This officer is also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation: Registration of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the authority under the Payment of Wages Act.)

BOMBAY.

of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their scalous and carness solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the industrial indour employed in the province; and the real plouser work. In the field of the province is the province in the provin

These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters; reductively Disputes—As experience and

"(2) 'Industrial Disputes.—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise; and

"(3) Legislation and other matters relating to Labour.—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour, was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information," With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1934, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady Investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. office staff contains two Statistical Superintendents, three senior clerks, twelve junior clerks : two stenographers, one typist, one eashier, one despatcher and one daftari. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the Labour Gazette and (12) library.

The Labour Gazette has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions and labour conditions and especially the conditions to local readers the greatest possible amount of local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The Labour Gazette circulates to many different contactes and is perhaps the only many different contactes and in perhaps the only conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been presidently the only medium through which been proceeding the only medium through which been proceeding the only medium through which Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

Tn the Labour Gazette statistics are regularly published for working class cost regularly published for working causs cos-of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province of Bombay, for industrial disputes and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factorics Act, and the employment situation. Quarterly information is collected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is nublished in the Labour Gazette every three months

A substantial grant is allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and conomic research workers in Louday, in addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the

The present staff of the Department is as follows:--

Minister-in-Charge of Labour: The Hon'ble The Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher.

Parliamentary Secretary for Labour: Gulzarilal Nanda, M.A., Ll.B., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.—J. F. GENNINGS, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Labour Officer: A. PRYDE, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour.—S. R. Deslipande, M.B.E., B. Litt. (Oxon.), N.A. Mehrban, M.B.E., B.A., F.S.S. and S. V. Joshi, B.A. (Cantab.), Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad.—A. S. Iyengar, B.A.

PUNIAB.

In the Punjab, the Director of Industries ordinarily looks after all necessary matters in connexion with Labour. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Senior Subjudges at Laboro, Forozent, Amitsar, Juglipur, Andala, Multan, Inawalphini and Sargodha Districts.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions.—RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM LAL, M.B.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is also under his general Supervision. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board but the Board acts purely in an advisory canacity.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions: C. C. DESAI, I.C.S.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all departments of the local Government deals with National Patron ments of the local Government deals with National Patron being and the Residual Patron State Was under the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, the factory inspection staff was under Member, the factory inspection staff was under large with the state of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies was appointed ex-officion with the province of the Public State of Trade Unions, in 1935, however a more unifying policy was adopted, and the Registrar of Trade Unions, in 1935, however a more unifying policy was adopted, and the Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour or the general administration of all questions connected with abour. The assumption of office by the Congress in this Province on July 1949 1937 was heard in the Home for Prima Minister mounced his intention to appoint a special mile of the Bombay Trade existing the properties of the Bombay Trade statistics and not hims of the Bombay Trade desiration on the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics and the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics) on the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics) on the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics) on the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics) on the lines of the Bombay Trade (Statistics) on the lines of the Statistics and to act as a welfare officer in the broadcet sense of the term.

The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also ex-officio Director of Statistics and Comunissioner of Labour. As in Bombay, he also

controls the Chief Inspector of Factories and LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES. Boilers, The present executive staff of the Department of Industries and Labour is as follows :-

Minister-in-Charge: The Hon'ble Dr KAILASH NATH KATJU, M.A., LL.D. Parliamentary Secretary: Acharya Jugal. Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A.

Secretary: P. M. KHAREGHAT, C.I.E.,

LCS Director of Industries and Commissioner of Labour: J. NIGAM, J.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers: A.

HAI, A.M.I.B.E. (LONDON). Labour Officer: Dr. R. B. GUPTA, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.).

SIND.

Sind, since its separation from the Bombay Presidency, has modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and the Government of Sind have appointed a Commissioner of Labour who is also Registrar of Trade Unions. There are no provincial laws dealing with labour problems in Sind nor were there any under contemplation as we go to press,

Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions: T. C. THADANI, B.A., LL.B.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of labour Commissioners. In Orissa, the Revenue Commissioner (J. R. Dain, C.I.E., I.C.S.), is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes. In the newly separated Province of Bihar, the Director of Industries (V. K. B. PILLAI, I.C.S.) looks after all matters connected with A labour Assistant to the Ministry has now been Skogly Commission is a se-sufficion Registrar of Trade Unions. In Almor-Mirrawan, the Assistant that stage was not desirable. The resolution not such a Commella of Commissioner, Ajmer, (Akuruak Husain, I.C.S.) is Registrar of Trade Unions.

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore, Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the factory law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States. It is interesting, however, to note that His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda has decided to introduce a nine-hour day in all factories in Baroda State from August 1938

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals; (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters; (3) to advice Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations; and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. E. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with labour but this Province has a separate Registrar the resolution. He did not deny that the crea-of Trade Unions (E. O. LEE, I.C.S.) tion of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry appointed in Bihar to help the Ministry in for it. He quoted the Commission and said they problems arising out of labour questions and to were not for its immediate establishment. The collect facts and figures concerning the condi-tions of life of the labourers, their wares, etc. recommendation had been made in 1931 and In Assam, A.S. V. Acorr, L.C.S., is the Controller of Emigrant Labour but as no trade Unions tion that labour would be decentralised. In have as yet been registered in this Province there that case there was the danger that legislation is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but passed in automorus provinces would come for purposes of the Act, the Registrar of Joint Into conflict with the centre. In view of this he

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and | Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Mari-The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily to and from the Whest are Bomba the Journey to and from the Whest are Bomba the Journey counted, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Trieskino. The Dollar Line steamers are available for Western passages only, There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe.

times, the Bibby Lines, N. Y. K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 11 days via Marseilles by P. & O. Express Voyage. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange :-

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA							-				
	FARES FI	вои Вомв	AY OR	KARAG		1st S	2nd S	2nd Saloon.				
							A.	В.	C.	D.	A.	В.
b	passages etween Kara teamer.	(single at schi and I	nd re Somba	turn) a y by B	£	3	£	£	3	£		
То	Plymouth o	r London	by se	a, Sing	le		78	72	66	60	48	42
	,,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Retu	rn		136	126	116	106	84	74
То	Marseilles,	Single				٠	. 74	68	62	56	44	38
	**	Return	٠.,		٠		129	119	109	99	77	67
То	Malta,	Single				٠.	- 68	62	56	50	42	36
	**	Return	•••	١			119	109	99	89	74	64
То	Gibraltar,	Single					76	70	64	58	46	40
	,,	Return	٠				133	123	113	103	81	71

fares from Madras are :-

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to £86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 Single and £70 to £91 Return to London.

By the Anchor Line Ltd., the First class fares to Liverpool range from Rs. 733 to Rs. 807, Cabin class Rs. 493 to Rs. 733 and Tourist Rs. 400 to Rs. 533.

By Ellerman's "City " and "Hall " Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Plymouth are :-

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs. 403, Return Rs. 867, Plymouth Single Rs. 533, Return via Liverpool Rs. 933. Calcutta to London:

Cabin class, Single Rs. 600 minimum, Return Rs. 1.053 minimum

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London :-

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560. Sailings from Bom Rangoon to Marsellies, 1st saloon single East twice monthly.

By the British India S. N. Co. Cabin class | Rs. 840. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs. 1,470.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:-Colombo Marseilles single Rs. 710, return Rs. 1,240. Colombo London single Rs. 760, return Rs. 1,335.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are: -single Rs. 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs. 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs. 1.375.

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi. Venice, Trieste, Naples or Genoa are:-

1st class Season £65, Off-Season £55, 2nd lass bases 250, Off-Senson 240, Economic class Season 250, Off-Senson 242, Conomic class Season 230, Off-Senson 225, Return Tekets available for 2 years, full particulars on application. 100 Days' Return Tekets lass 280, 21nd class 265. Economic class £42.

Sailings from Bombay to Italy and the Far

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows:-

		7	
	Miles,	1st Class.	2nd Class,
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, via new Nagda-Muttra direct		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
route	861	92 15 0	46 7 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, via Agra	957	92 15 0	46 7 0
Simla, via Delhi	1,220	137 9 0	69 7 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	135 10 9	6713 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Nagpur	1,223	127 12 9	63 14 9
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Raichur	794	94 13 0	47 6 0
Lahore, via Delhi	1,158	125 8 0	62 11 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in stimulated both Government and public opinion. Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23.) The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experi-mental measure during the fair-weather season of the year 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficent data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general develop-ment of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Initian aerial enterprise totaly in the organisation of the trunk air lines gradually increased. The aerodromes and landing ground and Dutch air services aeross India, as well as join the main air refress errors india, as well as join the main air refress are not some constant.

findia was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) / India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for alreraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances has already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt. Col. F. C. (now Sir Francis) Shelmerdine, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation, They foresaw that the development of Civil Aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored and pilitted are very consequent to the property of the proper companies and are already finding their way since Government officials, to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation

Development of Indian Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 20th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose, This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mails to and fro, Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme, Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely into the problem. Its solution was margery assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from esta-blishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aero-planes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for

taking their places not only as Assistant but as | to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating and their old one was retained for the use of

> Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways. Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air smanpore, as a min in the Engand-Australia in service. A private company Indian Trans-Conti-nental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd., 51 per part Julian Medical Control of the Property Lines of the Property Lin 51 per cent. Indian National Airways Ltd. 25 per cent, and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

> Indian National Airways Ltd., was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to m Indian Trans-tommental all ways, and develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assum. Under prospects of extension to Assam, Under a ten years contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Air-ways London Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move lad taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. From the beginning of 1935, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-india service was extended to Australia in 1936.

In Burma, Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. have pioneered the development of seaplane services on inland waterways and now operate the following services without subsidy or mail

Rangoon-Yenangyaung-Rangoon,-Twice weekly in each direction, (ii) Rangoon Tavoy-Rangoon—Twice weekly in each direction.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936, an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on and usey were son, one of aftern long relative to the use of Their Excellences the Earl and Count Colombo. The new services were manufacted on tess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in the Earl to Branch and the Earl to Branch and the Earl to Branch and Earl Excellences services a week leading to the Earl to Branch Earl Excellence service until 1634, when a new up - India, et. Exactle Madras-Colombo and Exacally and Excellences service until 1634, when a new up - India, et. Exactle Madras-Colombo and Exacally Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, of facilities for this training in India itself. For each service maintaining connection with the instance, although the flying club movement between Southampton and Karachi, whilst. between Karachi and Calcutta landplanes of the Atlanta Class continue to be employed. The 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Crovdon.) to Calentta twice weekly in both directions Half the fleet of Ensign aircraft operated on this the supervision of the Chief Acrodrome Officer, route will be owned by Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.

All first class mails to Empire participating countries are now conveyed by air. The letter postage from India to England is 21 annas for 1 an ounce, so that for those who had been using the air mail there is now a great economy 21 annas instead of 7½ annas per ½ oz. For others there is the advantage that for the same postage as before (21as.) their mail is now conveyed in a very much shorter time by air instead of by sea and land. Complete operational services for both day and night flying are being organised, and the new services will be progressively speeded up to provide a still greater saving of time.

New air services opened in 1937.—Apart from the preparations for the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, the year 1937 saw the beginning of two new internal air services. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, carried on both services.

November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathlawar States. The service is at Present scheduled to run three times weekly in each direction.

The K.L.M, (Dutch) and Air France (French) services continue to operate across India; the former increased their frequency to three services per week towards the latter part of 1937.

Statistics.—Statistical information illustrating the progress of Civil Aviation in India is published in the Annual Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India, copies of which are obtainable price Re, 1 net from the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi, or through any agent for Government Publications.

Instruction in Aviation.—It is satisfactory to note the speed with which young Indians have

easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk started only 10 years ago, three out of the seven The frequency will be increased to five subsidised clubs have Indian instructors in full when the services in the Australian section are charge and other clubs have assistant Indian augmented some time later in the year. Two of instructors. At one time it was essential for the main services are operated by 'C' Class Flying instructors to be trained in England but now it Boats between Southampton (England) and is possible for this training to be obtained in Singapore. The other two are operated as a tem- India. The same applies to the general training porary measure by 'C' Class Flying Boats of commercial pilots, but it must still be recognised that certain forms of advanced training are not yet available in India although Government. has recently arranged a limited amount of train-Atalanta machines will be replaced by the new ing for specially selected pilots on the Government owned Avro X three engined aeroplane, The training of Aerodrome Officers also is now carried out in India at Karachi Air Port under

Flying training is given in India through Clubs founded for the purpose. There are ten of these. The Aero Club of India and Burma represents the interests of the affiliated clubs. The Aero Club is a private body, financially supported by the other flying clubs and acts as a coordinating body for those others, taking up with Government points of interest to them all and so on. The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in connection with customs carnets, diplomatic permits, licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad. The ten flying clubs are: The Bengal Flying Club (Dum Dum), Bombay Flying Club (Juhu), Delhi Flying Club (Willingdon Air Station, New Delhi) Karachi Aero Club (Karachi Air Port, Drigh Road), Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), United Provinces Flying Club (Cawnpore and Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (St. Thomas' weween nombay and Delbl, calling at Indoor, bad State Aero Club (Regumpet, Hyderalaut), Bhopal and Gwallor. At present, the service and Jalpur Flying Club (Sanzaner). The first must wice weekly during the cold weather) seven of these clubs are sitesisked by Governson and the cold weather seven of these clubs are sitesisked by Governson and Clubs (Sanzaner). The first sons have extended their Bonnbay-Trivandrum Director of Civil Avlation in India. Mount), Jodhpur Flying Club (Jodhpur), Hydera-Sons have extended their Bombay-Trivandrum Director of Civil Aviation in India, The Aeroservice to Trichinopoly where it connects with hautleal Training Centre of India Ltd., Civil one of the four main services to Colombo. This Aerodrome, New Delhi, opened an extensive one of the fifth main services to Colomb. This Action of the Civil Acrofrone, New Delhi, in fine weather months. Surcharged air mails are October 1935, for giving training in aviation. The Centre is equipped to take 80 students at a Air services of India Ltd., Bombay a new time for training. A complete course lasts four company established in 1937, inaugurated in years and costs about Rs. 6,000.

The club movement dates from March 1927 when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month Aero Club of India and Burma was formed. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bomhay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed. The formation of local flying clubs followed. In December 1927 the Government of India received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs, 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs, 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the to note the speed with which young Indians have clubs' income and expenditure until the grants qualified themselves in almost every sphere of became available. This offer the Government commercial aviation, considering the high quali-accepted and further decided that they would feations, long and expensive training and paucity provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution Lowards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. The grants commenced on 1st April 1928.

Seven clubs are now subsidised. In principle. each club receives a fixed subshity of Rs. 12,000 licences. Assistance has also been given to an a year if it maintains three machines. Rs. 10,000 for two machines or Rs, 8,000 for one machine. In addition a bonus is paid of Rs. 300 for each 'A pilot trained ab-initio and Rs 100 for each 'A' licence renewed. The maximum subsidy payable to any club is Rs.20,000. The terms are for three years ending 31st March 1939, To enable the clubs to earn the maximum amount of Rs. 20,000, an additional bonus on flying hours was granted in 1936-37.

Government Scholarships .- Further to assist the training of Indians in aviation with a view to their eventual employment in Government service or in civil aviation generally, the Government have awarded scholarships or rendered financial assistance in various forms from time to time as explained below :-

Aerodrome Officers. In 1929, ten Indians were selected for a two years' course of training in England to fit them for Aerodrome Officer's duties. Of these six completed the course and qualified. In 1934, two more officers were selected and trained in India

Aircraft Inspection Staff.-In 1930, two Indians were sent for 3½ years' training in England and qualified as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors, In 1935, two more scholars were selected for similar training. These scholars are expected to complete their training early in 1939, Scholar has been recently selected for training in electrical, wireless and instrumental equipment It is also proposed to give training to aircraft examiners in Government employ to equip them with necessary qualifications for promotion to higher grades. One examiner is receiving such training in England and more will be sent later as and when convenient.

Pilots.-In 1932, a scholarship for a pilot instructors' course in England was awarded to an Indian who is now Pilot Instructor of one of the flying clubs. In 1936-37, assistance given to two Indians for such training in India in order that they might qualify as instructors, Further assistance has since been given to two'B' licence pilots to be trained as Pilot Instructors. In 1935, Government gave assistance to an Indian to be trained in England to qualify as a First Officer for Indian Trans-Continental Alrways, but the individual concerned did not complete his course. Similar assistance was given in 1936-37 to a second 'B' pilot who is still undergoing training in England. A third Indian who received training as a First Officer in England and shows promise, has since been given financial assistance for further training in India on multi-engined aircraft, Six other 'B' pilots have been afforded financial assistance for training on multi-engined aircraft.

Wireless Operators.-In the course of the

Engineering Scholarships -- In 1933, scholarships were given to four Indians for a 21 years' course of advanced engineering training in England. Those selected already possessed ground engineers' licences and the assistance was given with a view to their obtaining the higher category Indian to be trained as a welder,

Research.-The Government have assisted an Indian over a period of 32 years to carry out aero-dynamic research work in England and to take out a patent for his invention which is one of considerable promise.

Indian Air Races.—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from Eng-land for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race,

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore, Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six cutries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home They added, "Air racing, like every other again. form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now." The runds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation rapidly increases. The running of the first race cost Rs. 5,600 and that of the second Rs.5.354. The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V, Sassoon to form an Irwin flying Fund, for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Acro Club.

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, via. Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India,

Legislation .- Air Navigation in British India onam training in wireless operation for employment as aircraft wireless operations of six have completed their course and qualified. Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried out.

The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, have been revised and re-issued as the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937.

Director of Civil Aviation in India .- Mr. F. Tymms, C.I.E., M.C.

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation .- Mr. G. L. Gandy.

Administrative Officer .- Rai Sahib Dip Chand, LS.S.

Chief Inspector of Aircraft,-Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Assistant Aircraft Inspector,-Mr, D. M. Lang-

Engineer Officer I,-Mr. A. Croad, I,S.E. Engineer Officer II,-Mr. H. J. Paterson, I.S.E. Technical Officer (0),-Mr, E. M. Rossiter. Technical Officer (L),-Mr. B. S. Leete, A.F.C.

THE SDEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Sucz Canal interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent. of constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 the total tonnage passing through the Canal bailes long, linking Port Said on the Mediter rancan with Suzz on the Ried Sea. The Canal Marquis de Vogue. The enterprise is managed shortens the route from England to Calcutta in Egypt, has its London offices at 6, Bishopsand Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing Paris. the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles,

Control and Finance-

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company,

gate and holds its monthly Board meetings in

Development.

Since the War, the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in and state that redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared while obtained by a contract of the contract o arrangements. The British Government owns exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern 44 per cent. of the shares, thanks to Disreali's port which at low tide has a greater depth of celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 water than that now provided in the Canal he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's ithroughout the full length of nearly 105 miles, holdings. The shares are now valued at Today, the Canal is on an avenue, 45 feed \$28,000,000 and the current profits amount to and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in about 25,500,000 a year. To date, they have just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships earned the British Treasury some £43,000 in can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, dividends. Most of the remaining shares are held; still to the up to let a second pass, though the Prench Covernment, is plenty of room for both. It is feared water 12 Trendemon, 10 britishs, in Board comprise displacement might bring about a collision. Cally three of the British directors represent the The December of the British directors represent the The December of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the The Opposition of the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the State of the December of the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the British directors represent the British directors represent the Hold and RODNEY, both over 42,000 to the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represent the British directors represe tons, could navigate the canal easily in its (greater tonnages: 1929, a year of intense compresent state. Further expansion appears nevitable

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company. as was made clear during the Italo-Abyssinian Referring to the request that the Canal should be closed to Italian ships, the Marquis de Vogue, Chairman of the Board of Directors. addressing the annual general meeting of the Company on June 8, 1936, observed: "It (neutrality) is stated in the Act of Concession and in the Statutes. Furthermore, it is guaranteed by an international Convention of 20th October, 1888, expressly confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles. Article I of this Convention says, in the following terms, that, "the Suez Maritime Canal will always remain free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to all merchant or war vessels, without Fing distinction," and it adds that, "the Canal will distinction, and it ages that, never be subject to the right of blockade."
"If, by an act of force, which nothing entitles one to anticipate, any Power thought of forbidding entry into the Canal to ships of another Power, that gesture would be equivalent to an act of war with all its consequences. As for your Board, the question of closing the Canal could not arise and they were never called upon to discuss it."

the provisions of the Convention are that subject only to the exercise of the right of legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal, On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882. six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish forces.

Traffic.

Traffic through the Canal in 1936 reached 5,877 transits, representing 32,379,000 tons net register. Two years alone have given the Canal

mercial activity, with 33,466,000 tons, and 1935 with 32,811,000 tons. In comparison with the latter year traffic in 1936 shows a reduction of only 432,000 tons, or 1.3 per cent.

During the whole year the special traffic due to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, and which first appeared in 1935, has continued to exercise a considerable influence on the maritime movement through the Canal.

Putting aside this tonnage of an exceptional character, the portion of the traffic which can be called really commercial has been reduced by more than 1,000,000 tons.

The weight of merchandise carried through the Canal was 25,556,000 tons, 2.9 per cent. less than in 1935. The reduction is of 3.9 per cent. in the homeward traffic, while for the North/South traffic it is only 1.1 per cent. In the latter direction the weight of merchandise carried was 8,829,000 tons, a reduction of 95,000 tons on the figure of 1935,

In the South/North direction, the total weight of merchandise has decreased from 17,404,000 tons in 1935 to 16,727,000 tons namely, by 3.9 per cent,-which reduction is to be added to that of 15 per cent, of 1935, as compared with 1934. In the homeward traffic. two groups show substantial increases, oil seeds and grain. Petroleum products, although reduced by 1.6 per cent., are still, with a total of 4,216,000, the most important group in the South/North traffic.

A remarkable feature has been the substantial lowering in the Suez Canal dues. Since April 1937 dues of the Suez Canal Company on laden vessels have been reduced from 7s, to 6s, a ton; on vessels in ballast from 3s, 6d, to 3s, a ton and passenger dues from 12s, 4d, to 6s, per head, passenger dues from 12s. 4d. to 6s. per head. The rates for loaded and ballast vessels were lowered on July 1, 1936, by 6d. and 3d. respec-tively per ton, so that within a year two reduc-tions have been made. The diversion of commercial traffic to the Cape shows that the Company will keep steadily in mind the importance of continuing to encourage traffic to use the canal. With modern methods of ship construction, increased speed and lower fuel consumption, the Cape route as an alternative to the Canal has become a "business proposition," specially as with many types of cargo the time occupied by the voyage is not, within limits, of serious importance, provided deliveries at regular intervals can be assured Doubtless the Company's policy respecting dues has been influenced by increasing signs of a tendency to avoid the Canal.

Travel in India.

only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter, To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour, Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which carned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns; they are but one—the Mahrattas -of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twentytwo different vernaculars are spoken. is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds you will near a mediey or strange sounds— the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muczzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse building is better known than any other in the races, of absorbing subjects for study and world. Visit it by magnifiant and later by

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible | observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

> To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

> To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give; the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

> To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

> To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as

But Bombay is a gateway and through many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj.

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irrestable. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gealty clading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun slaks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday to the first view from the gatoway town of the first view from the gatoway you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy you will find exquisite glimpses of snow structures so light and graceful that they seen to rest on air; of buyant cupola and elimbing campanils. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's 5 miles from Agra, and Fatchpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble, There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferrred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatchpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely enthence, Athar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic these great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moglul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endiess wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindahan, famous places of Hindu pli-grinage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishan, until Delhi is gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, is no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrull him. Here he can trace the growth and fail of dynasty, where the will deliver the will be supposed to the contract of the Moghal Period at its zmith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or In Shrightanband, the Fort and Palaco of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palaco in Agra Fort with their delivership of the Moghal Period at the England of the India of the Moghal Period at the Juma Masjid, or In Shrightanband, the Fort and Palaco of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palaco in Agra Fort with their delivership of the Muthny, Hindu Rao's house, the Xashuri of the benefit which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven disks of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in beliefs, erocted in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandston overlooks the plain where the control of the control of the control of the The Kutab Minar, tspering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbolled baleonies while on the fluting is carved an intriest design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In this min control of the control of the and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique In India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to trank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Teghhikabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Paraman Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free land.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay size Radjustans, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Radjustans, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur Is there, in its perfection, the futry palace of one's childhood, just such a long into the waters of a mountain enerticel lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Raiput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gols. The Dilwars Temples, the masterpiece of Juin architecture, contain some of the finest carrings in India. Forests of marble columns, carred and pollished till they resemble Chinese torones, are linked till they resemble Chinese torones, are linked till they resemble Chinese torones, and indianously the control of the control

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritse, the horne of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ameiet and farmous cities of the most ameiet and farmous cities of the four that the four thing of the properties of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formedly ran to waste and many another which formedly ran to waste and many another ranch Kashunir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amriksar is the Darbar Sahibithe Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Bahar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavillions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually after their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are meving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

nere also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the

Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknew and Cawapore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the seene of the "Great Renunclation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha, It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory

over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most hely cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the hanks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gava and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East, connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus : but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held worked things in India with a tiny figure of the it during the Mutiny against terrific odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to resure the garrison and was himself besieged are wellknown.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming baznars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations,

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Nhagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other was one of the first in which English and other find in Rucharge houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the bard of the bard of the which was the same of which in the large of the property of the propert

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siya is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in

the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting ladis should miss the opportunity of seeing Barman for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your inclosts, whatever be your increast, be it sport, history, ethnology or botanty, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma can see huge snowy ranges and days spangled with rhododendrous and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing creen fields fields and great whatever of the property of the state of the stat

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be indicated in the interesting places to be indicated of the wenderful pageantry, the magnificant buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pieasunt months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the scaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the topical sun asserting its sway unless he words his way to fair Kashnuir the summer capital of India. Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an litherary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal destines of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thes. Cook King's (Agents) 1543, Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeens & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more Important Railways as well as the Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau,

57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident | Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, "Delhi House", 38 East 57th Street, New York, will work out tours to suit the convenience of conducted fours. There are exclain places, Burna, Mandalay and, the famous old efficient which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth Banares, Darjeeling, Jatpur, the Khyber Pass, a visit.

other places almost as well-known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world, Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, individual parties. Many of the leading tourist | Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Effora and Ajanta companies will also arrange for inclusive and Caves and Madura are a few of them while in

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA,

Agra, -Cecil. Laurie's Great Northern, Imperi Mysone. - Metropole, Carlton.

AHMEDABAD .- Grand. ALLAHABAD, --- Grand.

BANGALORE.-New Cubbon, West End, Lavender's, Central.

BARODA .- The Guest House.

BENARES,-Clark's, de Paris. BROPAL .- Bhoual Hotel.

BOMBAY .- Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent. SECUNDERARAD .- Mon(gomery's, Percy's, CALCUTTA.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Shillong-Pinewood.

Spence's. CAWNPORK .- Civil and Military, Berkeley House.

COONOOR .- Glenview. DARJERLING .- Grand (Rockville), Mount Ever-

est, Park. DELHI,-Cecil, Clarke's, Maldens, Swiss.

GWALIOR .- Grand .

GULMARG (Kashmir)-Nedou's. Jaipur, .-- Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR .- Jodhpur State Hotel.

JUBBULPORE .- Jackson's.

KARACHT.- Carlton. Bristol, Killamey, North Western.

KHANDALLA,-Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL -- Cariton, Wissahickon. Kurseong .- Clarendon.

LAHORE. - Faletti's, Nedou's.

LUCKNOW .- Carlton, Burlington. Hiltons. Royal.

Madras .- Connema ra Bosotto, Spencer. MAHABLESHWAR .- Race View.

MATHERAN, - Rugby.

MOUNT ABU .- Rajputana .

Savoy.

NAINI TAL .- Grand, Metropole, Royal,

OGTACAMUND, -- Savoy. PATNA, --- Grand.

PRSHAWAR .-- Deans Hotel.

POONA .- Napier. PURL-B. N. Ballway Hotel.

QUETTA, -Stanvon's.

RAWAGPINDI .- Flashman's.

SIMEA .- Ceeil, Grand, Clark's, Corstorphan's,

SRINAGAR (Kashmir) .- Nedou's.

SHIVAPURI. - Shiva mri. HDAIPUR .- Udaionr.

Burma. RANGOON,-Affandale, Minto Mansions, Royal

Strand. MAYMYO .- Lizette Loige.

KALAW .-- Kalaw.

Ceylon. ANURADHAPURA, - Grand.

BANDARAWELA, - Bandarawela, Grand,

COLOMBO .-- Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE,-New Oriental,

HATTON, -Adam's Peak, KANDY .- Queen's, Suisse.

NUWARA ELIYA,-Carlton, Grand, Maryhil St. Andrew's.

MOUNT LAVINIA .- Grand.

Malaya.

IPOH, -Station, Grand.

KUALA LUMPUR .-- Empire, Station . PENANG .- Eastern and Oriental, Reunymede. Mussoonie-Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand Singapone-Adelphi, Europe, Raffies, Sea-View, Riviera.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan. -- Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill,

Austria.—Standard Building, Hornby Road.

Belgium .-- 9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.

Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

China.—Dr. Patel's Building, 127, Churchgate Reclamation.

Cuba .-- "Arcadia", Sir Balchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay.

Czechoslovakia.—Khatau Mansion, 1st Floor, 17, Cooperage, Fort.

Denmark .-- Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Egypt,—Cumbata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort,

France.—11. Cuife Parade, Colaba.

Germany.---Cambata Building (West Block), 42, Queen's Road.

Greece,-21, Ravelin Street, Fort,

Hungary.—Volkart Building, Graham Road, Pallard Estate, Bombay.

Iran,—Warden, Bungalow, opp. P. O., Colaba,

Iray-" Panorama," 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill,

Italy.-Firdaus House, Colaba,

Japan.—" Kalithea," Mount Pleas at Road, Malabar Hill.

Luxenburg.—No. 9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.

Monaco.—Mohmed Bulkling, 39, Pydhoni Road, Eladak, Bombay, 9.

Netherlands,—214, Hornby Road, Empire of India Life Building, Fort.

Nicaragua, .-. Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Norway .- Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

Poland,-Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road.

Portugal,-17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Roumania .- Master Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face.

Sium,-C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort.

Spain.—Swaleshi Market, Kalbadevi. Sweden.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Switzerland .- Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.

Turkey. - Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests.

United States of America. - Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic .-- 5, Fairlie Place. (c/o Hoare Miller & Co.)

Bolivia .-- 7, Old Court House Street.

Columbia .- 13A, Sudder Street.

Dominica .- 16, New Park Street.

Ecuador .-- 6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs, Turner Morrison & Co.)

Hungary .-- 4, Fairlie Place. (c/o Gladstone Wylie & Co.)

Panama.-9, Esplanade Mansions.

Peru.-1, Theatre Road, Suite No. 5.

Turkey.—C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.

Venezuela .- 13A, Sudder Street.

V. B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Air Routes.

- A. Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India.—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East are as follows:—
- (1) Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited,

India's participation in the Empire Air Mail Scheme began with the arrival of the first unsureharged mails from England at Karaelii on 27th February 1938. The two companies above-mentioned now operate four services each way per week between India and England. Of these, two services are operated by Imperial Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Singapore. The other two are operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. As a temporary measure the latter services are also operated by "C" Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Karachi, whilst between Karachi and Calcutta landplanes of the Atalanta Class continue to be employed. The Atalanta machines are to be replaced by the new 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Croydon) to Calcutta twice weekly in both directions. All services operate to a 2½ day schedule between England and Karachi. A fifth weekly service England and Karachi. A fifth weekly service between England and India will be added at a later date. The flying boat route between Calcutta and Karachi touches at Rai Samand, Gwalior and Allahabad whereas the landplanes call at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad

- (2) K.L.M. and Air France.
- K.L.M. (Dutch) operate a regular service thrice per week from Amsterdam to Bandoene, and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi, Both the services operate to a 2½ day schedule from Europe to Kurachi and their route aeross India is from Karachi ria Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta.
- B. Indian Air Services:—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are:—
- (1) Tata Sons Ltd. (Ariation Department) Bombay.—Tata Sons Limited commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways' services. The service was

duplicated from January 1935. With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The present pouts is from Karachi eta Birdy Atmediatad, Bombay, Hydercabad, Madres and Atmediatad, Bombay, in Stephen and Schamer and Trivandrum from Bombay wir Goa and Camanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras Scruces. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichimopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Golombo services, services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichimopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Golombo services, Bloppal and Gwallor to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichimopoly and these services.

(2) Iostian National Airways, Limited, New Delhi,—The Company commenced operating in 1933. Regular air services were established between Calcutta and Ramgoon, Calcutta and Chitagong and between Calcutta and Dacca, and the company of the services of the company of the services of the company of the services of the period all service was started between Karachi and Lahore, connecting with the services of the period airways as Karachi, in January 1955, services, this service was also duplicated. With the commencement of the Empire Air Mail Schene the weekly frequency of the service has been increased to four. The route operated Lahore, and the company of the service has been increased to four. The route operated Lahore.

The Company are the principal agents in India for Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited and malintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

3. Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay,— This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. The service operates thrice per weck each way from Bombay to Porbandar via Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Raibot,

N.B.—Particulars of time tables, fares, baggage allowance and conditions of carriage of all the services referred to at A, and B, above may be obtained through any travel agent.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 10th January 1938.

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Ionsieur Salah-ud-Dir Ionsieur Abdur Rahm	Khan	٠.	Consul-General	• •	• • •	Delhi. Bombay.	
Ionsieur Md, Shafi Kh	an		Consul-General Consul Do		- : :	Karachi.	
Argentine	Republic.						
Jacant			Consul			Calcutta.	
Mr. J. B. Turnbull			Vice-Consul			Do.	
Aus	stria.						
Mr. R. W. Plummer			Consul			Calcutta.	
Mr. C. N. Caroe (on Ic	ave)		Do			Bombay.	
Count Von Donhot Consulate.)			Do			Do.	
Monsieur Karl Stolba			Vice-Consul			Calcutta.	
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	gium.						
Ionsieur R. Gerard Mr. J. J. Flockhart			Consul-General			Bombay.	
Mr. J. J. Flockhart			Consul			Karachi.	
Mr. C. Elphinstone (A	teting)		Do Vice-Consul		• •	Madras. Calcutta.	
Monsieur R. Beruck Ionsieur Hipp-Cools	**		Do.			Bombay.	
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Mr. B. Matthews		٠	Consul-General			Calentta.	
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Mr. Feng Chih-cheng			Consul-General	· ,		Calcutta.	
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Mr. H. Aldridge			Consu		٠.,	Calcutta.	
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Monsieur F. Bonachea	(on leave)		Consul-General			Calcutta.	
Monsieur F. de Braga	nca (Acting)		Do.			Do.	
Senor W. F. Pais					• •	Bom bay.	
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Monsieur Ladislav Ur	kan		Consul		- 11	Bombay.	
Monoreur Laurent Ur.	an		Do			Calcutta.	
Dr. F. Tousek Mr. J. J. Walmsley Mr. G. S. Mahomed			Do Consular Agent			Karachi. Bombay.	

	Name.				Appointme	nt.	Station
	Denmark.						į
	2021				Consul		Bombay.
*Mr. B. A. Thor	stenson		**	•	Do		Calcutta.
*Mr. A. N. Ward	ley		• •	•••	Do		Calicut.
*Mr. A. Hansen					Do		Madras.
*Mr. W. M. Bro	wning		•••		Vice-Consul		Calcutta. Karachi.
*Mr. G. C. H. K.	ulty	::			Consul Do. Do. Vice-Consul Do.		Karaca.
	Dominica.						
					Consul Vice-Consul		Calcutta.
*Dr. P. C. Sen		• •	• •	• • •	Vice-Consul		Do.
*Dr. S. Sen							
	Ecuador.				-		
*Mr. J. Morshea	d (Acting)				Consul		Calcutta.
	Egypt.						Bombay.
Monsieur Moha	mmad Sadek	Abu I	Chadra		Consul		Bombay.
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* Mr. C. H. A. I	t. Hardeastle			••	Vice-Concul		Calcutta.
*Mr. R. W. Pl	ummer (Acti	ng)	•••		Do		. Madras.
*Mr. C. G. Ale	xander			•••	Consul Vice-Consul Do.		-
	France.						
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*Mr. M. Presv *Monseiur G. *Mr. Philon N *Mr. F. A. Are *Mr. N. N. Pa *Colonel H. J.	Mahon (Acti	ng)		. :	Do.		. Karachi.
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*Mr. K. J. Nie *Monsieur Ak *Monsieur L.	oison				Do		
*Monsieur Ak	os Milko			•	Do		Madras.
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* Honorary.

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*Monsieur All Asghar K	aivani			Do.				Bombay,		
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Mr. M. Ishikawa				Do.				Bombay.		
Mr. T. Tukai				Vice-Con:	sul			Calcutta,		
Mr. Katsutoshi Yutani				Do.			,	Bombay,		
Mr. Chitoshi Kunugi	••	• •	• • •	Do.				Спины		
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General) *Mr. A. D. Charles *Mr. C. Voegeli Monsieur P. J. Eekhout				Do.				Calcutta.		
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Mr. Torleif Ahsland					Consul			Bombay.	
Mr. A. S. Todd				• •	Do. Vice-Consul	• •		Madras. Bombay.	
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Mr. G. C. Moses				• •	Consul Do			Calcutta.	
Rev. Alberto Lopes	(on leave	:)			Do.	••		Madras.	
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Senor A. P. J. Fer Pr. J. T. Alfonso	паниса	::		٠.:	Do.	::	- ::	Karachi.	
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Major S. A. Payma	ster, I.M.	S. (re	td.)		Consul	٠.		Bombay.	
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Mr. W. Hunter Sir Geoffrey Winter					Consul-General			Calcutta.	
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Dr. D. D. Ghose					Do.			Calcutta.	
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Ionsieur Gustaf Lov Mr. S. O. Sundgrer Mr. E. W. Elmsted Mr. C. G. Hyiten-C Mr. R. M. McConec	venhard			٠	Consul-General		٠	Calcutta.	
Mr. S. O. Sundgrer	Liverine.				Consul		٠	Bombay.	
Mr. E. W. Elmsted	t (on leav	e)		٠	Do	• •	••	Karachi.	
Mr. R. M. McCone	hy (actin	д СыП) g)	5/		Do	::	::	Madras.	
Swi	tzerland		* .						
					Consul-General			Bombay.	
Monsieur M. M. Ste	ub du	·6/			Consul			Calcutta.	
Dr. H. A. Sondereg Monsieur M. M. Ste Monsieur C. Voegel Monsieur F. Hofma		.,			Do.			Karachi,	
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Mr. J. C. White Mr. Edward M. Groth Mr. Henry S. Waterm Mr. Garble E. Groth Mr. Charles E. Groth Mr. Charles M. Gerrity Mr. T. J. Hohenthrid Mr. D. V. Anderson Mr. John J. Macdonale Mr. C. H. Oakes Jacont Mr. A. E. Lippincott Mr. H. M. Lewis Mr. R. W. Byrd Mr. R. W. Byrd	an				Consul-G Consul Do. Do. Do. Vice-Con Do. Consul Do. Do. Vice-Cone Do.	sul			Calcutta. Do. Bombay. Karachi. Madras. Bombay. Do. Do. Calcutta. Do. Karachi. Madras. Calcutta. Do.	
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Vacant Mr. J. B. Turnbull			· . ·		Consul Vice-Con	sul	: . 	::	Bombay. Calcutta.	
Ven	ezuela.									
Mr. H. Aldridge					Consul				Calcutta.	

^{*} Honorary,

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest montain peaks in the world on the interest montain peaks in the world on the peak of London fall the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer as of the Government of Bengal, To reach it, the traveller must start from Calentia by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Evestre, the Grand (Rockville), and the Park.

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of

buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over Dance to ramancot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gange railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's Grand View and the Arraumoor; and at Dharmsala the Switzes's.

Kashmir .- Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal. (7,000 ft).—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range stations, is situated on the precipitous southern of the Himalayas. There are magnificent side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Indiscapes and many historic temples and Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodalkanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' which reaches Musscorie about two hours later. motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,500 ft),-The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Rugby Hotel,

Mahableshwar. (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer scat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar, Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lities bloom in April and May, Hotels:— Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaincering holiday with the interests of an archeological Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to excursion. Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rainutana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount

Murree. (7,000 ft.)—The summer head-quarters of the Northern Command. Magni-ficent views and walks. Visitors take train to

where it is necessary to change over to motor Hall (Mahasu),

The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence to Neral (about 14 hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by porty motor (2 hours). The second route which takes rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at a hour 5 hours, longer is to take G I P, train to about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metregauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamend.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam Via Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

Pachmarhi. (3,500 ft.)-Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. by G. I. P. railway to Pipariya Via Jubbulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Hill.

Simla. (7,000 ft.)-The summer headquarter of the Government of India, is situated on several Should yellow and walks. Visitors take true to the state of the state Mussoorie. (7,500 ft.).—Much frequented on leither by full asliway or motor. There are account of its exceptionally fine climate, many good hotels and boarding houses. The Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarks, Corstorphans I, trains to Dohra Dun, a Journey of 35 hours. Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildhower

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft, and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measure-ments is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga Later in the win and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Owing to their immensity and the time and brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of cost involved in undertaking expeditions into 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kumet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangehenjau, 22,700 ft. difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent and Pauluuri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable geological formation of the range, that explorations were also carried out by the Pandits judged by modern mountainering standards of the Survey of India. Among these men was the majority are inaccessible, The highest Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explora-tions in the Karakoram Himalayas, parti-cularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the cularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, Himalayas began some eighty years ago when the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband in the course of their work. Among these also made explorations in the Karakorams and pioneers must be mentioned the Schlaghtweit "wecomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram

Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made. In the summer of 1021 a party of young a number of expeditions into this range and British climbers led by Wr. P. S. Smythe reached a height of 25,000 ft, on the Britis Peak, succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Nountaineering developed 1 rapidly in the Kamet (2A,17), the first peak over 25,000 ft. "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by to be climbed. A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotlas were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W.W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents. with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru. 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchen-junga, Pauhuri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft, on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal. Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft, was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga,—The first attempts on Kalchenjunga was made in 1003 three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1920 was made by a solitary American, B. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavwirian Mountaineers. led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft, was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Repai side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including Peaks 24, 344, 467 Peak, 23, 300 ft.

Mount Everest .- There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1982. 1924, 1933 and 1936 attempts to reach the summit

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities On the information and experience of the re-connaissance expedition the second expedition to liverest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen, the Hon, year under the leadership of Brig-tent, the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Flineh and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice ellif some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-6m. Bruce. But owing to his ill health LL-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. LL-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvino. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de Y. Hazard. On June 6th they left be 25,000 feet camp with a theo porters who carried loads for them up to 26.800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton svacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt. Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. unvitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in its amembers were Mr. F.S. Smythe. leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. B. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft.

215. (Zmp. 1 was established. Thenceforward and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater and his party, but failed at a slightly greater ascent to the North Comp. 17, 22,800 ft. was fall during the expedition. been climbed. The expedition was equipped the trying out of new men for the summit with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities One installation was at Darjeeling, at Alipore. one at the base camp and a third at Camp III. 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft, from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Nortonin 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit,

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Dariceling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive,

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; ex-

attempt; physiological observations; a steriophotogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous evalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 Expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon northwest wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomforture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th, Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col, but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wvn Harris were earried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east

A SEVENTH EXPEDITION TO MOUNT EVEREST is being planned for 1938, the Tibetan Government again having given permission through Mr. B. J. Gould, the Politica! Officer for Sikkim who has been on a mission to Lhasa. This expedition will consist of not more than seven climbers as it is now believed by most mountaineers that a small expedition by virtue of mobility as well as for psychological reasons has a better chance of success on Everest. It will a better change of success on reverse. 16 win-be led by Mr. H. W. Tilman who with Mr. N. E. Odell reached the summit of Nanda Devi and will in all probability include Mr. Odell, Mr. E. E. Shipton and Mr. F. S. Smythe. 14 is probable that 1936 marks the end of a stage in Himalayan mountaineering and that this in the future will revert to small privately organised expeditions which have been so successful in the past.

Aerial Expedition --- An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Fit. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. amination of alternative routes from the west: Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. In 1994 Messen, E. E. Shipton and H. W. A speedal point in their conjugant was the Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration provision of compressed oxygen for supply and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating through gas massis to the aviators at high distribution. The expedition was not permitted glader basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a to fly agreed the Compression of the C circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully the work the peak and several good photographs the work of ploneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff were taken of it. By permission of the Negal and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs. Shipton and Government a line of light from Purnea, the [Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotti base of the expedition, across Nepal territory via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this of the Gangotri glacier, Profiting by the good survey photographs as the somewhat discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April an Anglo-American party, the leader of which permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins, on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins, on the return journey. From Glight the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Manga Parhat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. N. Frier, of the Glight Secuts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.-In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as trans-Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as trans-port officers. Fatality cargiv overfook the expedition that Directed Vying of pacumonia. The Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Con-cetabilished until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only selection camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,000 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible bilgand broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merki, Welzenbach and Wie-land and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten. One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth, All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

yan mountaineers for many years and completing an Anglo-American parcy, the feature of wines was Mr. H W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge, Messrs. H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section.

In 1935 an attempt to scale a Peak 36, 25,400 feet, in the western Karakorams was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Sinnoloffly, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu ansuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed | discovered in May 1937 by Lieut, R. A. Gardiner along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumuon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilet several thousand square nibs of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expedition to the Shaksgam,

Ascents in 1937. During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft, by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft, by Captain P.R. Oliver and Mr. F. S. Smythe, Mr. Smythe completing the ascent alone as Capt, Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,460 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunngiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, Secretary,

of the Survey of India. In addition Mr. Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbut, 21,264 ft, During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abonimable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Majural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas,

The Himslayan Club.—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General, Its membership is over 350, including three lady members and its president is Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces. Major Gueterbock is Hon.

The New Capital.

Calculate to Delin was announced at the Delin Hability to Hood, has a natural drahage, and Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long is not manworn. It is not cumbered with been recognised as necessary, in the interests pronuments and tombs needing reverent treatof the whole of Ladia, to de-provincialise the ment, and the site is near the present centre Government of India, but this ideal was un-if the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting attainable as long as the Government of India of Eurgn.-General Sir C.P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. were located in one Province, and in the capital Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. of that Province-the seat of the Bengal Gov- Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the ernment—for several months in every year, comparative healthiness of the site and of an 4t was also desirable to free the Bengal Govern—alternative one to the North of the existing ment from the close proximity of the Govern-eity. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, ment of India which had been to the constant states that "the Committee, after giving full disadvantage of that Province. To achieve onsideration to the various points discussed these two objects the removal of the capital in the above note, is bound to advise the from Calcutta was essential: its disadvan- lovernment of India that no doubte can exist tages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, as to the superior healthiness of the southern when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change, site, the medical and sanitary advantages of Various places had been discussed as possible, which are overwhelming when compared with Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent those of the northern site." situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption with so intense a meaning, this resumption with so intense a meaning this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the con-inuity and promise the permanency of Bri-tish sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The transfer of the capital of India from of the past. The land chosen is free from

The Town Plan and Architecture.-A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913, Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Sceretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is was laid by the King Emperor on December estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakins 13, 1911, the finally selected site being on the and the latter groups were originally estimated constern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi (the one Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi (the design of the Secretariats for extensions in ease if used has already partly been utilised and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legis-The Secretariat personnel has largely increased lature, which were not allowed for in the earlier in the past few years and numerous additional estimates. The Now Capital Enquiry Com-responding to the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company 1923. Army Headquarters, which moved into the new estimates the company of the C and linked on to the great main avenue or park-may be taken as the way which leads to Indrapat. Across this main of the main project. way which leads to indiapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the pal approach to the new Legislature Chambers

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there is no should solve the second of the second s erected.

and linked on to the great main avenue or park- may be taken as the figure for the completion

The Project Estimate contains certain items other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-such as land, residences, water supply, electric east towards the Juna Masild forms the princi-light and nower, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in ad-They are officially described as the Council dition to meeting current expenditure, partially House and the road is named Parliament-street, at any rate cover the interest on the capital House and the road is named Parliament-street, at any rate cover the interest on the capital The railway station for the new city finds its outlay, whilst there are other items on which place about half way between the old and new some return on account of the sale of leases, cities off the road through Padragmi, which lies general taxes and indirect receipts is secured, to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The The project, after being completed and closed, Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from was re-opened in 1933-34. This became neces-76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception sary owing to the need to increase residential of the main avenue east of the Secretarial accommodation for officers and staff and facilities buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet sited by a period of cheap money. Government has been allowed. The principal avenues in utilised the occasion for extending the residenaddition to the main avenues are those running that right angles to the main east to west axis.

Indian Legislature. The population of the work of the main east to west axis.

included in the Province was 288,289 and of the having regard to the curtailment of the Budget mew area 14,568, or a total of 412,821. The allofoment in consequence of the war and the population of the Municipal town of Delni absence of officers and other establishments was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital at the war. The Secretariats were so far advantage of the population within it of 70,000. Calculation in the proposition of the New Capital at the war. The Secretariats were so far advantage of the present population is approximately 40,000. Calculation in October, 1924, the offices of the Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes of the Royal Air Force in India was a compared to the proposition of the Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes where the contract of the Royal Air Force in India was a compared to the proposition of the Sites have been seen to the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the whisters of and several of these habitations have been erected. There was, as regards architecture, a prol onged "battle of the styles" over Delti, in solved from Old Delth into their quarters in this has been the aim "to express within the limit in noved from Old Delth into their quarters in this has been the aim "to express within the limit in noved from Old Delth into their quarters in this has been the aim "to express within the limit in November, 1926. All Government Departing the medium and of the powers of its used to the continuous control of the designs in the state of British rule in India, for which the New Delth must ever be the most and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the fact of British rule in India, and the India of staff of various grades were then nearly comtively estimated that the cost of the new capital lernment House there on 23rd. December 1929, would be four million sterling and that sum His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi was given in the original despatch of the Gov-season at Viceregal Lodge in Oid Delhi. The crument of India on the subject. Various Government of India in 1927 devoted factors afterwards increased the amount, special consideration to the question whether the chief of these being the immense rise in their ordinary annual 5 months residence in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months residence in 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted the find of the constitution of 1,107 lakits of rupes. This amount is due to 1,107 lakits of rupes. This amount is due to 1,107 lakits of rupes. This amount is due to 1,107 lakits of rupes. This amount is due to 1,107 lakits of rupes. This amount is due to 1,107 lakits of rupes. This expense is the revised extended the contraction of the contraction allowances for building new Legislative Chambers duced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhitill mid-April and bringing it down | Simia from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not again to Allain artists by providing facility of the committees had strongly recommended along in New Delhi. The outside of the decoration of certain buildings (Committees had strongly recommended along in New Delhi. The outside of the committee stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla, An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital, Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. Others are under orders to remain. The office personnel of others are for the first time being kept in Delhi throughout the year in 1938. The Government of India in January, 1938, announced that further retentions in Delhi throughout the year are under their consideration,

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, Anti-malaria were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakbs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only, This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth remains to be seen.

briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval autama of 1934 on account of a report by Governments, to send in by the beginning of the Public Health Commissioner on the general March 1925 small scale designs for approval unhealthness of the Winter Capital in Getober in the Capital in Getober in the Capital latine, with the arrival of Federation, strengames the same tendency. The provision of con- lings, had to bear the initial expense or preparing the same tendency. The provision of con- lings, had to bear the initial expense or preparing the siderable further housing accommodation both liben. When these were approved by the siderable further housing accommodation both liben. When these were approved by the for offices and residential has become imperative. Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses for offices and residential has become imperative. Committee, the out-of-pock to a suitable honorarium to the contraction of the contraction o or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawtor outces and residential has become imperative, [committee, the out-of-pocket expenses the only question is whether this should be plad in addition to a suitable honorarium undertaken both in Delhi and in Sinale or in Government undertook to pay for the dishead policil only. Presend by sharp financial string pictures done from approved sketches but general by the institution of the constitutional given of guarantee that the institution of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitutional properties of the constitution of the consti jects would be given preference over reli-gious ones and Engish artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up

All-India War Memorial .- H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, Duke of Connaignt on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial,—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-Indfa War Memorial and the Purma Qla. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, sometime previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-Agrandamia dama of capatire as mann warmen me sent of valination. The Frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the distillation of the frinces agreed the frinces agr Countess of Willingdon opened the general

enbactiption list with a domain of Rz. 5,000, this was a large area lyrur immediately below Six Edwin Louyens was invited to sabulat a the western wills of the Prance Glin-School design for a memorial and His Excellency the tween them and Princes place. This case, was Viceory and the representatives of the Ruiling originally marked by Six Edward Lutyens, in his Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to plan, to be an ornamental take. Practical a status being creted there and in particular consideration led to its abundonment for that had a temporary wooden structure erected so purpose and the area was laid out as a park, that they might judge how a statue of the same Alarge proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5.00,000 dimensions would appear from different view-points. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy.

Public Institutions.-It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Vicerov orners was near at Denn at when one viceloy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establish ment of a unitary, teaching and residential pointions sent their own representatives to University of Delh, the building and residential pointions sent their own representatives to University of provide a local university of the continuated Affenber of the Government the model recommended for Dacca University purpose. provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the exaking colloues in their present modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable of funds for the complete of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a seven handlesp., It was hoped that H. E. the Visercy would be able to lay the company of the constraint of the constraint of lags in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

of a Stadium. The ground which they took for since Delhingain became capital of India.

was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony—The new city was the seene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, sur-mounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these

future extension of the new city is southward. where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government haveland in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood. The scene of the next town-planning seems likely to be in the area lying between the new city and New Delhi Cantonment.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

A development Trust was instituted in 1937. future home.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having of the new capital, including both old and new density in the new city, the Government of overcowding of the old city, a problem arising India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of form the rapid increase of population there

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Three others were also established about 1766. Grand Lodge of England to Goo. Pomtrett, Esq., In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was apathorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." [9 obtted P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies next Provincial Grand Masters were Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon, Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping missed the horrors of the black Hole by escaphical and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the the United Grand Lodge. votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was grant-Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable in-formation is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seeding and attaching them—of the United Grand Lodge of England. A selves to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge. In Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 1813 atthe Union both the Ancients and Modern 19th July 1833. According to the early proceeding Calcutta combined and gave their allegiances large of this Lodge, members were examined in the United Grand Lodge of England and the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the to the United Grand Lodge of England and Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs Frovincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poons by the Provincial revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

of his personge nothing further is known but and in the following year another Lodge was under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year established at Fort St. George. In 1788 the succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of Abol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued of the East India Company, and is described working peaceably side by side until the Union, as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The Indeed, though not generally known, these two parts Provincial Grand Masters were James Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawah of Arcot. Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed. This document is now stored in the archives of

Bombay.-Two Lodges were established in Bombay.—1300 doges were established in the Bast Indies Mr. Oullin Smith was ap- this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. pointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Sutra in 1789, the custom in Benzai "to elect the Provincial both of which were carried on the lists until the both of which were carried on the lists until the Grand Master annually by the majority of the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding previously a kind of roving commission was grant-ed by Earl Ferrar in 1728-24 to John Birth with an along the Hon Mountstant a Mason, he having Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman 170 East Indiaman (170 East Indiaman) and the Hon Mountstant a Mason, he having 170 East Indiaman (170 East Indiaman) and the Hon Mountstant and the mann might be 170 East Indiaman (170 East Indiaman) and In a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern of Orlon's seeded and formed the "Lodge India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. of Hope" also at Poons No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided | Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again in the secession of some of its members, who formed at Bombay, and for some years was the obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Solitary representative of English Masaury in Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England, the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Two years later it was discovered that no noti- lodge "Risins Star" at Bombay for the floation of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" admission of Indian anotherms the result of iteation of the existence of "Orion-in-the West" of diffusion of Indian gentiemen the result of had resolded Indiand, nor had any fees been within seen at the present of the had been paid into the Provincial Grand London had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge of all castes and creeds, and which has gone fat usa exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new parant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Persevennee" was stated Lodge was arrestablished in Bonaty in 1800, and the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel to establishing that mutual trust between Wesf James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the Unit-of Scotland P. c. M. of Western India and its ed Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Sectional Lodge of however was formed until 1st January 1838, A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under with the proviso, that this appointment was not Master of England by whom they are appointed. to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidences. the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were probitions. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities 35 requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges 34 newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Per-severance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. 20 From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 549 on the

" Geo. Barnes

jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first: the next largest is the third and the number Five District Grand Masters independent of each

Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. C. Carey Morgan, P.G.D., District Grand Master; Dy. D.G.M., F. W. Hockenhull, M.J.A. D.G.M., F. W. Hockenhull, M.I.A. P.G.D.; Asst. D.G.Ms., K.O.De, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Rtd.), and Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock, P.A.G.D.C.

Madras.

Lodges. Dis. G.M., Rt. Wor, Bro. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., Dewan Bahadur P.M. Siyannana Mudaliar, P. Dy. G. Regr.

Puniab.

Lodges, Rt. Wor. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.: M. A., D. D. District Grand, Master, Wor. Bro. Lt. Col. A. M., Dleis, C.B.E. V.H.S., I.M.S., Deputy Dt., Grand Master.

Burma.

Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Chance, V.D., District Grand Master, Jivanj. Hormusji, C.I.E., D.S.O., P.A.G. Reg. Dy. D. G. M. AR.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOX	IBAY FOR THE YEA
1938–39.	
Rt. Wor, Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, J.P.	Dist. Grand Maste
Wor, Bro, R. K. R. Cama	D.D.G.M.
Dr S A Wilkinson	Asst. D.G.M.
Major R. R. B. McLean	Asst. D.G.M.
" " F. H. Taylor	D,S,G,W.
,, ,, Revd. Canon C. F. Fortescue	D.J.G.W.
,, ,, Revd. F. E. Dossetor	D.G. Chap.
, , S. F. Dhalla	D.G. Chap.
,, K. N. Chandabhoy	D.G. Treasurer.
" " Sohrab R. Davar	D.G. Registrar.
" " Sonrad E. Davar	nn can

LIST OF	OFFICERS OF	THE D	ISTRI EAR :	CT G1 1938-3	RAND 9—Con	LODO	GE OF	BON	IBAY FOR THE
Wor, Bro	Khan Bahadur	Palanji I	N. Dav	er					D.G. Secretary.
	R. J. Harris		·						D.G. Dir. of Cer.
21 22	J. A. Neale		٠						D.S.G.D.
	M. G. Bhatt								D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	Dr. S. N. Katra	k							D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	F. R. Zaveri								D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	Capt, J. W. Bin	gham							D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	H. R. Patel								D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	Hormusji Ardes	hir							D.G.S. of W.
. ,, ,,	E. L. Dunne								D.G.D.D. of C.
. ,, ,,	H. F. L. T. Har	rison							D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	P. B. Kale								D.A.G.D. of C.
. ,, ,,	W. S. C. Macey								D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	V. V. Shaligram								D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	S. G. Bullard					• •		. • •	D.G. Swd. Br.
12 21	G, H. Lamb	**	•••		• •		••	٠.,	D.G. St. Br.
, .,	Khan Bahadur	F. F. Ta	rapore				••	· ·	D.G. St. Br.
" ,, . ,,	P. Lucas							• • •	D.G. Org.
" " "	W. G. Ashwell				• • •		. • • .		D.A.G. Secy.
,, ,,	H, D, Dungor						• •	• • •	D.G. Pur.
	Kunwar Shanka		٠						D.A.G. Pur.
. , ,	P. H. Amroliwa								D.G. Steward.
	C. M. Robertson	1		•••	• • •			• •	D.G. Steward.
, ,,	I. P. Ravel	•••		• • •	• • •	• •			D.G. Steward,
	T. I. Archer					• • •		• •	D.G. Steward.
23 23	M. J. Antia	• • •		• •	• • •	• •		• • •	D.G. Steward.
22 22	Rai Saheb U.S.		•••				• • •		D.G. Steward.
	W. H. Perkin	ne		••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	D.G. Tyler.
LIST OF I	ODGES WORK	ING UI	NDER	THE	DIST	RICT	RAND Number		DGE OF BOMBA Place.
1. Orion i	n the West	11.3				٠	415		Poona.
2. St. Ge	orge	1.1					549		Bombay.
3. Concor	d	·					757		Bombay,
4. Union							767		Karachi,
5. Indust	y						873		Hyderabad, Sin
6. Truth							944		Bombay,
7. Alexan	dra						1065		Jubbulpore,
8. Emula	ion						1100		Bombay,
9. Corinti							1122		Nagpur.
10. Easter	n Star						1189		Bombay,
11. Friend	ship & Harmony						1270		Igatpuri.
12. Cyrus							1359		Bombay.
13. Sukku							1508		Sukkur.
14. Berar							1649		Amraoti,
							1709		Bombay,
15. Aryan									
	ior in Khandesh						1738		Bhusawal,

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY .- Contd.

									Number,	Place.
18.	Malwa	••	٠.		٠				1994	Mhow.
19.	Justice				٠.			٠	2145	Abu Road.
20.	Tyrrell Leith								2162	Baroda.
21.	Friendship							٠	2307	Aimer.
22.	Royal Connau	ght							2377	Ahmednagar.
23,	Faith								2438	Keamari.
24.	Dharwar							٠	2527	Dharwar.
25.	Khan Bahadu	r B.	Rajko	twala					2531	Karachi.
26.	St. Andrew								500	Kamptee.
27.	Kathiawar								2787	Rajkote.
28.	Rajputana								2800	Mount Abu.
29.	Research								3184	Bombay.
30.	Light of the C	raft	'						3265	Jubbulpore.
31.	Sir Lawrence	Jenk:	ins						3275	Bombay,
32.	Burnett								3284	Poona.
33.	Ubique in the	East							3338	Kirkee.
34.	Bhore Ghaut .			·					3465	Bombay,
35.	Central India .								3467	Indore.
36.	Chhatisgarh .			-,					3507	Raipur,
37.	Army & Navy								3651	Bombay.
38.	Deolali .								3710	Deolali.
39.	Heart of India								3760	Bilaspur,
40.	Gymkhana .								3796	Bombay,
41.	Haig-Brown .								3829	Bombay.
42.	Universal Broth	nerho	bod						3835	Bombay.
43.	Light in Arabla	ı							3870	Aden.
44.	Knight .					'			3918	Deolali.
45,	Scinde			, · ·					4284	Karachi,
46.	Indus						٠		4325	Karachi.
47.	Leslie Wilson ;.								4880	Poona.
48,	Cornwallis .			'	٠				5062	Bombay.
49,	Dawn of Peace					٠.		· .	5260	Lonavla,
50.	Justice and Pea	ice.							5442	Bombay.
51.	Reginald Spence	е .				"			5514	Bombay.
52.	Vishvanath .					•• •			5716	Bombay.

The Grant Lodge of Septimal exercises its Morley Williams, Supdt., Southern India. role through a Grand Master of All Scottlah A. Logan, G. Supdt., Eastern India. Freemissonry in India, who is nominated by the The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Ba Codges under the jurisdiction subject in The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Ba Confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scottand, J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, The Hon'lle Mr. Justice Sir Patrick Blackeys. Kt., M.B.E. the present incumbent of the office, and controls 70 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents :-

Lt. Col. J. Galbraith Gill, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M. C., G. Supdt. Northern India.

G. Lindsay, G. Supdt., Central India.

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort,

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1887, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province.

there being two already, viz., English and Scottishwarrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was of England and Wales, and divided into sepa-sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge '85, rate Districts; but in most cases the District Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Rt. Wor. Bro. Mr. Justice Munroe of the Labore High Court. He has two Asst. Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor. Bro. A. Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor. Bro E C Rees

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

> Bombay. Nos. 319, 419, 648,

Calcutta Nos. 263, 382, 464, 465, 490 and 567,

> Lahore. No. 19.

Simla No. 458.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superinten-dent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation

The five English Districts are constituted as under :--

Bengal.

30 Chapters, Grand Supdt, Most Ex. Comp. C. Carey Morgan,

Madras

- 20 Chapters, Grand Supdt, Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 - Chapters, M. Ex. Comp. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.
- 22 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.b., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., Grand Superintendent.

7 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. W. H. Chance V.D., Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a parate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., under whom there are about 32 Chapters in India, The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E, of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark-Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge rate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark

Bengal.

23 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. C. Carey Morgan, District Grand Master. Bombau.

18 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham-P.G.D., District Grand Master.

Madras. 16 Lodges, Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend Poag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand

Punjab.

12 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord
Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.,
M.A., D.D., District Grand Master.

Burma.
5 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Change, V.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained.S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor, Master as the S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter, Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by lodges attached to Mark lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark master Masons can take this degree. There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal. 5 under Bombay, 8 under Madras and 4 under

Puniab. Other Degrees .- There are many side degrees

worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K.H.S. and Kt. of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct,

The Conclaves working in India are :---No. 43 Bombay and No. 160, Simla,

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conleaves under Bombay and 8 under Madras. Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

Bearer.

Grand Bible

Grand Zend

Avesta Bearer.

All information will be given to persons en-titled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal. Guy D. Robinson, P. D. G. W., (Bombay).

19, Park Street, Calcutta. D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W, Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Mudras.
Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari,
P. A. G. Reg. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab. G. Reeves Brown, P.A.G.D. of C., Freemasons, Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution .- It has two Bene-Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India, For information regarding the Benevolent Funds

D. G. S., Burma, E.C.	ror information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road,
E. Meyer, P. G. Deacon, (Eng.)., Rangoon.	Bombay.
Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge	A. S. F. I. for the year 1937-38:-
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Patrick Blackwell, Kt.,	D. D. Italia, P.M. 756 and in 569 Senior Grand Deacon.
M.B.E Grand Master. P. M. Kanga, P.M. 342 and 1041, H.G. Chap. (Scot.) . Grand Master	P.M. 1101 Senior Grand Deacon.
Depute,	A. L. T. Richardson, P.M. 1208 Senior Grand Deacon.
I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., J.P., P.M. 742, P.M. 1041 Subs. Grand Master.	Lachman Singh Swann, P.M. 1281 Senior Grand Deacon.
LtCol. J. Galbraith Gill, R.A. M.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	Dady C. Panday, P.M. 800 Junior Grand Deacon.
H.S.G.M., P. M. 389 G. Supt., Northern India.	P.H.J. Rustomji, P.M. 485 Junior Grand Deacon.
C. Lindsay, H.P.G.M., Dep., H.S.G.D. (Scot.), P.M. 783 . G. Supdt.	Dinshaw S. Parakh, P.M. 569 . Junior Grand Deacon.
Moriey Williams H.G.M. Dep.	G. H. Ellis, P.M. 1068 Junior Grand Deacon. J. F. Soutar, P.M. 1131 Junior Grand
P.M. 568 . G. Supdt., Southern India. A. Logan, H.S.G.M., P. M. 813 G. Supdt.	J. F. Soutar, P.M. 1131. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. J. Mulleneux, P. M. 338 Senior Grand Warden.	Nur Elahi, P.M. 1864 . Junior Grand Deacon.
G. P. Phillipas, P. M. 1205 Senior Grand Warden	Behram N. Karanjia, J.P., M.L.C., P.M. 342 and in 1366 . Grand Architect.
H. J. Maitland Jones, P.M. 1342. Senior Grand Warden,	Sorabji J. Kapadia, P.M. 584 Asst. Grand Architect.
H.H. Nawab Sir S. Raza Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., P.M. 1342 and	H. M. Winn, P.M. 691 Asst. Grand Architect.
in 1041 Senior Grand Warden, H. P. Kharas, P.M. 506 and 800. Junior Grand	Sorabji Eruchshaw, P.M. 742 Asst. Grand Architect.
D. N. Kumar, P.M. 371 Junior Grand Warden.	M. A. Bhavnani, P.M. 1064 . Asst. Grand Architect.
J. Bracewell, P. M. 634 Junior Grand	J. V. Khilnani, P.M. 1278 Asst. Grand Architect.
Warden. Lieut. B. Lunson, P.M. 363 in 1256 and 1364 Junior Grand Warden,	J. E. Thomas, P.M. 1163 Grand Jeweller, Dr. S. C. Basak, P.M. 371 Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Khan Bahadur J. V. Mistree, J.P., Hon, G. Chan, (Scot.),	Jyotish Chandra Sett, P.M. 404 Asst. Grand Jeweller.
P.M. 506 and in 1041. Grand Secretary. Dadabhoy P. Chowna, P.M. 1298	Major C. S. Venkata Ramanan, I.M.S., P.M. 1290 Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Grand Treasurer. Husein A. Fazulbhoy, P.M. 587.	A. Pratt, P.M. 1324. Asst. Grand Jeweller. G. Cruickshank, P.M. 1205 Grand Bible
Senior Grand Deacon	Bearer.

J. G. Barclay, P.M. 1066

Byramji N. Bharoocha, P.M. 485 and in 343 and 1233 ...

Senior Grand Deacon.

Senior Grand

Deacon.

Deacon.

J. V. Everitt, P.M. 568

A. L. de Witt, P.M. 611 . . Senior Grand

Office Rearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1937-38,-contd. Dr. R.D.P. Mody, P.M. 800 ... Grand Zend | A.P.R. Grindley, R.W.M. 1068. . Asst. Grand Director of Music, Avesta Bearer. Asst. Grand Mahomed H. Moledina, R.W.M. H. P. Burman, R.W.M. 1279 Grand Koran Bearer Director of Music. Khan Saheb Allah Baksh Khan Major T. P. Jones, R.W.M. 1296 G. Gabol, P.M. 1233 . . Grand Koran Bearer. Asst. Grand Director of Music, Sukhendra Nath Ghose, P.M. J. 813 M. Donaldson, R.W.M. Grand Organist. Grand Gita Bearer. Dr. G. Rama Iyengar. P.M. J. H. Gillespie, R.W.M. 490 Grand Standard Grand Gita Bearer. 1065 Bearer. J. C. Calderwood, P.M. 828 Grand Dir. of B. P. Tiwari, P.M. 526 ... Asst. Grand Ceremonies. Standard Bearer. Asst. Grand Dr. Khaliluddin Ahmad, P.M. R. D. Umrigar, P.M. 1069 Asst, Grand Dir, of Cer, 371 Standard Bearer. D. P. Mowrawalla, P.M. 506 and Rao Bahadur M. Subramaniam, R.W.M. 1148 in 1388 Asst. Grand Asst, Grand Standard Bearer. Dir. of Ceremonies, J. S. Weir, P.M. 611 Asst. Grand H. Blakenev. R.W.M. Dir. of Ceremonies. 1256 .. Asst. Grand Standard Bearer. J. B. Mistry, P.M. 1366 and in R. Y. Morrison, P.M. 813 Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies. 1388 Asst. Grand Standard Bearer. C. Wood, R.W.M. 1066 Asst. Grand Major A. J. Curtis, R.W.M. 1384 Aget Grand Dir. of Ceremonies. Standard Bearer. Manohar Lall Kapur, P.M. 1296. Asst. Grand S. H. Madon, P.M. 475 ... Presett. of Dir. of Ceremonies. Grand Stewards. K. P. Nallaseth, P.M. 1363 Asst. Grand Ramniklal V, Parikh, P.M. 563 Presdt. of Dir. of Ceremonies. Grand Stewards. Dr. S. J. Meherhomji, P.M. 342 F. Frail, R.W.M. 783 ... Presdt. of Grand Bard. and in 584 Grand Stewards. Rao Sahib A. K. Sundaresa Iver. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung P.M. 661 R.W.M. 831 Grand Bard. Bahadur, B.W.M. 787 Presdt, of W. J. Barrett P.M. 785 Grand Bard. Grand Stewards. Dr. S. M. Khambatta, J.P., P.M. Dr. P. D. Bhiwandiwalla, P.M. Grand Bard. 800 Presdt, of Grand Stewards. A. Rama Pratapa Rao, R.W.M. T. Cathro, R.W.M, 1208 Presdt of 1065 ... Grand Bard. Grand Stewards. F. D. Nasikwalla, P.M. 1297 ... Grand Bard. S. J. Trombaywalla, P.M. 1363 Presdt, of A. Hepburn, P.M. 1324 Grand Bard, Grand Stewards. E. B. Ghaswalla, J.P., P.M. N.W.G. Innes, R.W.M. 474 Vice-Presdt. 342 Grand Sword Bearer, of Grand Stewards. .. J. N. Satarawalla, P.M. 343 and T.E.O. Moore, R.W.M. 756 Vice-Presdt. .. Asst. Grand Sword Bearer, 702 of Grand Stewards. Rai Digamber Prasad, P.M. E. D. Allbless, R.W.M. 800 Vice-Presdt. 560 .. Asst. Grand Sword Bearer, of Grand Stewards. A. E. Davies, P.M.
... Asst. Grand Sword Bearer. Cant B. J. Tapner, R.W.M. 909 Vice-Presdt. 691 of Grand Stewards, J. S. Greenhalgh, P.M. 909 Asst. Grand Vice-Presdt. D. C. Muzumdar, R.W.M. 1101 Sword Bearer. of Grand Stewards. K. J. Mody, P.M. 1298 and G. N. Subba Ramiah, R.W.M. in 1069 Asst. Grand Sword Bearer. 1290 . . Vice-Presdt, of Grand Stewards. P. E. Walde, R.W.M. 1127 Asst. Grand Rao Saheb K.T. Gupte, R.W.M. Sword Bearer. 343 Grand Marshal, . . B. P. Gharda, P.M. 1366 and Shivial L. Sharma, R.W.M. 563. Asst. Grand in 800 ... Asst. Grand Sword Bearer. Marshal. H. P. Hinchcliffe, P.M. 742 .. Grand Dir. of A. Dhanbhoora, Darashaw Music R.W.M. 584 ... Asst. Grand Marshal, G. K. Urguhart, R.W.M. 337 Asst. Grand R. Harris, R.W.M. 634 Director of Music Asst. Grand Marshal. A. F. Manning, P.M. 568 Asst. Grand Director of Music, T. C. Jaini, R.W.M. 644 Asst. Grand Marshal. A. W. Chick, P.M. 1031 and in 1168 Asst. Grand L. A. Advani, R.W.M. 1064 ... Asst. Grand

Director of Music.

Marshal,

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F.I. for the year 1937-38 :- concld.

Marshal,	A. Brims, R.W.M. 1131	Asst, Grand Inner Guard.
Jal D. Chinoy, R.W.M. 1297 Asst. Grand Marshal.	K. J. Antia, R.W.M. 1298	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, Kt., J.P., R.W.M. 1041 Grand Inner Guard.	E. H. Gran, R.W.M. 1324	Asst, Grand Inner Guard,
F. Guthrie, R.W.M. 338 Asst. Grand Inner Guard.	W. H. Perkins, P.M. 702	Grand Tyler.
Jitendra M. Rakshit, R.W.M.	W. C. Garner, P.M. 490	Grand Chaplain.
404 Asst, Grand Inner Guard.	S. K. Banneriee, P.M. 404	Grand Chaplain.
G. L. Wambeek, R.W.M. 611 Asst. Grand	H. H. Greenway, P.M. 1031	Grand Chaplain.
Inner Guard.	Dr. D. C. Rennie, P.M. 1324	Grand Chaplain.

CRAND STEWARDS

			GK	AND S	LEWARDS.					
L, J, Woodsell				337	K. G. W. Grainger				909	
G. H. Lamb				338	Ian McTear				928	
Jamshed S. Lam				342	G. K. Mahajan				957	
Capt, N. H. Kulkarni	1			343	G. F. Hardwick				1031	
Rutton R. Ruttonji				363	Mohan L. Tannan, I.E.	š.			1041	
Sitaram Banerji				371	N. V. Ranganadham			, ·	1065	
J. L. Hanvey				389	L. A. Butterworth			٠.,	1066	
Abu Sharaf Mahomed			٠	404	K. P. Lentin				1069	
A. G. F. Foote			٠	474	Syed Imad Ali				1101	
D, C, Thanawalla				475	Chillara Laxminarayan	Rao		٠	1108	
T. D. Ahuja			٠	485	B. W. Lucke				1127	
R. J. Panthakey				506	S. R. Griffin		٠,	1.	1131	
H, D, Khanna				526	M. M. A. Nevas				1148	
P. C. Langman				568	F. B. Blomfield				1163	
Dr. Bankat Chundra				569	D. J. Paton		٠.,٠	, ••, 5	1205	
Kaikhoshru H. Patel		٠		584	David Reid			4.0	1208	
S. P. Athavale				587	D. F. Kalianiwala	<i>i.</i>			1233	
G, H, King				594	John W. Lyon				1256	
C. C. Schokman			· "	611	George P. Thomas				1273	
Harry Jenkins, M.B.F	3	.,		634	R. Douglas	:			1279	
S, V, Iyer				661	Prakash Chand Mehra				1281	
Sardool Singh				691	B. S. Dodsankarappa				1290	
Jagannath V. Datar				702	C. W. Lord			•••	1296	
K. R. Postwalla	٠			735	S. Ramaswami		,	•••	1297	
Satappa M. Chavan				742	D. D. Khambatta			٠.,	1298	
Rai Sahib C. K. Durv	asulu			756	C. B. Mallett	·		••	1324	
Samuel P. Blood				783	W. G. Coath				1342	
Raja Guroo Das				787	R. A. Wadia		· • ` · ·		1363	
J. M. Sethna				800	Darshan Singh Bindra				1364	
R. G. Widdon		·		813	Dr. H. D. Gandhi	••	1.		1366	
Albert Smith				828	Bashir Husain Zaidi	• •			1384	
Major Wajid Ali Burk	i, I.M.S.	, j. j. d		831	K. Pandurang Rao				1388	

Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of All Scotlish Freemasonry in India:—

	Number of Lodge.	NAME (OF LODE	E.	Numl Loc		NAME	oF		
				Karachi.	909	Cataract			G	okak Falls.
	337 Hope			Bombay.	928	Heather				Munnar.
	338 Perseveran			Bombay.	957	Coronation				Khandwa.
	342 Rising Star	OI W. I.	inst	Poona.	1031	Elysium				Simla.
	343 St. Andrew	s in the r		Belgaum.	1041	Imperial Br	otherho	od		Bombay.
	362 Victoria	(1) The co		Calcutta.	1064	Sir Charles	Napier		Hyder	abad, Sind.
	371 St. David i	n the ras		Mhow.	1055	Nicopolis			Viz	sianagaram.
	389 St. Paul			Calcutta.	1066	Forman				Bombay.
	404 St. Thomas			Calcutta.	1068	St. Andrew				Lahore.
	474 Endeavou		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Longyla.	1069	Beaman				Bombay.
	475 Barton			Karachi.	1090	Gibbs				Bangalore.
	485 Harmony			Bombay.	1101	Scindia				Gwalior.
	490 Caledonia			Bombay.	1108	Godavery			Ra	jahmundry.
	506 Rising Sur		•• ••	Neemuch.	1127	St. James in	the E	st		Calcutta,
	526 Rajputana			Ahmedabad.	1131	Calcutta Ki	Iwinnin	g		Calcutta,
	563 Salem	•••		Oorgaum,	1148	Asoka				Madras,
	568 Southern (leoss		erabad (Dn.).		Imperial				New Delhi.
	569 Morland			Surat		Doric				Calcutta,
	584 Hamilton	••		Bombay.		Universal 1			1	Barrackpore.
	587 Islam			Nasirabad.	1283	Temperane	e & Ben	evole		Karachi.
	594 Kindred I			Colombo.		Black Mou				li & Murree.
	611 Bonnie Do			Ahmedabad.		Karachi				Karachi.
	634 Hope & S			Lucknow.		Wallace				anchrapara,
	644 Independe	nce		Meerut.		Universal l				Amritsar.
	661 Caledonia			044		Star of the			- 17	Bangalore.
	691 Bolan	· · ·		Titules	1	Wilson				Bannu.
	702 Level	•••		77	1	Jennings				Bombay,
	735 Hubli	• •			1	Bharat				Bombay,
	742 Royal Jul	oilee		Sholapur Secunderabad	1	Masiid-i-St				uftun, (S.P.)
	756 Ekram				1 .	Madras	arcinini.			Madras.
	783 Charity				1	Sohrab Bh	e rondin			Bombay.
k	787 Hyderaba			lerabad (Dn.)	1	Murree				Rawalpindi.
1	800 Zoroaster			0.1		K. R. Cam		ni.	aree ac	Bombay,
j	813 Albyn	• •		75 7		Afghan				Rampur,
	828 The Scot		·· ·			Mother In				Bombay
î	831 Clair	••		. Meerut	11365	s atomer in	3 126		• • •	Dominay

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was India was still largely in French hands. It established in 1916, when the Zoological and had been compiled from routes of solitary Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum it avellers and rough chart of the coast. was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating least India Company's possessions, though there asystematic collections since 1814. Organised were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay. zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation (or as he was subsequently termed the Superinten-dent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist. and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well-known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale,

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthre-pological galactics of the Indian Museum. In addition, the Survey Issues two series of publications tion the Survey Issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely The Records and The Memoirs of the Indian Museum and an The Memoirs of the Indian Museum and an indiantenance of goographical maps of the greater Bulleting Form the Zondowski.

who is engaged in the development and mainten-department has obviated the embarrassments ance of the Industrial Section. The Director caused in other countries where isolated topoance of the Industrial Section. The Industrial countries where isometed which the ladministrative charge of the Government praphical surveys have been started without a fol India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations in Burma, of India's cinclone operations of India's cinclone bution of cinchona products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like other activities and a multiple of that of the Geological Survey, has both a outland which can be suitably combined with its executand an economic justification. On general tion, and the following are some of those which ment should acquaint itself with the physical late of the area is administers, and atthemorphisms. fact of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability-consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the for forty-one ports between Suez and Singapore. systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plantlife—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last Cheery century and a half has exercised a profound and gravity; far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown at Dehra Dun.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennel the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletin from the Zoological Survey of India." Goodery means the investigation of the ske Bolanical Survey. The Botanical Survey work of the department of the Government of India was (or geodetic trianguistion), latitude, longitude under the control of a Director who was also and gravity determinations. From these the control of a Director wind was also and gravity determinations. From these the Calcutta. The Director having gone on leave whereby points sked by trianguistion of the preparatory to retrievent the bepartment is accurately located on its curved surface. This avaiting some reorganisation. There is a start system of fixed points holds together all toponatic work and at the Indian Museum a curator graphical and revenue surveys, and the existence who is suggested in the development and maintered denartment has obvided the embarrassments The Director caused in other countries where isolated topo-

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables

The Magnetic survey ;

Observation of the direction and force of Astronomical observations to determine

latitude, longitude and time ;

Seismographic and meteorological observations

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale evenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burna in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-live years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only a little overtwo-thirds of the programme had been completed by 1937, in spite of the reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys are carried ont every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of fise entre the maps of a large part of the control of the con

Out of a total of 1,622,920 square miles, which is the Survey programme of India 1,140,673 square miles have now been mapped, and it is hoped that the remaining area will be done in about 14 years time.

While some of these unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Nags, hills of Assam and the high Himaia vas, most are accessible. Large areas in Central Burua, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, including the Himalayas, where one party operates from April to Jume till the rains start and again from September till such time as work is rendered impossible by cold. For the other parties the winter is their field season, the rains being devoted to drawing.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1957, the Burma Survey Party, Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is however still exercised by the Surveyor General of India. The nearly tiles of the Surveyor General of India. The nearly tiles of the Surveyor India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Large Scale Surseys.—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous.—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riveraine, irrigation, railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments, and the public, for such work as the printing of special maps, illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining up-to-date instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be replaced from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance, and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. The Hoodquarters Olice is at Calcutta under the assistant Surveyor General, and there are research on a large scale and has pean referred four Directors, one for the May Publication to by other countries in compline metary language and other technical offices at Calcutta, and there for three of the five Survey of India other technical offices are considered as the control of the other two Circle areas (covering Burma South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle,

Anv enquiries regarding surveys, publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose ad-dresses are Director, Man Publication, Calcutta: dresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Direc-tor, Frontier Circle, Simila; Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong; Officer in charge, No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress. till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal under-takes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific panionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science; for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorius, meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress, session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is those namually, the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn-defined the section of the present section of the present section and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Bodany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (6) Bodany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately seaks section when the sections meet separately seaks section chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the paper, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of indexests, in the evenings public to places of indexests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association-This Association is an older body than the Medical Research Council in England, having been constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs set aside as an endowment for the anye lakins set asuu as an encowment to the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of the assistion, mode of spread and prevention of the causation, mode of spread and prevention of the causation, mode of spread and prevention of the assistic of researches carried out under communicable diseases. It can daim to be in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research"

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which assisted by a Scientific Advisory Locard of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Honorary Secretary of the Board and the Governing Body. Membership to the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5.000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

3. The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlatimedi, made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the sume year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge that Body by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body wa again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided or Indian Universities, which is was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association. The Recruitment and Appoint-ments Beard has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend Officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta,

- In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical on contest, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments is convened under the auspices of the Association. At this conference free discussions are held on At this conference free discussions are held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board in making their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Conference and the Advisory Board generally meet annually in November/December, when they examine all proposals for research work and recommend a programme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Association.

and its "Memoirs," and the " Records of | Such maps represent pioneer work which enables the Malaria Survey of India," all of which are prospectors and mining engineers to cut short issued under the authority of the Association their preliminary investigations and to start and have now a firmly established position in the where the Geological Survey has left off. Durissued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

6. Since its inception a great number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place. Enquiries which have been or are under investigation include investigations on Cholera, Bacteriophage, Malaria, Nutrition, Leprosy, Plague, Vaccines, Tuberculosis, Indi-Leprosy, Plague, Vaccines, Tuberculosis, Hungenous drugs, Maternal Mortality, Helminthology, Medical Mycology, Dracontiasis and Filariasis, Protozoal Parasites, Cancer, Epidemic Dropsy, Kala-azar, Blood culture.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to outside institutions and also to outside workers. The tion of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association annual classes are held at which candidates from instructed how these methods should be applied.

7. In the early years an annual Government is also grant of Rs. 5,00,000 enabled the Association to finance enquiries and to build up a reserve.

of which the solution of most geological prob-lems ultimately depends. Maps accompany and fossils sent in by private observers. the reports on the various areas in the publica- The publications of the Survey include the tions of the Department and a large amount of Memoirs, Records and Palmontologia Indica, nformation is made available to the public. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

ing the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered, Such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of an-thropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed measurements and also to outside workers. The [of Himalayan detrities. The Geological Survey total expenditure for the last few years has helpels in the spread of geological education in amounted to between seven and eight lakes India by the presentation of mineral, rock and the Makaita Survey of India, which now eujoys. The knowledge galact conversion in studied international recognition. As part of the structure of India and the composition of the India and Indi department to help in the solution of engineerwith Lotte, the experimental malarias station in the properties of the solution of setting was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and is sites for dame for reservoirs, the settery of hill known as the "Ross Field Experimental Station slopes and foundations and the suitability for Malaria." Besides carrying out experiments of particular building stones for particular of particular building stones for particular in connection with the prevention of malaria, purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concerned with the supply of all over India are shown the latest methods water. As a result of the knowledge gained for dealing with the malaria scourge and are concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites Geological Survey.—The ultimate aim of which fall in India are part of the duties the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of the Department. The Geological Survey of a geological map of India upon the accuracy also undertakes the exmination and identi-

Earthquakes.

and well-defined units alayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent carthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass-a Horst-as the geologists call it-and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes, Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, (April 1843). however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this.
These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Mr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes .- It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few though invariably the result of movement examines from the invariable the carth's crust or blecause more of their number slept indoors and found islocations in the carth's crust or blecause more of their number slept indoors and faults "as the geologists call them, and thrust being better off, lived in two storied houses, which planes. In the case of thrust planes cotain sets inaturally suffered more damage. The fact to be of rocks override others, instead of being merely emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not offer the control of the control a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important a cross relationsing exists between eartiquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayas mode is therefore a very large of the Indian cutrhquakes previous largest and the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayas mode is therefore a very largest to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the southern edge of the Indian cutrhquakes are necessfully tools of the Silan Plateau in Birma while the Northern Shan States, and has probably given earthquakes in the catalogue. Among the works are to earthquakes. It may however be opinion which the south of the called Indian out that it is only 'faults' that are still notive 1802 A.D. occur are the Turkink Handard (History Largest and the south of the Called Indian Called

The Indian continent is divided geologically the Peninsular area appear to be inert and thereand therefore physiographically into three distinct fore few earthquakes occur there. Although the The northern most unit immediate cause of the shocks may be movement consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause in other comprises the great mountain ranges of the Him-the rapid denudation of seen ranges, which the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra. 1905) in the readjustment of which these move-ments occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no cartiquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example, differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their unlift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon, Dec. 1927.) The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta carthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near share bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges,

> Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous

> Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where nucca houses are more common, than in Burma. where houses are mostly wooden. Though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes considerable difference to loss of life, for an carthquake occurring at night takes people unawares. (Kaugra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake. in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr. A. origin of the individual catediquakes, low a low of the woods are been designated. It is remarks on the main causes of these phenomena M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes will be liminisating. While minor cartiquakes certain observations in the case of the Batuchistan may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones cardiquake of 1909. He remarks that certain are almost invariably the result of movement communities suffered more heavily than others called districtions in the cartiès cruss of because more of their number sight indoors and,

ulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the Mir-dt-ul-'Alam an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Badámi (Bibliotheca Indica), Báber's memoirs, Kháfi Kháns Muntahah ullabáb, etc. Much in-formation is gleaned from the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Philosophical Transactions, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn,

Historical Review.—The chronological occur-rence of the more important earthquakes may

now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the Tarikhul Khulafa (History of the Caliphs) and in Alkamil-fl-l Tarikh. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwal (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwal commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A.D. that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D. 893 or early 894 A.D.

6th July 1505 .- This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded Attinguisms and there were extensive landslips and there were extensive landslips and loss of life and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the Mir-at-ul-'Alam, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Badáoní (Bibliotheca Indica Vol. I. p. 319) in the Memoirs of Babar (Erskines edition, p. 170) in Firishtah (Lucknow edition p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded,

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available. Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost, The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal

for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668. The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samáii or Samáwáni—a town of 30,000 in-

habitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the Maasiri'A'lamgiri, (Edit, Bibl,

Indica, p. 74). Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an setting miles on the state of t

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June, 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respec-tively, but not much damage appears to have

been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720 at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatchpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river!

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May, 1803, but no details need be given as they were not of much

importance

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank Several villages were into the ground, swallowed up in Garhwal,

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar

was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819 .- This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which-Bhooj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad. Broach. Surat and Broach, Poona were all affected,

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or Gods Embankment,

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmundu and

Patan, in Nepal,

1827 Sept. (before 20th Sept. 1827).—The fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi

shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern 1300—450 miles, the total area affected being and central region. Northern India. In Kashmir Jabout 110,000 square miles. alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day !

20th August 1833.—Felt in Khatmundu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmundu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma more particularly Amarapura and Ava on 23rd March 1839, It is reported that Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily.

19th February 1842,-Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water

ndifferent parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor im-portance. Two earthquakes which affected the portance. Two earthquakes which affected the Decean in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons

uestroyet. The main shock was compactly the shocks were not of great intensity. Plas stands to the carried stunded south east of Cheduba Island (18° 38' N; 93° 554 E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Pmijab and Rengal, but very little down

10th January 1869.—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Ootacamund and Calicut in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

Kashmir, The epicentre was a few miles west States,

14th July 1885.-The epicentre of this earthquake was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The square area affer mately 230,400 square miles, The square area affected was approxi-

20th December 1892 .- This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the on 23rd Marcin 1839. It is reported since and numerous springs which are mineative or use shocks continued for four or five days, every fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of each pagoina and other huidings in Archive and pagoina and other huidings in Archive and the state of this carthquake the area west of the fault subsidied about one foot and moved southward about 21 feet! The earthquake was however local in its effects.

The worse earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gaubati Nowgong Sonah became cold and the amount of water parameters are consumed as of minished. The area affected was about and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed 216,000 square niles. The epicentral area was probably near Jadlaabad.

Numerous later carthquakes which occurred the probability of the probabili ment along a thrust-plane or thrust planes, and ment atong a tarnst-plane of thrust planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly Decean which caused considerable damage. The because the shocks occurred early in the morning precause the snocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,025,000 square miles, Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to

the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable was done. The radius of the felt area was about 15-45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.—S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States, on 21st May 1912 and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yuman. An area of 125,000 square miles Yuman, An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 25rd May by severe shock which was felt over an area of 375,000 square miles. Numerous after shocks 30th May 1885.—This earthquake, although combinatively not so severe, resulted in heavy they finally ceased. The epicentre was closs to life and about 3,000 persons perished in the great Kyautkkyan fault in the Northern Sho No severe eartinguage is recorded during its land in Severe eartinguage is six years following the last earthquake in Burma, fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1912 and probably due to the fact that many houses affected Eastern Bengal. Assum, Burma, Northaffected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th December 1927 .- Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied, Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to " forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltale alluvium," Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 In the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 Klms, which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

Sth August 1929.—This carthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma was been also as the state of Swa in Burma was that occurred in different plants of Burma—the Pegu carthquake of 5th May, 1930, the Poto carthquakes of July to December, 1930 and the Pyu disaster of 4th December, 1930, The priority of the property of the miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P.M. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presum-ably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau. which was accentuated by the forward movement of terra firma into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake

No severe earthquake is recorded during the Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but the loss of life occurred. This is light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid dennudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium,

3rd/4th December 1930.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Pyu, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

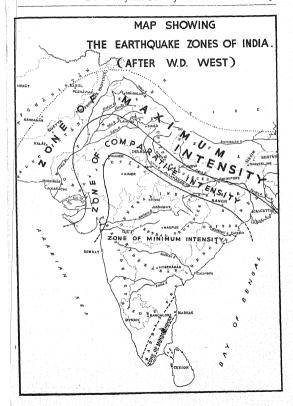
27th August 1931.-This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March carthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur,

15th January 1934.—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of prohves were obstant several cures word of no-perty was damaged. Sitarmarhi, Madiubani, Monghyr, Patna, Janualpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, eto., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Mothari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluyium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P.M.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31st May 1935 .- The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophies that have overtaken the Indian region, can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, Railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta,

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashuir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan, Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and con-siderable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been report-Assam was snaken by a severe cartnquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of come of from different parts of India later than parative quiescence. The total area affected was November 1937, none of these has caused damage about 35,000 seguare miles. The town of or loss of life,



Posts and Telegraphs. POST OFFICE.

of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Finance Officer, Communications, There is also a Deputy Director-General, Finance, attached to the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications. The superior containing financial implications. The supervisatif of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the Postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services), five Assist, Deputy Directors-General and one Personal Assistant to the Director-

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, divided into eight circus and Orissa, Bombay, and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs, The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration, and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General Director is assisted by an Assistant Director. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspector.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other a number of cheap telegraph officers working post offices in the same district are usually under the control of the Post Office. The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Coylon and Portuguese India except as indicated

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta. Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is When the duties of the Postmaster neable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required. one or more Assistant Postmasters are employ-The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated suboffices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local subtreasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small renumeration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General, The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-nost offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening

ana Louis and American	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid,
Not exceeding one tola And every additional tola And every additional tola Bok and pattern packets. For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof. For every additional two and a half tolas, For every additional two and a half tolas, and a half tolas of two and a half tolas of two	Anna. Pies. 1 0 0 6 0 6	Double the prepaid rate chargeable on delivery).	Double the defici- ency (chargeable on delivery).

2 000 0 000	0 1 16/1/1/3.
Postcards. Single 9 pies.	Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200 0 5
Reply 1 anna 6 pies.	For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and upto Rs. 1,000 0 2
(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full.)	For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 0 1
Parcels (prepayment compulsory). Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight:—	
Rs. a. Not exceeding 40 tolas 0 +	Acknowledgment fee,—For each registered article 1 anna.
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight 0 4	The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows:—
Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.	Letters.
parceis Weigning over 440 tools. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India. **Registration fee.** Rs. a. For each letter, posteard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 of Ordinary Money Order fees. On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	South West Africa, Trenganu, Union of South Africa (including Basuto- land and Swaziland)
Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of	India—Indian inland rates.

th te in words used in the telegram advising the remit- To other British Colotance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supple-mentary fee of two annas is levied on each intelegraphic money order.

> In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge To is calculated at the rates shown below :-

Express-Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word. Ordinary.—Re. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic

money-orders cannot be sent to Portuguese or part of that weight. India. Value-panable fees .- These are calculated on

the amount specified for remittance to the For every additional 2 ounces or part of sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary that weight money orders. Insurance fees.

Where the value insured does not exceed Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150 ..

Parcels. Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information

nies. Dominions and Possessions.

ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

other countries, or places.

31 annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single .. 2 annas. Reply .. 4 annas. Printed Papers .- 3 anna for every 2 ounces

Rusiness Paners.-For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight .. 31 annas.

.. žanna. Samples .- 11 annas for first 4 ounces and 2 Rs. a. anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs, in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office,

the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows :-

Gibraltar, land. For a parcel-Rs.a.p. Rs.a.p. 11 ,, 3 15 0 4 2 6 7 ", 6 3 0 7 3 D ", 1i ", 22 ••

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

(ii) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addresses on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained to of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters .- 4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers-To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies. Hong-kong Malaya [the Straits Settlements, (including Labuan-British) and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Palangl, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon-No limit, To all other destinations-4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Hong-kong, Malaya, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon-200 tolas. To all other destinations-1 lb. 2 oz. Parcels -11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers-To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations-25 inches in length. breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note.—Printed papers sent open, i.e., without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 23 inches in width.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, Hong-kong, Malaya, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

To all other destinations-35 inches in length. breadth and thickness taken together and 23: inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one drection.

Money Orders .- To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency. the rates of commission are as follows :--

Rs. a. On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 .. 0 3

> £4 0 13

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25... On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 anhas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :-

be only 3 annas.

,,

Rs. a. On any sum not exceeding £1 .. exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 £3 0.10

23 £4 1: 0 ,, \$5 for each complete sum of £5 and 1 runce for the remainder, provided that if the remainder the remainder, provided that it the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 10 annas; it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

For insurance of letters and nurcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India— Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff "

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Scychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

fraction thereof For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

fraction thereof 43 Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article, 1 anna in the case of registered

article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese

Air Mails -L tters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as

registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Cevlon. The Inland Air fees are as follows :-

.. 6 pies plus ordinary (i) For a postcard nostage.

(ii) For a letter and packet. . 1 anna for each tola or part thereof plus ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, see Air Mail leaslet obtainable gratis from the Post Office or the Post and Telegraph Guide.

Magnitude of business in Post Office.-Angintude of business in Post Office.— At the close of 1936-37 there were 104,847 postal officials, 24,084 post offices, and 169,661 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,220 million articles, including 43.5 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 67.8 millions were sold for postal purposes: over 43.4 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 817 millions were issued. 656 thousands of Indian Postal Orders to the value of over Rs. 14 lakhs were sold; a sum of Rs. 187 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 3 million insured articles valued at 955.9 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 7.3 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to about Rs. 16.7 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 13,000 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1937, there were 3.922,000 Sayings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 746.8 millions and 94,600 Postal to certain foreign countries on payment of Life Insurance policies with an aggregate special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be assurance of Rs. 185.5 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

of congraphs. The property of the property of ment of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the by a Postmaster-General assisted Denuty Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the pleted in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretic engineering transches in the dreiss are now tary of State and introduced from 1st April, controlled by the Postmasten-General.

Telegraphs .- Up to 1912 the telegraph The superior staff of the Direction, in addition there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster-General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were selected for the purpose. These states were divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1022 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the en-gineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was com-

610 Telegrapi	Department.
To help the Director-General in administration of wireless matters, there is Deputy Director-General, Wireless, who assisted by two officers.	the Signalling by fiag or sema- s n phore to or from ships—per plus a fixe- telegram
The audit work of the Telegraph Departm is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted	ent Boat hire Amount actually necessary
the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegrar assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assist	hs. Copies of telegrams each 100 ant words or less
Accountants-General. With effect from 1-4-1937 Eurma Circle separated from the Indian Posts and Telegra-Administration. It now forms part of Government of Burna which started	ms For delivery delivery in India. Press telegrams. in India. Ceylon.
independent career on and from that date.	press, nary, press,
Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegra sent to or received from places in India Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegra. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:	or Minimum charge 1 0 0 8 1 0
For deliver in India.	respect of India, each additional four
Private and Sta Express. Ordinat Rs. a. Rs.	y. respect of Ceylon 0 2 0 1 0 2
Minimum charge 1 2 0 Each additional word over 8 0 2 0 For deliver in Burma.	Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign
Private and Sta Express, Ordina	e. to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as
Rs. a. Rs. Rs.	Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.
For delivery in For delive Lhasa (Tibet), in Ceylo	thern Ireland 0 14 0 7 0 5
Private and State, Private and State. Ex- Ordi- Ex- Ordi-	Belgium 1 2 0 9 0 6
press. nary. press. nar Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs.	y. Germany 1 4 0 10 0 7 Switzerland 1 4 0 10 0 7
Minimum charge, 1 8 0 12 2 0 1 Each additional word over 12 0 2 0 1 0 3 0	O Spain
The address is charged for. Additional charges. Minimum for reply-paid Minimum char	Norway
Minimum for reply-paid Minimum char telegram for an ordinary telegram	Other Places 1 4 0 10 0 7 Bulgaria 1 5 0 10 0 10
Notification of delivery Minimum charge an ordina	Turkey 1 5 0 101 0 7
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less 4 ann	Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C 1 15 0 15½ 0 10½
Collation One half of the char for an ordinary te	ge America via I R C—
gram of same leng R f If both the offices	
of origin and destination are	Manitoba
For acceptance of an offices is closed.	etc 1 13 0 141 0 10
Express telegram If the telegram during the hours has to pass when an office is through any	Chicago 2 0 1 0 0 11 San Francisco, Scattle, etc 2 3 1 11 0 12
closed. closed interme- diate office an	Buenos Aires 3 4 1 10 1 1 Rio de Janeiro 3 2 1 9 1 1
additional fee in respect of each such office	Valparaiso 3 4 1 10 1 1½ Jamalea 3 4 1 10 1 1½ Havana 2 5 1 2½ 0 12

Urgent Telegrams—
Rate double of ordinary rate.
Daily Letter Telegrams—

Minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate (Vide clause 425. P. & T. Guide.)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide.

Radio-Telegrams,—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at soa from offices in India and transmitted viz the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is thirteen amas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

Total charge per word. Ordinary. Code. Rs. a. Rs. a.

(1) All Government or Private

Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below . . 0 13 0 8

(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy . 0 8 0

(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships .. 0 12 0 74

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepald, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are deals with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deformed Foreign with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 108,665 miles of line and cable, as compared 180,606 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the Sias March 1037. The numbers of departmental telegraph office, were considered to the conductor of the cond

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures:—

1		1897-98.	1936-37.
1	Inland Private State Press		13,948,465
ı	Inland State	 860,382	972,497
ı	Press	 35,910	637,607
į	,	1897-98.	1936-37
1	/ Private	 735,679	2,209,478
	Foreign State	 9,896	26,790
	Foreign { Private State Press	 5,278	72,142
		-	-

5,754,415 17,866,979

The outturn of the workshops during 1936-37 represented a total value of Rs. 23,53,000.

Wireless.—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1296-87 was twenty-four, rêz., Allahabad (two stations), Bombay, Galeutta (two stations), Chitiagong, Delhi (two stations), Gaya, Jodhpur, Judogh, Katuchi (two stations), Gaya, Jodhpur, Judogh, Katuchi (two stations), Labore, Madriss is stations), Nagpur, Ormana, Pisan, Peshawar, Port Blair, Saudiesuds (two pilor tessels), of growth of the control of the cont

Five of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and soven worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed telegraph service and the wireless telephone service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactority.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1987 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 442 with 24,246 straight inconnections and 4,75° extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 250 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 20 with 47,486 telephones.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1937 was 13,453.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the indian fosts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1938-57 was 1s. 5,00,000 and Rs. 18,02,12,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1937 amounted to Rs. 1,16,05,000 and old the control of the property of the pr

that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the proheath of the great bulk of the population has we except typius and yellow freer hill that if heath keport) that if heath some story and incommensurate with the thought of the world a reservoir a limited on the and labour bestowed on the subject. "The others and the main reservoir of the reason lies in the careful of the property of the property of the property of the reason lies in the careful of the property o distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated; the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used in-discriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of issued in May Zard, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (Gazette of India, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India stand the attitude of the government of finding towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 et seq.) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsi-ble to local control through Ministers. This

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he neath organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical edu-cation, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed."

The history of the Public Heulth departments | England and Wales and one and a half times in India goes back for about sixty years. During that of Japan. The information furnished for effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the prosection of tural sanitation which involves the save and the sanitary shows the save and the sanitary shows the save and the sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the save and sanitary shows the sanitary shows the sanitary condition of the towns, and the sanitary condition of and labour bestored on the subject. The places and cholern. The significance or universal less in the apathy of the people and the places and show the reason lies in the apathy of the people and the places are shown to the place and the form to the place and the places are shown to the place and the places are shown to be placed to the place and the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to the public and that the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to the public and the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to be placed to the places are shown to be placed to be placed to the places are shown to the places are shown to the places are shown to the places are shown to the disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children: of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri; of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylos-tomiasis and illariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation. These observations are as true to-day as when they were written.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923, when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Incheape Retrenchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines, after consultation with the on up-to-date lines, atter consultation with the provinces, in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country. Its Chairman is the Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Government of India, Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board. The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary-Member and be to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1984.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general worker with the Government of India in a general worker of India in India i of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health. His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments urban housing and sanitation and one comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931. He pointed out that a very heavy responsibility lay upon Governments in this matter and particularly upon local bodies and said: "It is high time that a sharper civic conscience should be engendered in matters of this kind and that a determined move should be made to discharge what is recognised by all who have examined the position to be a debt long overdue.

On December 1, 1937, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nationwovernment need be asnamed."

India's hight rate in 1935 was more than twice that of the properties of the first and the state of the properties of the first and twice that of England and Wales. Her death rate was taken that of England and Wales and one and a Lady Uniltingow gave Rs. 10,000, and by the half times that of Japan, and her infaultie mortality rate was nearly three times that of subscribed. The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report:—

	Births (per mille).	Deaths (per mille).		
Province.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	
N. W. Frontier Province Panjab Delhi United Provinces Blhar and Orissa Bengal Central Provinces	 31 43 43 34 33 32 43	30 38 37 35 32 29 43	19 23 29 24 24 22 33	21 26 29 24 24 22 32	
Bombay Madras Coorg Assam Burma Ajmer-Merwara British India	35 35 25 29 32 37 34.9	34 35 25 30 29 34 33.6	24 24 23 21 20 28 24	26 24 24 19 19 26 24	

Mortality during 1935.

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases: specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurry widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1935:

rates per 1,000 du	ting roop	,					
	DI	eaths.		R-Rat	io per mille		
Province.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respira- tory Diseases,	All other causes.
$\begin{array}{lll} \text{N.W.F.P.} & & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{D.} \\ \text{R.} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{Punjab} & & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{D.} \\ \text{R.} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{Delhi} & & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{R.} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{U. Provinces} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{R.} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{R.} \end{array}$	245 0.0 714 0.0 181 0.2 10,412 0.2	0.0 1,822	976 0.0	36,939 15.0 396,321 15.8 11,966 17.8 929,298 18.3	0.2 12,292 0.5 648 1.0	2,822 1.1 58,800 2.3 3,420 5.1 46,270 0.9	5,305 2.2 112,914 4.1 2,668 4.0 146,339 2.9
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Bihar} & \text{and} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{D.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{Dengal} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{C.} & \text{Provinces.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{Bombay} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{D.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{Madras} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{D.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \text{R.} \\ \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	64,876 1.6 59,605 1.2 20,140 1.2 11,235 0.5 35,456 0.7	22,967 0.6 7,548 0.1 2,802 0.2 13,976 0.6 12,330 0.3	0.1 2 798 0.0 2,453 0.1	16.9 705,628 13.7 281,867 17.2	19,956 0.5 51,930 1.0 35,299 2.2 26,130 1.1 96,181 2.0	7,148 0.2 84,868 1.7 39,462 2.4 115,262 5.0 102,843 2.1	165,279 4.2 221,846 4.3 152,880 9.3 183,711 8.0 560,883 11.8
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Coorg} & \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{Assam} & \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{Burma} & \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{Ajmer} & \text{Mer-} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{Wara.} & \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{British India} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{D} \\ \text{R} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \end{array} $	7,486 0.9 6,858 0.5 4 217,162 0.8	42 0.3 529 0.1 1,202 0.1,880 1.5 90,703	25 0.2 1,312 0.1 32,091 0.1	2,804 17.0 106,719 12.9 88,426 7.0 10,569 18.3 3,754,751	1.3 6,366 0.5 624 1.1 279,223	156 1.0 7,022 0.8 11,954 1.0 2,843 4.9 482,870	573 3.5 37,070 4.5 130,957 10.3 1,486 2.66 1,721,911 6.2

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his relatively mild type, it cannot be doubted that most recently published report, which concerns the presence of well over one million leprous per square mile throughout India to average ition constitutes a grave danger to the public all; the infantile mortality 164 per 1,000 and health.

Finally, mention is made of two other sections. the 1931 census was taken, India has enjoyed five years of comparatively uniform health conditions, by which is meant that no violent epidemics have been experienced. The year under review was, if anything, less unhealthy than usual. This is evidenced by the facts that recorded births numbered 410,000 more than those of 1934 and total deaths were less by 288,000. As the crude birth rate increased by 1 p.m. and the crude death rate diminished by a corresponding unit, the natural increase was 11 p.m. as compared with the average of 12 p.m. for the five-year period 1931-35.

from 80,000 in 1934 to 32,000 in 1935. during 1935 and the total deaths amounted to a greater power of resistance to In regard to small-pox a further increase was frame, recorded, the number of cases being 281,000 and the total deaths numbering about 91,000 as against 84,000 in 1934. As regards the other large groups of registered deaths, the gross total shows little variation from those of the previous year, although the "fevers" group is lower by over 200,000.

Large as these major epidemic figures are, it must be remembered that there are other diseases which cause much greater havoc, although that is perhaps of a less dramatic nature. The most important of these is of course malaria. It has been estimated that deaths from malaria during 1935 amounted to 1,680,000 or about 44 per cent.
of the total recorded 'fevers' deaths. The problems presented by malaria in this country are perhaps the most difficult of the many public health problems demanding solution.

has increased rapidly during recent years and which is now causing a heavy mortality particularly in the urbanised and industrialised areas. disease has manacase man 12 s one on the major inoverer, the strain or create measures the health problems of the country. Carroll even to the annature statistician and there seems lavestigation in different groups of villages, for to be no doubt that, barring violent epidemic instance, has shown that the incidence of the outbreats, the opinitation of India by 1914 will disease may be as high as five to seven per cent. exceed the 400 million mark which was forecast and whilst many of the cases seem to be of 4 some years ago.

the year 1935, shows the density of population cases scattered throughout the general popula-

Finally, mention is made of two other sections of the population amongst which a heavy mortality occurs. Figures show that in 1935 about 11 million infants died before they reached the age of one year, whilst approximately 150,000 women died in child-birth or from causes associated with child-birth.

No preventive campaign against malaria, against tuberculosis or against leprosy, no maternity relief or child-welfare activities are likely to achieve any great success unless those responsible recognise the vital importance of the factor of defective nutrition and from the very The total mortality from the three principal start give it their most serious attention. epidemic diseases,—cholera, plague and small-pox,—decreased by 24,000 as compared with tion of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, leprosy 1934, but this was more than covered by the colonies and maternity and child-welfare centres large reduction in deaths from plague which fell are no doubt desirable, if not essential, but none The of these go to the root of the matter. cholors mortality curve which had been rising essentials for the prevention of disease are a during the previous two years continued to rise higher standard of health, a better physique and infection 217,000, the hichest figure for the past three These can only be attained if the food of the years. The indications are, however, that the people is such as will give all the physiological present choican wave has now passed its peak, and nutritional requirements of the human

The last census was taken in 1931 so that the year under report covers the middle of the present intercensal period. During these five years little has happened to disturb the customary large additions to numbers. As a result, the annual natural increases in population have been fairly regular and have averaged as high as 12 per cent, over the quinquennium, in spite of a temporary decrease to 9 per cent. in 1934. At no period in the recorded history of Indian vital statistics has the natural increase of population maintained such a high level and. in British India alone, approximately 15 millions have been added to the population since the last census. On the reasonable assumption that the same rate of increase has occurred in the Indian States, the population in India as a whole has increased since 1931 by 5 per cent. Tuberculosis is another disease whose incidence | bringing the total estimated number to well over 370 millions. The fact that registration of births is defective only means that the actual population is even higher than this estimate While leprosy may not be the cause in India of such heavy mortality as madaria and timer-ful leavy mortality as madaria and timer-colosis, nevertheless the new knowledge gained draw definite inferences from the recorded during recent years as to the incidence of this figures of a single year. Over a period of years disease has indicated that it is one of the major however, the trend of events becomes obvious health problems of the country. Careful even to the amateur statistician and there seems Natural increases accruing from excess of 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from births over deaths for decennial periods from 1931—35 are given in the following table:—

		Annual number of Births.	Birth rate p.m.	Annual number of deaths.	Death rate p.m.	Annual excess of births over deaths.
871-1880	٠	Not available	•	3,540,202	20	
1881-1890		4,565,687	24	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900		7,174,694	34	6,662,417	31	512,277
1901-1910		8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
911-1920		8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930		8,345,364	35	6,347,063	26	1,995,301
1931		9,135,890	35	6,615,099	25	2,520,791
1932		9,054,506	34	5,805,866	22	3,248,840
1933		9,678,876	36	6,096,787	22	3,582,089
1934		9,288,897	34	6,856,244	25	2,432,653
1935		9,698,794	35	6,578,711	24	3,120,083

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1935.

1935	Average Strength.	Admissions,		Deaths,		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids Discharged from Service.		Average Constantly sick.	
	Ave	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,227	21,047	470,1	15	6.74	53	24,25		'	37.61	16.89
Other Ranks	52,646	9,853	567.1	134	2.55	364	6.90			1,407.76	26.74
Women	4,178	1,305	312.4	14	3.35	89	9,33			41.07	9.83
Women con- finement.		904	•	1						34.11	•
Children	6,522	2,180	334.3	63	9,66	14	2,15			62.29	9,55
Royal Navy and R.A.F	·	1,258		63		75				43.59	

Among officers of the British Army in India, were 134 deaths or 2.55 per 1,000 of the strength Among officers of the British Army in India, vero. 13 deaths or 2.55 per 1,000 of the strength of the Strength were treated as outpatients.

Of British soldiers 29,853 or 567.1 per 1,000 of strength were admitted to hospitals, compared with 574 1 in 1934 and 580 5 in 1913. There 511 or 9.39 per 1,000 in 1934. with 574.1 in 1934 and 580.5 in 1913.

The most important causes of mortality

The number sent home as invalids was 363 or 6.90 per 1,000 of the strength compared with

Among women and children (British Other the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,396 or 311.6 per thousand in 1934. the children, 2,180 or 334.3 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 2,076 or 299.6 in 1934.

The principal cause of admission to hospital Ranks) 1,305 women or 312.4 per thousand of of troops was tonsilitis of which there were 259 cases, diseases next in order being bronchitis with 184 cases, dysentery 160, diarrhoa 145, malaria 140, constipation 70, cellulitis 63, measles 60, pneumonia 62, enteritis 50. inanition 35.

BEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1935.

	strength.	Admissions. Deaths.		Invalids sent to U K.		Invalids discharged in India.		Average constantly sick.			
	Average stre	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,053	712	346.8	15	7.31	14	6.82			24.16	11.77
Indian Ranks	116,984	49,452	422.7	252	2.15			648	5.54	1,837.30	15.71
Followers	26,055	7,893	302.9	95	3.65			120	4.61	279.64	10.78
Others *		1,859	i	14				74			

Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces, R. A. F. Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital for 1935 was 346.8 per thousand of strength as compared with 335.2 in 1934. Among soldiers 49,452 or 422.7 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 456.8 per thousand in 1934. There was thus a decrease of 34.1 per thousand on the 1934 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers during 1935 was 2.15 per thousand as against 2.10 per thousand in 1934.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything | Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents, approaching an accurate estimate of the total Following its formation and in view of the number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day, good results being obtained from the newest Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viccroy left years. In 1921, when a Census was made, leprosy I that the time was auspicious for the inauguration years in 1921, when t desires was hance laptices that the time was anaphenous nor the indigination in the state of the sta against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything doubtful if this figure represented anything representing various interests to form an Indian more than the more advanced cases and that Council of the Association, which he formally possibly a majority of this number were the beging and pauper lepers who are seen all over the the 2rbi January 1925.

Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but Jimited of the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chair-Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian

Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

man of the General Committee and H. E. the Council, with regard to provincial committee

are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest -

- (1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community (2) Segregation is not the most appropri-
- ate method of dealing with lepers, for
 - (a) financially it would be impossible;

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, parti-cularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases,

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recom-mended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects:- Honorary Secretary,

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hone of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infecti-ous and less remediable; and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grantsin-aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they, in turn, pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calentta School commenced leprosy research in 1920, is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its suffer-ings from blindness, it was a gift of some 443,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients when Machan Added Theorem. a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to the property of the property of the property of the and Illicated populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spraading all over the West by the higher standard of itving, sanitation and cleanliness which the a very high incidence of blindness and suffering European nations have attained,

totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. That is an incidence of $1\frac{1}{2}$ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7; in Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7; in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of underestimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 14 millions than the half million shown in the census returns.

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number

India is in this great Blindness Belt. Accordling to the last census returns there are 480,000 lor even nearly blind, and whose happiness and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blind-ness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses; or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the All-India Blind Relief Association has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not un-likely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government with chapitats, to alleviate this efficient of blindness, onsly small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations which bring prief to the villages in the rural areas. They whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind" whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind" and get them to the medical center for relief;

to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of bilandness in children); to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum; to keep registers of all bild and partly blind persons and persons suffering from over disease; and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the heir inception the Associations have been the people and of preventing bilindness in many housands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

The All-India Blind Reliaf Association— (The drees Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the motusual and to extend their work. It is under the patromage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr. C. G. Henderson has for its life President, Mr. C. G. Henderson has for its life President, Mr. C. G. Henderson many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is allilated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was president of the Computer of the majories of the Lagrangian of the Computer of and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness, The Organising Secretary is 2. Cawford Hutchisson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave 250 for organising eye courses for the teachers and £120 for free distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organised and general publicity done.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling the problems of the pr

hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest thomselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on each interest in prossible must be understand the constant of the constant of the mach in the appelling mortfally of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is notworthy that the work is on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of spoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themseives. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity, but genuine child welfare netlyttics are also

present in some centress many of them assisted develop innumerable fresh roots, medical super-by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Cross vision, dental climbs, better housing, open air Society which has undertaken the organising playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet, work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Chill Be preliminary tesk is to educate the mothers Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of of India to the enormity of allowing two million this movement is the keenness of the men them- babies to perish every year and to convince selves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit them of the equally important fact that a high to their own women and children. There are death rate always spells also a high damage now very few cantonments where some work rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds.

Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also Dr., Jean M. Orkney, w.M.s.

citizens.

The maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, attention to educating women in the elements which works in connection with the Indian attention to currecting women in the comments which works in confliction with the angle of mothercraft and attempting to preserve Red Cross Society, spends a large proportion friant lives and improve child health. In a of its funds on education. It maintains and of smany languages and superstitions schools for training health visitors, and nussery to decide whether she will not a hardward to the contract of the state of the contract of the co and try to rear a few well developed children as dents taking the Diploma in Maternity and Child far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the Calcutta. The Bureau provides a central adviser bring a sarge names of manus surveys see cacutta. The bureat previous a contest actual mist critical months, only to have them perils on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work at a later stage from the many lifs that childhood in different proviness. The Victoria Memorial is helr to in a land of great poverty, under Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western of indigenous and other midwives. There is a facility of the difference of the dif lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more large and growing demand for these attendants marked characteristic than its inability to stop and systematic registration of them is desirable.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is gene-civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Tally termed Red from sowrit was undertaken in Constitution of the Society, its activities are India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambul-completely decentralized, and are being carried ance Association and by a number of provincial on through twenty-two-Provincial and State organisations working on independent lines. Branches under which there are numerous sub-From August 1916, the central work was taken branches. over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War over my and indum Branch of the John War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to RS. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross ocean contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Meso-potamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Glaude Hill in the imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and embers of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the hand of the active list or demoldled. Act handed over the belance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but last to devote the interest, as far as possible, for Members. Their respective subscriptions are

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are-

- The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
- 2. The care of those suffering from Tuber-culosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not,
- 3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

- Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
- 6. Home Service Ambulance Work,

Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150, and any are reterred by the Army Medical Service to the thing between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually of Red Cross, which follows up the men on their

To stimulate interest in the arms and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941.

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Fresidents are directly under the Red Cross. It has not nominated by Provincial or State Branches yet been possible to organise training of public nominated by Provincial or State Branches between possible to organise training of public 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General health nurses in India, but several students Meeting from among the members of the Society from India have been granted scholarships by and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Major General, E. W. C. Bradfield, Director General, I.M.S., and the Organising Secretary, Dr. Abdul Hamid.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarter offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again subdivided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot, directly administered by headquarters in Lahore. Its North-West Frontier Branch also maintains a depot in Peshawar to deal with any emergency demands. A scheme for the organisation of Voluntary Aid Detachments to supplement the regular army nursing service was some time ago taken up by Army Headquarters and is now in operaup by Army Meacquarters and 18 now in operation. A large number of military hospitals are
tion. A large number of military hospitals are
tion. A large number of military hospitals are
the supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The
Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, of a junior branch. This has attained great
which supplies regular parcels of literature by forgular process the Punjah, where she
troops, especially
granted letters of thanks membership is shown in
the latest annual
over the state of the states annual
over the state of the states annual are received. Discharged soldiers suffering report to number 458,070.

consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of return to their villages, and arranges, where 1933 there were 12,500 adult members of these possible, for their treatment. Under this various grades

> The greater part of the Society's income is spent upon its peacetime programme. It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme,

> The health visitors employed in the child welfare centres are trained at Health Schools. of which some are under the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, and three-those in Calcutta, Madras and Nagpurthe League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses in London,

> Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excel-lent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur, and this pioneer school, under Red Cross auspices has proved a great success.

> Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

> A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

Finances .- The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933. stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 67½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which derived from the capital of the Society, (which is \$\frac{3}{2}\text{laths at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day " Fund.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AND St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

(Indian Council.)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects :--

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ;

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room :

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic The Organisation of Ambulance Corps,

Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps; (e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of

suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 300,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 15,000 tokens such as Vouchers Medallions, Labels and Pendallions, and the state of dants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival. but to aid, the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes

qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as May be advantageous, pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1934, 28,640 persons attended 801 courses of instruction in First Aid. Nursing 1,801 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing Home, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of these 18,392 qualified for the Association's certificates: i.e., 17,029 in First Aid, 685 in Home Nursing, 293 in Hygiene and 112 in Sanitation. A new course, Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 attracted and Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 attracted. several classes, and 162 candidates qualified,

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members. Annual Members and Annual Asso-ciates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at head-quarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions. It amounted in 1937 to Rs. 34,135.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., is the Chairman, Dr. Abdul Hamid the General Secretary.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has an up-to-date and well equipped Mental Hospital at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence, so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According so the last Census (1931) out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane

to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

For the care of the 120,304 insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in metal hospitals for 9,518. Hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist especially for their care and treatment. In fact the available institutions are seriously overcrowded.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of Medical Alid by Women to the Women of India a number of zenana hospitals in different parts was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India: and to bring these out when necessary from was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hosnitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Interest and grades and the several movement of the several management of the Landau and the several movement and the several management of the seve certain number of European medical women, Estates, Simla.

of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Woman's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a junior service of 6 assistant surgeons.

Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Marchioness of

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness. and for return to duty after invaliding

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter post-redunds training continues or or special consideration is to be paid to the signed at the rate of 2.20 a year ceach paid claims of candidates who have qualified in quarterly and return passage. Any member local institutions and of those who are natives in ot so deputed shall be employed in India. the first claim to appointment, and thereafter of India.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Asser of India. (b) Must be between the ages of ciation for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and place and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and place and Council of that Fund, The Government of the Council of that Fund, The Government of the Council of that Fund, The Government of the Council of the Fund, the Government of the Council of the Cou one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2. Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in Qualifications,—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British appointment to the Women's Medical Service, subject resident in the United Kingdom or in but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service resident in any territory of any Native Prince in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being executed through the Governor-General of made to the Women's Medical Service, but hults or through any Governor or other ishall not of itself constitute a claim to officer subordinate to the Governor-General appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS,

organised by Lady Curzon in 1908, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 61 lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs. 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Thousands of

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was | midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society,

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Initiative in raising funds by public subscription observance of purdah cannot, however, be to meet the cost of buildings and equipment, guaranteed in the case of students. As the Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given hospital patients are all women or children, it is für these purposes, moselly by the Ruling Princes for example, necessary that students should, in and Childs of India. After Lady Bardings short final year, attend a brief course of instruction death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should College buildings contain a Library, Musaum,

State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative prepared for the Intermediate Science Examples and the M.J., B.S. degree of the Funjab private land and the Delhi, the College is stillated. In the College is stillated. India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputty Director-General, Indian Medical Server, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputty Director-General, Indian Medical Server, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputty Director-General, Indian Medical Server, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputty Director-General, Indian Medical Server, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the College of the Governing Body, is the College of the Governing Body, is the College of the Government

The College and Hospital, together with sepa- Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer rate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 on Pharmacy, at the same address.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was inurses and residences for the medical and tanch-opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th inustain, occupy a site of 55 ares in New Delhi February 1910. It is a residential Medical Col-lege staffed entirely by women, and was founded grounds are enclosed and adequate provision to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of is made for the seclusion of both students the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the and pattents from outside observation. Strict serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices.
Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh The Governing Body includes the Director- and Christian students. A large swimming pool General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Com- was opened for them early in 1938. The hospital missioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi is a fine modern building with accommodation missioner of Delhi, the Unite Engineer, Deini is a fine monern building when accommonstant Frovince, the Educational Commissioner with for 200 in-patients and a commodius out-the Government of India, the Chief Medical patients' department. The College and Officer, Women's Medical Service, a represent Hospital are supported by a great of Rs. takive elected by the All-India Association of 3,11,000 from the Government of India, Medical Women, the Surgoon to H.E. the jumplemented by greats from Frovincial Milleur, state of the state of

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which fully trained nurses, both to meet their own exists in England, there has been a great (demands and those of outside institutions development of skilled nursing of recent years, and private agencies. In this way the supply fins activity is principally centred in the or trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay where the chief hospitals in the Presidency the organisation has gone a step farther, through towns are well nursel, and where large private it establishments on a step farther, through towns are well nursel, and where large private it establishments of the control of the

charge of individual hospitals, and works under the primary object of establishing a nursing Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all-India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Nursing Bodies .- The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. R. Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. reconson, ananoza, rank remains, victoria, ingly appointer as authorization to the Montecard time, before the Aller and the Montecard time, bedies in a district a set Lay. Minor's Indian Rules and By-laws. The Sub-Committee Nursing Association (Bengal Branch, 4, Hun-reported that it appeared to be impossible to gerford Street, Lady Roger's Hostel for Indian amend and revise the present rules plecement Nurses, 144, Russa Road South; Nurses' Aca- and that the only way to put things in order demy, 6, Sub-ryban Rospital Road ; and Nurses' would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution Eureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras and rules. there is the General Hospital, with a starf of 82 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing rusers insecute and use South indian Nursing ims one passing of the Act the new Memorandum Association (now amalgamented). The Association (now amalgamented). The Association having received the approval of tion has under its management—The Lady Government was brought into operation from Amphill Nurser's Institute, Western Castle, W among Europeans and Indians are always available. The Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Western Castle, MountRoad, Madras, and Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home, Octacamund. for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to Ultimately, the Government laid down raised from private sources. Afterwards, as present Association and approached Lady the work grow, it was decided by Government Minto before she lett England in 1905 for co-that each nursing association attached to a loperation towards this project, and after much begittered as associations under Act 2.1 or 1500, shorters of retorates, the present associations with the control of the cont Association was incorporated under the Societies' endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctua-Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with tions increased a little with time. The assistance

the Government. The principle on which the service from which the Nursing staff at Govern-relations of this Association with the Local ment aided hospitals under management of ment aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised brought into line with the actual working of the Association. Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so, and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum.

> After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum

replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with to the premier Association to whom the public realise the value of nursing in connection with must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled hospital work. The first steps were taken on Lyttleton, Lady Helen Muuro Ferguson the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, George's Rospital, Bombay, where a regular by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled mursing cadre for the hospital was established to be regarded as the phones of a trained together with a small staff of nurses for private nursing system throughout the greater part cases. This was followed by a similar move- of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetiment at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and after- (sally to provide an enlarged Nursing organisawards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency, tion, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring definite principle with regard to the financial aid the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee which they would give to such institutions, of the existing Association, recognising the agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that need for expansion, consented to take over the hospital should have a definite constitution consideration and discussion with the Govern-and consequently these bodies have all been ment of India, Lieut, Governors and Commisregistered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860, sioners of Provinces, the present Association of a Government grant is much valued, as it of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma, At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscrip-tions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India

Hon. Secretary : Lt.-Col. H. A. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Beckett. Address-Central Committee, L.M.I. N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla; and Red Cross

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Building, New Delhi.

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now with the Trained Nurses' amalgamated Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organi-zations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting esprit de corps among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zeal-anders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents 1, Madavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

by the next year its membership had spread by the next year its memoeranip had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of Indis. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (b) to promote a sense of esprit de corps among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession; (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates;
 (e) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses, both Indian and European; and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India". The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Patrons: H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Simla; H. E. Lady Brabourne, Calcutta and H. E. Lady Marjorie Erskine, Madras.

President: Miss M. E. Abram, S.R.N. Matron-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents: Miss D. Chadwick, S.R.N., Five-Presidents: MISS D. Charlwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron-Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras; Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

Secretary: Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

General Hospital, Madras.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

remarkable success; first, the deep veneration complete Self-government but only men were that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan being invited to enter through it, although religions to the feminine aspect of life equally women compose half the people of the country with the masculine as shown by the important it had been by the joint efforts of men ance of goddesses, by the necessity for the land women that the agitation for reform in

Hon, Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gadsden, presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the intro-duction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis citish Provinces and in four Indian States.

Of representative government on a much ex-Three fundamental causes have led to this tended scale. The door was being opened to markable success: first, the deep veneration complete Self-government but only men were the government had been made. The men and franchise should be broadened and extended vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in woman contestable in the authorities tections in Lucknow secured the largest poil of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political selfconsciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Women was made in one address presented of Mr. Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

use government, and ocean made. Arm test and intermise should be provided and extended up in the land of the control of the co America and their recent victories had brought sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Selfalso a national and international necessity that Government should be immediately granted, we requestinatis shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Tables. we request that it shall include the representation was so limited in numbers that it did not make feature of the Indian National Congress, in a large impact on women's consciousness and which since its inception women have voted indeed no protest was made when it was sud- and been delegates and speakers, and which deally withdrawn from Madras women some this year finds its climax in the election of a years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified woman as its President. Thus the voice of to yote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair India abroves of its women being considered the state of the s

> The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of appointment has that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Peforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

> After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919. a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of, the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative a the 18th December 1917. The section refer-ing to enfranchisement merits full quotation: of women's franchise, women should be put on "Our interests, as one half of the people, are the electoral register of that Province. This directly affected by the demand in the united was the only provision regarding franchise (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I, 3) that 'the matters which might be changed before a 16 Members of the Council should be elected directly years' time limit. Until after that period women by the people on as broad a franchise as possi- were ineligible for election as Legislative ble,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the 'Councillors. limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become quali-Bombay. 8, in Bengal. 3, in the United Provinces .4, in Bihar and Orissa .5 and in Assam .2—in Burma it was 4.6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Com-mission remark in their report: "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India great. It is not too much to say that India late cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part right, or are wives or widows of mens o qualified, as advented divisors." as educated citizens,'

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legis-latures did indeed make a significant gesture; but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because India's women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added: "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (i) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (ii) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition, the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men." The Simon Commission maintained that women's sinfrage should be a cardinal point of the "fran-chise system" and suggested "qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications."

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights vis-a-vis man embodied in some eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They constitution.

Reviewing the position about ten years later have marched from reform to reform, and their the Simon Commission showed the extremely outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst me manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was look and sacrified an angular amount of service and sacrified among Indian women comparatively high, the percentage of women strength from which they energed fully consolous stands of the control of the of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them in the lime-light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of state and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assembly, women have reserved to them Secats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind,

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberali-sation of he franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in respect of some provinces. Ey means of such enfranchise, it is estimated, more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatives have been set up.

Indian Women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new Franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah-ridden provinces.

Such is the advance made in recent years and such is the widespread recognition of women's claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases, one in Madras, one in Bombay and eight in the United directions. A great awakening has dawned on Provinces. The significance of these successes them. The raising of the age of consent for lies in the fact that the women defeated men in

The table given below shows the percentage of the reform measures—all have tended to of women voters who exercised their franchise raise the status of Indian women in their own in the first general elections held under the 1935

Provinces.	No. Enrolled.	Number who voted,	Per cent.
LOWER HOUSE.			
Madras	1,523,248	479,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,585	42.4
Bengal	896,588	46,758	5.2
United Provinces	494,752	95,558	19.3
Punjab	173,459	58,216	33,56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7.0
Central Provinces and Berar .	259,750	63,744	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29,23
North-west Frontier Province	4,895	3,498	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE.			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55.1
Bombay	1,636	923	56.4
Bengal	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,684	598	35.5
Bihar	882	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91,57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House of the England of Cambay, Mrs. Sarojin Naudu, Mrs. Assan are flateting to the women and since when the original site of the top the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the compared the same and the same

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter | departments as follows: (i) India, Burma in June 1916. The purposes of the School and Middle East, (iv) The Far East (iii) The Near (as set out in the Cauter) are to be a School and Middle East, (iv) Africa, (v) Phonelics (as the Company of the Cauter of the Caut and research, commerce or a profession, and included in the curriculum. to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of Similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School occupies temporary premises at Vandon House, Vandon Street, Westminster, Plans are under consideration for the new building of the School on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries force a special feature in the teaching of the School, There is a Professor in Phonetic. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H.M. the King. Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I. Director, Professor R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A. Litt. D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

Teaching Staff.

		Name.		Subjects.		Status.
		Ethel O. Ashton	٠	Swahili		Lecturer.
2	2.	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D. Litt.		Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)		Reader.
8		Rev. G. P. Bargery, D. Lit		Hausa		
2	3,	L. D. Barnett, C.B., M.A., D. Litt		Indian History and Sanskrit		Lecturer.
		S. Birnbaum, D. Phil.	٠,	Hebrew Palæography	·	Research Lecturer.
2	š.	R. T. Butlin, B.A		Phonetics	• • •	,,
		Y. Chiang	٠,	Chinese		Assistant Lecturer.
		K. de B. Codrington, M.A	٠	Indian Art	1	ion.Lecturer.
	3.	G. H. Darab Khan, м.л	٠.,	Perdan		Lecturer.
	5.	H. H. Dodwell, M.A		History	٠,.	Professor.
:	3.	J. Heyworth-Dunne, B.A	٠	Arabie		Lecturer.
	2.	E. Dora Edwards, M.A., D. Litt		Chinese		Reader.
	3.	J. R. Firth, M.A		Linguistics		Lecturer.
٠,	3.	S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., LI.D.		Indian Law	••	Reader.
		Shaykh M. M. Gomaa, B.A		Arabic		Lecturer.
ì	3.	Betty Heimann, Ph.D		Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy		,,
14	٥.	W. B. H. Henning, p. Phil		Iranian Studies		

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Name.	Subjects.	Status.
Beatrice Honikman, M.A	African Phonetics & Linguistics As	ssistant Lecturer.
Commander N. B. Isemonger, R.N. (retired)		Lecturer.
9. A. Lloyd James, M.A	Phonetics	Professor.
S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Gujarati	Lecturer.
G. E. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	11
A. Master, C.I.E., B.A.	Marathi	,,
7. V. Minorsky	Persian	Professor.
2. W. Sutton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D	Bengali	Reader.
C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D-es-L	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer.
C. H. Philips, M.A	Indian History	sst.Lecture
M. D. Ratnasuriya, Ph.D	Sinhalese and Epigraphy and Indian History	Lecturer.
F. J. Richards, M.A., I.C.S	Indian ArchæologyF	Ion.Lecture
Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	Lecturer.
3. C. A. Rylands, M.A	Sanskrit	ż
Walter Simon, Ph.D	Chinese, Japanese, Manchu and Tibetan Pali and Sanskrit	
		Dondon
3. J. A. Stewart, M.C., C.I.E., LL.D., M.A., I.C.S.	Burmese	Reader.
S. H. Taqizadeh		Lecturer.
S. Topalian		**
2 A.S. Tritton, M.A., D. Litt	Arabic	Reader.
3. A. N. Tucker, M.A., Ph.D	African Phonetics and Linguistics.	Lecturer.
S. R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A., D. Litt,	Sanskrit	Professor.
3. Ida C. Ward, B. Litt., D. Litt	African Phonetics and Linguistics.	Lecturer.
6. I. Wartski, B.A	Modern Hebrew	n'
3. Sir Richard O. Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A. D. Litt.		Reader.
3. S. Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	Lecturer.

^{1.} University Reader and Appointed Teacher.

Kadry Zafir, M.A.

Recognised Teacher in the University of London.

University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.

^{4.} Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.

^{5.} University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher.

^{6.} University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher (Director).

^{7.} University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher.

^{8.} Parsee Community's Lectureship in Iranian Studies.

The Fisheries of India.

yet yield a mere fraction of what they could extremely averse to amending the methods were they exploited in a fashlon comparable of their forefathers and almost university with those of Europe. North America or Janan. Without the financial resources results to with those of Europe, North America or Japan. with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, oured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from by their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and easte and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, improved apparatus and methods.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as suspicious and prejudiced of the population, the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of folding fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the indiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and

Madras.

100 rathom line of 40,000 square miles this Presidency has now the proof position of outside of the mere fringe lushore, this wast knowing that her fisheries and collateral indusvopment of fishable water lies talk and upproduce irries are better consistent and acceptance of the control of t margined by a shallow-water area within the upon the problems involved than elsewhere tive. The surf-swept East coast in singularly than those in other provinces. The credit for deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. canoes and occus throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930-31, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 138,294. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (Cubium or Scomberom orous), Pomfret (Apolectus and Stromateus) several large species of Horse Mackerel (Caranz), Jew fish (Sciaenidae), Whiting (Sillago), Thread-fins (Polynemus), Sardines (Clupea), and Mackerel (Scomber). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (Clupea). Mackerel (Scomber), Catfish (Arius), Ribbon fish (Trichiurus), Goggles (Caranx crumenopthalmus) and Silver belies (Leiognathus and Cazza)
take precedence of the former. Sardine and
Mackerel overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres; the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is ment of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor Diwan Bahadur Dr. B. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of cod liver oll and the discovery of four other India sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Oil from a South Indian shark liver is ascertained to be about ten times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod liver oil. Twenty-five volumes of the Departmental Bulletin have been issued to date. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it be specially training teachers for The Madras Department of Fisheries.—
As Government attention has been given in the technology of curing, canning and oil madras over a longer period to the improve imministrate, in co-operative propagand and in the supply of zoological specimens for the Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsuse of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long-felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Research Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices.

Fish Curing.-Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures, He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 100 fish curing yards scattered along the coast. During the year 1936-37 1,368,418 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 220,414 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs. 48,048.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.-While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the of 398,782 chanks were fished during the year 1936-37, which will fetch a gross revenue of Rs. 84,804. The rearing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultural pearls near Krushadal Island, Pamban, started in 1933 has been successful and there are now five years' old oysters living in the farm. Another experiment in marking of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, mortality and migration of the liberated.

eries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery an expenditure of Rs. 6,716. value of these streams and tanks so long as value of these streams and tanks so long as Deep Sea Fishing and Research.—The they are full of water: only when the streams annual report of the Public Health Commissioner

man in India the "Mahseer," Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department; the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and Etroplussuratensis the excellent which has attribute thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water; both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet. The Department has been endeavouring to establish Catla, the quick growing carp of great economic importance, into the Cauvery system since 1922, and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the anients and sluices in the Tanjore District. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local purchase of the last two seasons' chanks. A total authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium .- Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st, October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, chank in its natural haunt, is continuing and being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it so far 2,464 chanks have been marked and has been immensely popular with the public. The present building which is antiquated in The Inland Fisheries .- The Inland Fish- design has sunk several feet below the general level of the beach, and during rains the floor is flooded with water causing loss of income to the in the hot season and few of the many thousands Aquarium and damage to the walls. It is of irrigation tanks throughout the province therefore proposed to build a new and up-to-date hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As building for the Aquarium, with modern fittings a consequence, inland fisheries are badly and up-to-date equipment. A total of 1.14,474 organised and tow men devote themselves to persons visited the Aquarium during 1038-37 fishing as their sole or even main occupation, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,515 against

shifts to pools and the tanks to puddles do the with the Government of India for 1933 states owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out that the total and area of british India amounts to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish to only 2.44 are per head of the population throughout the greater part of the year, a tult but allowing for forests and uncultivated and for a few days, and often much waste in conse- fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under The chief fresh water fishes of economic food-crop, quite insufficient for even the present importance are the Murrel, notable for its population, and that the population is increasing virtue of living for a considerable period out of at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably water, and various carps including Labeo, reach 400 millions. The finding of the census

of 1931 is that Agriculture has reached its It was however possible to complete during on 1931 is that Agriculture has reached the maximum production under present conditions. Wisharlas therefore is the only prime source of food-supply to supplement Agriculture and the Denartment has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea going fishermen to angment the fish supply of the Presidency

knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain-

The fisherman

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms; and.

has a fairly exhaustive

(2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The survey of deen-see fisheries by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' was abruptly terminated in 1931-32. as a measure of retrenchment. though the survey was it disclosed the existence of important off shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient impor-tance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realized that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department. The Yorkshire Motor Coble was decided on as the most suitable modern fishing boat to supplant the local catamaran and canne on a surf heaten harbourless coast, and one was acquired in 1930-31. In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government precluded experiments and demonstration with the Coble. Further experiments are being planned

Rural Pisciculture .- As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment, fishermen.

this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages 2.172 wells and 264 nonds in these villages were examined Though it has not been nossible to examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible.

Welfare Work .- A remarkable feature in is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift. temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative sonicties in 1936-37 on the west coast was 49

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some vears The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Denartment, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Cooperative Department supplying trained Inspec-tors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calient to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instruc-tions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. But as a measure of economy the training Institute was closed in July 1937 In some places the villagers themselves started of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the schools and then handed them over to the of vininge points which number over 100,000 in the Schools and a state in the presidency. The work though begun in July Department. In other places schools were open-1930 lasted only for 13 m nths and had to be ed by the Department at the request of the

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic Presidency, Rajshahl, and Dacca Divisions, region lies primarily in the anormous area occu- 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing pled by inland waters—rivers, creeks, iheels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not population are free to a large extent from the fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most inaversion to a fish-diet which is widely preva-lent among the better castes in the south, some among one owner casted in the south, onever and executive—an many cases to effective the domaind for this is encourage. Side on and—so eager is he for immediate profit, however, the domain of the south of the south of the south of the south of the south of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of dishery is that of the hiss (Clupes disher) which the people coustum fish as a regular litera of annually migrates from the sea in injunctable diet. It is calculated that 1'6 per cent. of the imittides to seek passwing grounds far up the population is engaged in fishing and its connect- branches of the Ganged and the other great cel trades, a percentage that rises to 2'6 in the 'ivers. Other valued and abundant other great

644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu considered an honourable profession. As a genious, his trans and other devices exceedingly clever and effective-in many cases too effective

the robu (Labso robita) and the katla (Catla: and these require to be developed scientifically, catta), mrigal (Cirrhina mrigala); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti or betki (Lates calcarifer) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangoeor Indian Salmon Thread-fin OF (Polimemus) pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry began in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler Golden Crown being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive area suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing de-mand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steamtrawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in a more limited stope for its acceptance and in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natu-ral conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye-products. Fresh water Fisheries, however are vast and very important alluded to.

Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow, work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high almost to a prohibitive rate consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally have been clamouring for the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore decided to appoint a Fisheries Expert to survey the exisitng condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by-products.

The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department with a vast experience in fishery industry both in India and Europe, have been requisitioned by the Bengal Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert and he has commenced his work of survey from the 1st December, 1937. It is hoped that as result of his Report the former Fisheries Department would be revived and the Fishing Industry placed on a more efficient, well organised and sound basis.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already

Bombay.

confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line of the sister Presidencies. Bombay abounding with excellent harbours for fishing scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of by products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawier was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the medieval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on average at the rate of 100 lbs, for a rupee.

progressis in a large measure due to the awaken- to the number of vessels. ing among the fishermen, who are traditionally vessels were built by Government :a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr. Sorley's more important recommendations The establishment of a marine aquarium

in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.

2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.

3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government: and

4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started .-- A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, Government placed average at the rate of 100 lbs, for a rupes.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay | Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen fishing industry in the course of the past when the the distinct of the the contract of the past when the system of the past when the the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the past when the contract of the contract o years, the two latter years of which will always has been encouraging is evident from the fact remain an eventful date in its history. This that every year since then has seen an addition The following four

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) the "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) the "Lady Brabourne" and (4) the "Lord Brabourne".

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement both in point of disign and engine equipment on her predecessors. The special feature of this vessel is its insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity.

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast. They transported during the short fishing season in 1936-37, a total of 590,000 lb. of fish, which would normally have never come to Bombay. The success that attended the working of the launches encouraged owned launches at present is four.

The stimulus to commercial enterprise as the result of the operation of the launches is borne out by the establishment of an ice factory at Chendia, a port in the Kanara District. The factory has been set up mainly to cater for the needs of the launches, which will thus, to some extent, be relieved from the necessity of carrying such large quantities to Bombay as before. The establishment of the ice factory at Chendia brings the number of the ice factories on the coast to two, one having already been started at Malwan, a port in the Ratnagiri District.

of a dry ice factory in Bombay, bringing the a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have number of such factories to two. These factories been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municiare making special efforts to meet the needs of pality for the purposes of the experiment. the fishing industry.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connectuseful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hall from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautimouth of the Gult of Cambay. and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chiet are of indifferent quality. catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and jew-fishes. The first named are dried in South of Bombay the dishermen of Ratnagir; and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito see (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

ment of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A in Kathiawar.

The year also witnessed the establishment start in the first instance will be made at Bandra,

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries

In Sind considerable sea-tishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, such as soormal, shark, rays and jew-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of ovster is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many ed with the local and other fisheries. The years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the information collected by the bureau will be River Indus, chiefly for the fish known a negful to the fishing fundary, as it will furnish only. Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a sur-prise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City the valuable Jew-Shes (Sciena spp.) often prise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City attaining a very large size and notable as the seaface on its south-western and north-eastern chief source of "Ssh-maws" or "sounds," isldes. Apart from these two sites pearl oyster largely exported from Bombay for eventual fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour, fully constructed, attain a considerable size, Thu south-western site in Bondley City where and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks pearl isheries have been recently discovered together. In the season they fals principally is situated in blocks Nos, 3 to 7 of the Back of the Kutch and Kathiswar coasts and in the Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also Their main found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls method of fishing is by means of huge anchored are produced by the window pane oyster, but stownets, which are left down for several hours the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers

The revenue derived from the various pearl the sun after being strong through the mouth fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out upon lines stretched between upright posts, regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

> Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized,

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammagar, the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisherles Inland Fisheries. -- Government at the begin in Madras, for the purpose of examining the ning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the develop- Marine potentialities of the Baroda territories

Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste. are consumed by Burmese people. The value islands, many of which of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly round the greater part of them along the north-from Straits Sottlements) was 13.51 lakhs in east and west; in the holious of these islands 1936-37. The exclusive right of fishing through; most of the fish come into range, and with the out the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the

conservation of the fish. Revenue .-- The economic value industry or tract of country can, to some extent. be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries vielded a substantial revenue (about 34.97 lakhs per annum during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand de-clined to seventy-two percent, of this amount in the year 1986-37 owing to trade and economic de-Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leascable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best from one to five years. The total number of lease-1.650 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 653 in

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped have embankments most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down-country from Upper Burma.

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are Liberses for issuing in an open insieries are issued annually to persons who pay the pre-scribed fees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung. (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally ngakhn ngayan and ngagyi. Most of them are sold are leased by Government to the bighest and best fresh, but some are converted into salt fish, from one to five years. The total number of lase-nguidelast, Ngagyin and Nganayingin. Raba able fish treis in the province is 3,412 of which leaves and Ngaponara which are found in small small state. quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abun-Maubin-one of the five districts in that division. dance in the Rangoon market.

The Puniab.

A system of registering Shikaris employed by patrolling rivers and streams, catching and Anglers to help them in their fishing was intro-prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing duced. The Shikaris are required to undergo licenses.

The number of fishing licenses issued during Re. 1. Fifty men have been registered. Their the year was 7,522 as against 7,319 during the duties are to help in collecting natural bar, previous year. The catches of fishermen were reported to be when caught, returning the undersized fish to

nerow inversion in unrisplari, American, Toshini-The river and reporting foreign of use runs-tended in the control of the con

main stream, resulted in poor fishing during the Larvieldal fish spawned successfully in tanks whiter months. The large fish caught in the at Chhenawan and Lyallpur. Experiments to Beas river in the Kangra district during the year determine the capacity of different species to was a Mahasir of 50 lbs, in weight. destroy mosquito larvae in March and April Two hundred and twenty eight Angling showed that Gold Fish devoured almost twice licenses for trout fishing in Kaulu were issued the number of larvae consumed by other

of the water. Fishing on the Sainj and Tirthan that within the next few years the Department streams was good. The catches of netsmen will be in a position to state definitely what improvements can be effected in fish-cuture.

District work activities consist mainly in

below average in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Hoshiar-the river and reporting breach of the rules.

by which fish was killed or washed down to the respectively

against two hundred and forty three during the fish.

previous year. The auglers were satisfied with **Research.**—It is proposed to increase consistency obtained, except near Manail derably during the coming year the facilities where fishing was poor on account of the rapidity available for fisheries research, and it is hoped

were also good,

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the and guano production. Useful work has been Department of Agriculture and with the help done by one of the officers in elucidating the repeatured to successful what the nerp mone by one of the onners in empedating the of one officer trained in Madras and another life-histories of the more valuable food fishes officer trained in Japan and America the and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish Department has already accomplished a are being introduced. A cold storage plant notable amount of development work and a will shortly be exceeded in Trivandrum for free-colours for further development. nonstone amount of government work and a wall shortey be erected in itrivancium for freez-seheme for further development is being fing and preserving fish. Special Schools have worked out. Special attention has been given been opened for the education of fisher is in backwaters, (octain rules have also been passed by to the establishment of co-operative societies Government recently for the grant of loans among the fishing community and to the in- for the encouragement of fish industries in the wroduction of improved methods of sardine oil State.

The Forests

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many narts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic or the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousic laid down a definite forest policy. Forther far-sighted progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administra-tion were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind-a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settle-ment, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future im-portance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22.6 of the jomes).

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,263; Unclassed State 135.694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the theory of the comorin and from the company of the c

- (1) Arid-country forests, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rapjutana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjal, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (Acacia arabica), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river laundations.
- (2) Deciduous forests, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the leak and sal forests.
- (3) Evergreen forests.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their venetation.
- (4) Hill foresta.—In these the vegetation and varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Rastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the mill forests are characterized and Burma, the mill forests are characterized by the control of
- (5) Littoral forests.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the nangrove family (Rhicaphoreae). Behind the magrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (Heritiera jonnes).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely;-

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. Phese are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sail forests of Northern Central and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat 1928:—
Inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience,

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.-The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Com-mittee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transof India, recommended time they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. The Constitution of 1935 included Forests in the Schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial charges .- The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Pro-vincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or by Foresters.

Non-territorial changes,-Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected Forest Research and Education, the prepara-tion of Forest Working Plans, and other special

The Forest Service.-The Forest Service comprises three branches:-

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests. chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules,

- (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council:
- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council:
- (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination:
- (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services
- (e) by the transfer of promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

In Bombay and Burma, where Forests in 1919 became transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I, were created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian junior members of the Provincial Service or Some or two Foress languagers have been trans-or Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy ferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Divisions are also sometimes divided into Service of Engineers and some have resigned subdivisions. The Ranges are further sub- or have retired. The inture strongth and divided into a number of beats or protective not expected to remain. Eventually, the charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases [https://dx.com/each in Dembay, Madras and Puniab).

(3) The Provincial Service.—Formerly it introduction: it must become naturalised before consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant it could be regarded as established on a safe and Conservators of Forests, All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I. F. S. College was also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers have hitherto since 1919 been trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than the Central Provinces, Bihar Burma. and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Colmbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

The whole problem of the organisation and training of Forest Officers was thrown into the melting pot by the 1935 Constitutional reforms and has not yet been settled. Recruitment for the Indian Forest Service having ceased, because Forests have become Provincial, the Provincial Governments have to take measures for filling appointments as members of the old I.F.S. through retirement and otherwise cease to hold them. As Forests cannot properly be divided into Provincial watertight departments a system of all India organisation of training and service may be resuscitated, but that could only be done through provincial co-operation and the new Provincial Governments have not yet had time to consider the matter,

Dehra Dun Forest College,-The Forest College at Dehra Dun completed the sixtleth year of its existence in March 1937. As a result of the economic depression and consequent retrenchment it was closed for two years in 1933, owing to the reduced demand for Forest Rangers from the Provinces.

The College owes its origin to a memorandum submitted in September 1887 by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest said, must cease to be a subject of foreign and America.

permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have to-day been largely realised. All over India, the executive charge of ranges and even divisions is now being held by students of Dehra Dun or the daughter college at Coimbatore, and students of the College have become heads of the Service in other parts of the British Empire.

During these 60 years the area under the control of the Forest Department has increased from about 18,000 square miles in 1877 to about 250,000 square miles, which is nearly 23 per cent. of the whole area of British India. Over 100,000 square miles are reserved forest, permanently given to the production of timber. The whole area of 250,000 square miles has been surveyed and demarcated, and nearly 73,000 square miles are under properly sanctioned working

In 1887 the crudest form of selection was the only form of forest management possible. day, there are available detailed tables of yield and volume, and much knowledge of the sylvicultural requirements of individual species has been accumulated. Forests have been provided with a network of roads and firelines.

Speaking of the progress made during these ears, Mr. C G. Trevor, the Inspector-General of Forests, at the reopening of the College in 1935, said that forestry as developed in India was the equal of that in any other country in the world. Sylvicultural systems quite different from anything existing on the Continent of Europe had been developed to meet India's particular needs, and while most countries deal with a very limited number of species, forestry in India was concerned with every type of vegetation, from tropical rain forest to temperate coniferous

Research .- For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate anu elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working, mencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmor, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely are nive main branches of research, hamely Sylviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged tem-porarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Recognition of the Preservathe cestmantly of creating a maximizerors of experient and when properly demonstrated School in India, with the object of preparing Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservastudents for the executive charge of a range ition and Seasoning. Sections are in charge of and of enabling Forest Rangers to quality for Indian experts who have received special promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he training in their various subject in Europe As a result of Mt. E. S. Pearson' hore and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Duna a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere dise in the world and efficial reports show where dise in the world and efficial reports show where dise in the world and efficial reports show the state of the state of the state of the state of the world and the state of the state o

Since 1900 research work has been prosecuted correctionly so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this steady progress has been utilized to the control of the sound utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forcests.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divedced into two unta heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as duce, comprising all other products such as resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 350 million of the compression of the compression of the such products, and the compression of the compression large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras by attilisting modern American methods which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods of valuable materia, but the first constitution of the compression of the comp

An important measure for the development of foresten in bandamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods, American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wile-spread of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on

the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized.

Ifaccurate estimates were available for India, they would nodoubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of woodcutters sawvers carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carnenters. wheel-wrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The and many other classes of same of abouters. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals. as much forest labour is not whole-time labour. devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development. of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the resent world wide dupression caused increased until it amounted to some Rs. 0 crores a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 40 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the particles of

Agencies.—An agency has been entablished in India by the Government of India for the sale in India by the Government of India for the sale in India (specially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the area of the India (special to the India) of the India (special India) of India (special India) of India (special India) of India (special India) of India) and the difficulty of obtaining a footing to Ititle known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult".

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Debra Dun, U. P.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
TIMBER					R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).
Teak	454	1,137	458	334	61,31 (R. per	90.41 c. ton)	1,11,72 (R. per	1,45,95 c. ton)
(£ per ton)	(10)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)	(192)	(210)
Deal and Pine	-	_			-	-	_	_
(£ per ton)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Timbers	30	43	21	26	20,91	18,64	21,72	29,84
Railway Sleepers	-	-		-	_		-	-
	484	1,180	479	360	82,22	1,09,05	1,33,44	1,75,79
British Empire	66%	67%	69%	75%	75%	74%	73%	73%
By land				_	l			
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chest	-	-	-	_		_	-	-
Wood Pulp			-	_	-	_	, -	,
Matches	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	
Other Manufac- tures (g)	25	15	12	13	2.02	1.22	1.13	1.68
	25	15	12	13	2.02	1.22	1.13	1.68

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-83	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
TIMBER.	302	135	109	54	R. (000). 11,03 (R. per c	7,93	R. (000). 1,08 (R. per	6,51
(£ per ton) Deal and Pine	(6) 118(a)	(11) 65	(9) 34	(8) 32	(96) 533 (R. per c	(93) 720	(110) 7,54 (R. per	(108) 8,75
(£ per ton) Other Timbers (c) . Railway Sleepers	178(b) 299	(7) 222 8	(6) 210	(5) (159)	(64) 21,51	(65) 17,55	(59) 18,38	(60) 9,79
British Empire	30%(c) 408	430 17%	353 11% d	245 12% d	37.87 6% d	32.68 5% d	27.00 11% d	25.05 9%

a=1912-14. b=Including deal and pine, the faures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this period.

(a)—Excluding sleepers. d=Not available after 1924-25 (\$350,000), (a)—Excluding furniture, cabhetware, re-exports.

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
MANUFACTURES.						R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Tea Chests	270(e)	497	356	356	400	52,08	58,17	56,27
Wood Pulp	113(a)	311	270	166	203	26,18	20,48	14,56
Matches Other Manufactu-	507	129	8	4	6	62	1,09	48
res (g)	41	91	32	94	94	20,37	22,65	12,74
	931	1,028	666	620	703	99,25	1,02,39	84,05

a-1912-14.

e—1909-14.

g—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	-					R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Lac	1,843	6,483	1,380	932	1,848	3,29,96 (R. per cwt.)	1,58,36 (R. per cwt.)	2,34,21 (R. per cwt.)
(£ per ton)	(100)	(174)	(59)	(45)	(51)	(56)	(32)	(28)
Rubber	157	1,499	334	66	234	65,89	88,71	1,04,03
Myrobalans	364	659(a)	499(a)	434(a)	444(a)	51,51(a)	50,93(a)	42,94(a)
Sandalwood	82	323(b)	233(b)	105(b)	163(b)	17,80(b)	20,35(b)	24,00(b)
Cardamoms	26	154	93	109	159	15,31	18,93	18,25
Cutch	76	70	31	23	28	4,77*	5,07*	5,65*
Rosin	-	32	14	20	8	1,30	78	2,06

a-Includes extract.

b-Includes oil.

* Includes gambier.

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-38	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Rosin	41	28	21	12	25	R. (000) 4.49	R. (000) 3,76	R. (000) 8,52
Turpentine and Substitute	29	19	9	8	9	1,48	1,23	1,38

AREA OR FOREST LANDS, OUTTURN OF PRODUCE, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1935-36, (Source: Annual Return of Statistics relating to Fo

	•		Forest Area.	Area.		Percen-	Outturn of Produce.	Produce.				٠.
Province.	Area of Province.	Reserved Protec- Forests. Forests.	Protec- ted Forests.	classed State Forests,	Total.	Forests to whole Area of Pro-	Timber and Fuel.	Minor Produce.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Surplus,	
	Sq.		80.	Sq.	Sq.	Per cent.	Cub. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	142,260		750	mues.	16.474	į	18.331,000					
Bengal	76,960		876	:0			75,490,000					
Punjab Burma (factivate	106,248	1,524	3.207	9	5,251	9 4 5	83,600,000	14,32,264	48,54,915	27,18,744	21,36,171	
ed Shan States) Bihar and Orlssa	(a)			131,415	-		111,267,650					-
Assam North-West Frontier Dec	98,573	19,398		14,765	19,398	8.08	49,406,000 12,674,000	20,95,469	49,39,304	35,39,350	13,99,954	
vince Baluchistan (portions under	13,099	266	:	16			3,167,000					
British Administration)			:	472			769,827					
	1,582	100	: : :	326	845	523	568,414	44,175	2,26,621	2,11,558	1,15,063	
Total (1935-36)	1,101,356	106,122	0,812	153,085	93	24.	378,195,834	10,39,678	4,29,54,243	3,73,53,216	12	
,, (1934-35)	1	1	6,938	-	281,511		25.5 401.142.598		3,95,07,599	99,96,730 3,95,07,599 2,69,98,824 1,28,32,120	1.28.32.120	
TN-998-X1	000	100 000	000		-			1			-	

\$50,068,5211,60,88,946 | 0,18,22,861 | 8,63,36,513|2,49,496,548 \$64,188,6891,41,78,316,678,091,448,35,06,18,009,22,47,871 \$70,115,7671,421,5080,118,09,180,35,64,64,524,462 \$62,085,0961,45,87,908,6,12,64,731,3,56,06,316,2,58,58,418 often entirely called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entity area.

(a) Includes 61, 616 square miles for Federated Shan States.
(d) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karrenn. Unclassed state forests or public forest lands as they are often called, Pargana of Manpur (Central I So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area, 16,303 36.864 includes 61,016 square miles for Federated Shan States. Excludes Delhi Province and the British 926 - 27devoid of trees

928-29 929-30

930-31

Totals

112.07 444 3.01.20.713 2.76.29,866 74,90.868 110.67.710 3.74.11.020,87.90,58 113.27.307 3.06 (9.77.8.0),74,924 25.66,864 4.72,86,859 8.52,06,803 1,20,81,068

257.081 401,142,598

Excludes 3,975,000 c. ft. relating to unreserves.

Includies Re. 2 from an extensive freeding and are the head Porest College and Research Institute. (Re. 5,82,020). Includies respective university and research institute (Re. 5,82,020). All breest College and Research Institute (Re. 5,82,020). All research includes expenditute of the definition of the second definition of the second definition of the second college and Research Institute (Es. 5,93,050), and reading they account the second institute (Es. 5,93,050).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1027 saw the commencement of Beam wineless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingledin. Powerful transmitting and United Kingledin. Powerful transmitting and respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by Indian Bandio Telegraph Company are connected with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Stegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The Jung serial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five seel towers 257 feet in helpith, are laudinaries seel towers 257 feet in helpith, are laudinaries was inaugurated by Ills Excellence the Vicoroy on 23rd July 1927.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which openies the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the new company now known as Cables and Wireless Ltd. The Indian Radio Telegraph Company has taken over the working of the cables at the company Ltd. The Same Company Ltd. The same Company and Company Ltd. The same Company also were considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also make the Company Ltd. The same Company also make the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Company also was considered to the Company Ltd. The same Comp

The inland wireless stations at Delhi and Alla-habd have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronutical wireless stations and they are used as such. The wireless installations at Karnehl and Caltuth have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronutical communication purposes have been exceed at many places for the purpose of in tight, the loss of up-to-date system having been installed.

Deem instance.

The Indian coses stations have been mainy halled in a state of high efficiency and many halled in a state of high efficiency and many halled in the state of high efficiency and a large sport and Mingaladon (Rangoon) have proved extramely satisfactory, and a large portion of the trasfic between control in the state of the circuitous route via Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric laterference, particularly during holo weaker but the difficulties have been hot weaker but the difficulties have been the worst periods.

In December 1939 a radio-telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon, by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burna. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and upon the construction of a large amount of new and upon the construction of a large amount of a Madres and St. Rango amounts both at Madres and St. Rango amounts of the construction o

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by th Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sen.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay, Calculata and Karachi and Indilities at other coast stations with a part of the state of the s

Radio-Telephone Service,—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and forgland on May 1, 1433, when Hz Excellency the Hz Excellency and the Hz Excellency and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Scoretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the heam wireless system which has been operated successful for several years by the Indian Radio, and the training the several years by the Indian Radio, and and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end sad feellikes for conversation, with other places were specify arranged, until the was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Extra radia, world, Similarly, there was a gradual extransion of the area coverted in India, and every important only in India can be placed in telephonic comactly in India can be placed in telephonic comactly in Min Ragional and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensurwireless ing of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only. (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

Broadcasting.—For several years, limited proadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broad-casts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being ixaugurated by His Excellency the Vicercy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two

Indian State Broadcasting Service.— The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and Instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of

stantial funds for the purpose, A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a high-power medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi, menium-wave productishing station at Denni, This station was actually opened on 1st Janu-ary 1986. Its wave length is 340 metres (852 kc/s). The length is somewhat in-conveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of mediumwave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first high power station to be built. Provision was made for its alteration if a change were later found to be desirable.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi. intimated that they proposed to follow this by mission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a imilar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr. H. L. Kirke.

A valuable report was presented by this official, a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Goyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in December 1936. It includes new 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and twin 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also includes a 10 k.w. short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 200 watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus will be of the most modern This will make for economy in working and should give purity or rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it will provide a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inimprovement in their financial condition, in expensive receivers in the large towns, but 1984-85 decided upon a large development of owing to atmospheric conditions in India their broadcasting service and allocated subexpected to provide a first-grade service at | distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended,

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development.

Licences.-Broadcast receiving licences are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year.

Number of Receivers .-- While the number of Wireless Receivers in India has increased, the total for all-India of some 55,000 is negligible, when one considers the vast population, about 380,000,000, and when one compares it with progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution,

Figures of Wireless Licences in India in four years increased by 300 per cent. and the import duty paid on wireless apparatus by about 600 per cent.

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935, and from the latter date to the end of 1937—of about 25,000, bringing the total of wireless licences in India to about 55,000. Out of this there were 17,000 license holders in Bombay Presidency, which has the largest number in India, and 15,000 in Bombay City alone.

recent years. Imports have increased in value countries.

from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 35 lakhs in 1938-37. The value for eleven months April-to February of the financial year 1937-38, is over 41 lakhs. Of the total all-India imports for the past five years, the value of imports into Bombay have amounted to more than half.

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United States of America, which heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India.

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,71,971 to 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 61 lakhs from Rs. 1,78,944 to 8,30,348. Though imports from the United Kingdom have increased since to Rs. 12.62,625 during 1936-37, they only hold second place, the United States of America retaining its lead with exports to India valued at Rs. 16,02,354 during the same year.

In 1935-36 the total Indian imports were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs and in 1934-35 at Rs. 16 lakhs. Both transmitting and receiving apparatuses are included in these figures. Imports in 1936-37, including valves worth 13 lakhs, which were for the first time recorded under this head, amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs, the share of complete receivers being Rs. 25 lakhs.

Even if wireless valves were left out, the figures would still show a substantial increase in the imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 in comparison with the preceding two years,

The increase in imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 was largely shared by the United States of America and the United Kingdom which sent supplies to the value of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively in 1935-36. Imports from the Netherlands showed a comparatively small jucrease and were valued at Rs. 4 lakhs.

Imports into Bombay of wireless apparatus from the United States of America in the year lakhs and those from the Netherlands from Rs. 1,936-37 increased from the Netherlands from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 1,01 lakhs.

Below are given tables showing the value of Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless the radio import trade, the value of imports apparatus into India has increased rapidly in into Bombay and the share of principal

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following Tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India.

ALL-INI	DIA I	ME	ORTS.					BOM	IBAY	IMP	RTS.
1936-37	Rs.	35	lakhs.		1			1936-37	Rs,	18.06	lakhs.
1935-36	. ,,	28	,,,	 w 1.5				1935-36	,,	15.70	,,
1934-35	,,	16	,,					1934-35	,,	8.77	,,
1933-34		11						1933-34	,,	6.65	***
1932-33	810	10	8 D.			166		1932-33		7.08	

IMPORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS 1st APRIL TO THE END OF FEBRUARY.

Sections			1936-37.		1	1937-38.
Complete wireless receivers. From United Kingdom Netherlands United States of America Other countries	:	No. 3,411 2,911 13,389 3,032	Va 4,45 2,90 11,91 1,59	Rs, ,094 ,630 ,649	No. 4,716 6,168 13,789 2,952	Value Rs. 6,48,156 6,02,416 10,94,706 2,65,893
Total .	.	22,743	20.86	447	27,625	26,11,155
Wireless Valves. From United Kingdom , United States of America , Other countries	. :	22,775 87,762 5,352	53	861 451 653	14,203 44,743 19,675	57,927 59,586 61,766
Total .		65,889	1,36	,965	78,621	1,79,277
Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves			7,94	,632		13,46,43
		198	5-36.	19	36-37.	1937-38,
Total of wireless upparatus From United Kingdom		8,2 3,1 10,9	alue Rs. 3,781 1,899 6,345 6,951	3 14	Value Rs. 0,93,351 ,17,577 ,01,418 ,05,698	Value Rs. 13,10,150 10,83,441 13,88,335 3,54,928
Grand Total		23.7	8,976	80	.18,044	41,36,864

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased
person, it is always advisable to prove the will
as early as possible. If the will is in a vertuagular is har to be officially translated into
for the grant of probate of the will. All the
property left by the deceased has to be disslosed in a schedule to be annexed to the putition. The values of immovable properties are clice of the High Court to send a copy of these
the nett Municipal assessment. For estate
the nett Municipal assessment. For estate
the nett Municipal assessment. For estate
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the nett Municipal assessment. For estate
the pto Dr. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the
Revenue department require the petition to
between Rs. 60,000 and 1,00,000 the duty paylished and served on such persons as the Court
payable is 63 5%. In determining the amount of
grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by
the hollowing terms are allowed to be
deducted.

Lebbs let by the deceased including mortlate of the High the hollowing terms are allowed to
be deducted to the purposes of prodeducted the hollowing terms are allowed to be
deducted to be a purpose of prodeducted the probate of

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essen- rigorous control. Government tially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Cal-cutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has clapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, The Times, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the only live years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremary is not much longer, harding commenced at Plansey, only twenty-harding commenced at Plansey, only twenty-harding commenced at Plansey, only twenty-harding country of the period of the which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Calcuta the English were on subrance below Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of The Herald.

The first newspaper was called The Bengal Gazette which is better known from the name of its founder as Hicky's Gazette or Journal. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they journals rapuny collowed Hick's though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. The Indian Gazette had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the Bengal Harkerts, which came into existence benjal Harars, which came the Samuel only a little later, and both are now represented by The Indian Daily News with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the Bengal Gazette of 1780, and one of these, The Calcutta Gazette, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of and omenais commenced the publication of John Bull in the Eest, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was attered to The English. man by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinek, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Emoty Times which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the Times of India. The Hombay Gazette founded in 1701, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newsof the Native of Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the Samuchar Durpan started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received necouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the purey native paper in Bombay called the Bombay Samachar which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From its commencement the press was lealously watched by the authorities, who to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and pursared a polley of discouragement and pursared a polley of discouragement and

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily influence and also circulation was satisfactory, controlled by the Gagging Act which Cauning Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James passed in June 1857 on account of the license MacLean and Hurris Mockeyl, Hourished in

rise in the next generation, but the rise in to be published daily.

of a very lew papers, and owing still more to this generation. The Civil and Military Gazette the fears of its circulating intelligence which was originally published in Simia as a weekly might be prejudicial to public interests. The paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, Act was passed only for a year at the end of 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny Act was passed only for a year at the end of 1872. Frior to and in the days of the Multiple which the press was ones more from the most famous paper. In Worthern Hulla of the most famous paper, and the most famous paper in Worthern Hulla or and the paper of the paper of the Multiple of the Merut, but afterwards at Agra and then at whole country in which the press participated, Ambala After a lively existence for a few There were 10 Anglo-Indian papers at the years in Simila the Credi and Mültary Gazette.

There were 10 Anglo-Indian papers at the years in Simila the Credi and Mültary Gazette. papers and the circulation of all was very small, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred The number of the former did not show a great from Simia to Lahore, and the Gazetts began

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper | was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the acc which was in force for one year during the Muthry, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Verna-cular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyatty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of presecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discus-

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter. meluding any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any sec-tion of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individoals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importa-tion into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the should be reproduce suppression of seditious or objectionable tion of Books Act, newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation.—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an un-animous report in July 1921, recommending :-

 The Press Act should be renealed. (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditions leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs Press and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registra-

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of Indin.—At the to interfere with the free exercise of their calling and of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay. According to the articles of all other purposes of mutual help and proconstitution "the objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all tawfil means the testion which may be deemed advisable from the press of the Legislature to encrease of the Association are managed by a first first place of the Legislature to encrease of the Association are managed by a on its liberty or of the executive authorities Council.

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books Published.

								E	looks.
	Pro	vince.			Printing Presses.	News- papers.	Periodi- cals,	In English or other European Languages,	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language,
Madras	•••				(a)2,318	(a) 356	1,083	511	2,468
Bombay (d)	••		••	٠.	1,209	429	196	. 348	2,692
Bengal					1,459	354	455	910	3,519
United Prov	inces	٠.,			982	362	370	451	2,931
Punjab					557	401	412	301	1,437
Burma					369	45	170	21	300
Bihar and O	rissa				254	59	130	102	215
Central Prov	rinces	and 1	Berar		(b) 232	(c)104	72	10	201
Assam	٠.				82	28	36	1	53
North-West	Fron	tier P	ovince		- 31	21	2	12	4
Ajmer-Merw	ara ((d)			41	17	17	37	176
Coorg (d)			· · · · ·		7	. 3	1		1
Delhi		•••			167	73	98	27	245
		Total,	1935-36	٠.	7,708	2,252	3,042	2,731	14,242
			1934-35	٠.	7,557	2,123	3,363	2,790	13,945
			1933-84		6,937	1,748	3,208	2,623	14,140
			1932-33		6,756	1,659	2,847	2,709	13,580
			1931-32		6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132
To	tals		1980-31		6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
			1929-30		6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
			1928-29	٠,	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,556	14,427
			1927-28		5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
			1926-27	1	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246

⁽a) Relates to the Calendar year 1936.

⁽b) Includes 8 presses which are reported either closed or not working.

⁽c) Includes 68 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or

comments on public news.

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1935.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in

The Presidency Banks:-The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government, As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government, The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances, Reserve use of the Government balances, Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India:—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of :-

(a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards; (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board;

(c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the

Central Board · not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government, Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the

discretion of the Central Board, The Deputy Managing Director and the Scretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the

Managing Director. The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be

entitled to vote. Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 31 crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 111 crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs. 5,50,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1937 showed the deposits at Rs. 81,08,06,708, and Cash Rs. 13,43,19,121 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 16.56.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India:-The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are :-

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of

India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of accounting investigation. India

In consideration of the performance of the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall number than those existing at the commencement pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remunera- of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the tion a sum which shall be for the first ten years Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent. on the first following payments :-250 crores and 1/32 per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be deter-mined on the basis of the actual cost to the ment Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

In consideration of the maintenance by the of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the

(a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum;

(b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 6 lacs per annum; and (c) during the next five years of the agree-

The Directorate.

Managing Director						٠.	Sir William Lamond,
Dy. Managing Director	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	E. P. Stocker, Esq., C.B.E.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards,

CALCUTTA.		
H. H. Burn, Esq	 	President.
Comdr. S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.)	 	Vice-President.
B. A. C. Neville, Esq	 	Secretary.
Вомвау-		
J. F. Macdonell, Esq., M.C.	 	President.
Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E	 	Vice-President.
A. McCulloch, Esq	 	Secretary.
Madras-		
C. G. Alexander, Esq	 ٠	President.
Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chetty	 	Vice-President.
G. R. Attwood, Esq	 	Secretary.

Naminated by the Central Government,

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E., Lahore. Elected under Section 28, (1), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards, Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lall Tapuriah, Calcutta. Sir Byramiee Jeejeebhoy, Bombay, G. H. Hodgson, Esq., Madras.

Manager in London. R. R. Birrell, Esq. BRANCHES.

Cochin

(

Coimbatore. Colombo

Burra Bazaar. Ambala Cant. Calcutta. Amraoti. Clive Street, Calcutta, Amritsar. Park Street, Calcutta. Asansol. Byculla, Bombay. Dadar, Bombay. Bangalore. Bareilly. Mandyi, Bombay, Bassein. Sandhurst Road, Belgaum (Sub-Branch) Bombay. Bellary. Mount Road, Madras. Benares. Berhampore (Ganjam). Abbottabad. Bezwada. Abohar. Bhagalpur. Adoni. Bhopal. Agra. Broach Ahmedabad. Bulandshahr. Ahmedabad City. Calicut. Ahmednagar. Ajmer. Akola, Cawnpore. Chandausi (Sub-Branch). Akvab. Chandpur. Aligarh

Chapra. Chittagong.

Cocanada.

Allahabad.

Alleppey. Ambala.

Ouddalore.	Gwalior.
Juddapah.	Hapur (Sub-Branch).
Juttack,	Hathras.
Dacca.	Howrah,
Darbhanga	Hubli.
Darjeeling.	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Dehra Dun.	Hyderabad (Sind).
Delhi. Dhanbad.	Indore.
Dhulia.	Jaipur.
Dibrugarh.	Jaigaon.
Ellore. Erode. Etawah.	Jalpaiguri. Jamshedpur. Jhansi. Jodhpur.
Farrukhabad.	Jubbulpore.
Ferozepore.	Juliundur.
Fyzabad.	Karachi.
Gaya.	Kasur (Sub-Branch)
Godhra.	Katni.
Gojra.	Khamgaon

Gorakhpur.

Gujranwala.

Guntur.

	in the second se
Khandwa.	Muzaffarnagar.
Kumbakonam,	Muzaffarpur.
la hore.	Myingyan.
Larkana.	Mymensingh.
Lucknow.	Nadiad.
Ludhiana.	Nagpur.
yallpur.	Naini Tal.
fadura.	Nanded.
Landalav.	Nandyal.
Mangalore.	Naraingunge,
lasuli patam.	Nasik.
deernt.	Negapatam.
Montgomery,	Nellore.
foradabad.	New Delhi.
foulmein.	Nowshera.
fultan.	Okara (Sub-Branch).
furree.	Ootacamund,
fussoorie.	Patna.
Iuttra.	Peshawar.
T CLUCKER	L GOTTO TOTAL

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are :-

 Advancing money upon the security of:

 (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is

 (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India

(b) Securities issued by State aided Rail-ways, notified by the Central

Government. (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India,

Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.

Goods, or documents of title thereto. deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.

Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances

Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro-Notes.

(h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if autho-rised by the Central Board, in 'g.' (2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures

stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank

as security for advances.

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of case of advances relating to the financing of sibilities of at least two persons of firms unconseasonal agricultural operations or six months nected with each other in general partnership. in other cases.

negotiable securities.

Peshawar City. Simia. Poons. Sitapur. Poona City. Srinagar (Kashmir). Sukkur. Porbandar. Purnea. Surat Quetta. Tellicherry. Raipur. Tinnevelly. Rajahmundry. Tirupur. Raikot. Trichinopoly. Rampur. Trichur. Rangoon Trivandrum. Rawalpindi. Tuticorin. Saharanpur. Uijain. Salem Sargodha, Vellore Secunderabad. Vizagapatam. Shillong. Vizianagram. Sholapur. Wardha

Sialkot. (5) Investing the Bank's funds securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d. (6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or other-

Yeotmal.

wise than to the bearer on demand.

Buying and selling gold and silver.

Receiving deposits, (9) Receiving securities for safe custody (10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satis-

faction of claims. (11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of

indemnity, suretyship or guarantee, (12) Acting as Administrator, for winding

up estates. (13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.
(15) Borrowing money upon security of

assets of the Bank. (16) Subsidizing the pension funds of the

Presidency Banks; and
(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows :-

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance :--(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above:

upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank;

save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof. (2) The amount which may be advanced to

any individual or partnership is limited. (3) Discounts cannot be made or advances Wards upon security of estates in their charge on personal security given, unless such discounts for the period not exceeding nine months in the or advances carry with them the several respon-

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances (4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying given against any security not being a security and selling of bills of exchange and other in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act. 1882.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was us follows:--

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1637 was as follows :-continued.

6							1 ne	1711	por	beev.	Dun								
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l	Ea.											4,54,628	2,00,57,470	8,42,046	35,81,885			13,43,19,121	92,93,15,559
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1	Rs.			2,55,81,872						200 00 00 00	2						10,84,27,353	2,58,91,768	Rupees
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1				cî						8	â								_
1	-	÷-	38	4:	les rs.	25	5 2 3	888	90	rds	:	for	les	Sundries (Stationery, Stamps,	cre.) Adjusting Account of interest,	: ,	In hand and with one Reserve Bank of India .	Balances with other Banks.	
1			Debts considered good for which the Bank	than the debtor's per- sonal security	(This amount includes	members of Local Boards and employees, or by	and by firms in which a director or a member of	n Local Board 1s a partner, aggregating	Rs. 2,186-0-11 advinced	of Local Boards	1936 and recoverable)	Liability of Constituents for		3	ntel.	: 1	盟	Ã	
-		:	Debts considered for which the	ġ.	E P	es,	ag.	2 6	100	ΞÃ	iver.	itue	Dead Stock at cost	ď.	ljusting Account of in		ž d	the	
1	ASSETS.	7	nsid n	noids no securithan the debt sonal security	nog PA	Ţģ.	SE I	g = 0	13	žŽį	rec	onst	ŧä"	ione	oun.	: '	and San	the	
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	ď			33,75,000 0	3,87,646 14														Rapers
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	20	rwa		1937	:	, in				Si	Sos			the	Rs. 49,237				
	1 2	t fo		Per-ye		Acc				E E	xche 15,			ast our	49				
	1	da da		Pag B B	. <u>:</u>	880				Lin	E 2			gain	123				
	LIABILITIES.	82	.!.	ãÃ,	med	ų,				ent	n Bills of Exchange redis- counted £ 915,898 14 11			g .					
	13		den	For the half-year ended 31st December 1937	Unclaimed	t an				ting	On Bills of Exchange redis- counted £ 915,898 14 11			Claims against the Bank	de la				
	1		Dividends:-	ě.	Ď	Profit and Loss Account				Contingent Liabilities :-	0			Ö					
			_			_													

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 57 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

-		Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	-		Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras,	Totel
30th Ju 1881	ne	230	61	53	344	1913		247	167	68	482
1886		\$29	82	89	450	1914		290	197	93	580
1891		332	97	53	482	1915	٠.	263	187	102	552
1896		225	88	57	370	1916	٠.	336	263	115	714
1901		187	- 90	68	340	1917		1338	716	209	2263
1906		186	93	46	325	1918		664	549	213	1426
1911		198	129	77	404	1919		346	298	142	786
1912		210	155	75	440	1920 26th Jan	٠.	801	663	170	1634
						1921.	٠.	364	206	138	708

	**	1934	•••	•••	***			••		•••	7.01
		1004								100	791
	,,	1933					٠				582
	.,,	1932						••			1,908
	,,	1931	* * *		••	• •	•••	•••		•••	1,596
	"	1030	••	••	• •		•••	••	•••	•••	1,391
	"	1929	••	••	••			. • • •	• • •	•• :	2,074
	,,,	1928	•••	• • •	••	•••	•••	••	••	. ••	796
	,,	1927	•• ,	••	••	• •	•	••	••	••	1,004
	"	1026	•••	•••	••	••	••	•••	••	••	3,254
	,,	1925	• • •	•••	. ••	••	••	••	••	••	2,252
	**	1924	••	••	••		••	••	••	••	2,208
	,,	1923	••	••	••	•••	••	••	••	••	1,256
	,,	1922	••	• •	••	••	• ·	••	**	• ••	1,672
30tl	June	1921	••	••	••	••	• •	••		• • •	2,220

RESERVE DANK.

othe Dec.						
,,	1936	••		 	 • ••	714
	1927	0117	nain)	360		976

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital

Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below :-

	Capital.	Reserve.	Government deposits.	Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.
1st December	1	1.50	340	1463	14.3 per cen
	360	158	307	2745	8.3 ,,
	360	213	835	2811	8.8 ,,
	360	279	825	2861	8.4 ,,
	980	294	825	3265	7.4 ,,
1908	980	309	307	3234	9.7 ,,
	oan ·	318	339	3419	9.6 ,,
	980	331	438		9.0 ,,
	375	340	426	3578	
1912		361	587	3644	
1913	375	370	561	4002	
	375	386	487	3860	9.5 ,,
	375	369	520	4470	9.0 ,,
1916	375	309	771	6771	9.3 ,,
1916 ·· 1917 ··	375	858	864	5097	12.9 "
1918	.1 375	363	772	7226	8.8
1919	375	340	901	7725	9.6 "
1920	375	355	901	11,20	
oth June (Imper			1		1
toru anne (rmber	1101	1	1	7016	21.8 ,,
Bank).	547	375	2220	6336	18.6
1921	5.09	371	1672	7047	13.5 "
1922	5.69	411	1256	7047	
1923	200	435	2208	7662	
1924	549	457	2252	7588	
1925	562	477	3254	7530	
1926	562	492	1004	7317	
1927	502	507	796	7331	8.6 ,,
1928	562	517	2074	7233	19.9 .,
1929	562	527	1391	7003	14.6 ,,
1930	562	527	1596	6615	17.1 ,,
1931	562	537	1908	6146	20.8 ,,
1932	562	542	582	7423	6.4 ,,
1932	. 562	520	791	7483	8.4 ,,
1933	562	527	791	1400	

Recent Progress. The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank :-In Lakhs of Rupees,

BANK OF BENGAL. Govt. Other Dividend Invest-Cash. depofor year. Capital. Reserve. depoments. sits. sits. per cent. 1st December $\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$ ٠. ٠. 1760 ٠. ٠. 234 ٠. ٠. 772 1482 16 *204 ٠. 2934 *213 584 1918 ٠. .. 1200

Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments. ..

BANK OF BOMBAY.

					ANK OF I				
			Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. depo- sits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Invest- ments.	Dividend for year.
1900			100	70	87	432	100	89	17
1905	••		100	87			129		11 per cent.
1906	••		100	92	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1907	••		100	96	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1000	••	•	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 ,,
1908	• • •	•••	100	101	94	832	377	149	13
1909	••		100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 ,,
1910		- 1	100	105					
1911	••		100		152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	••	•••		106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	••		100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913	••		100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
1914	••		100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 11
1915	••		100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916		- 1	100	90	142	1900	667	312	10
1917	••		100	92	235	1367 2817			15 ,,
1918	••		100	101	250	2017	1398	744	171 ,,
1918	• • •		100		177	1749	542 928	353	182 "
1920				110 120	262	2756		315	191 ,,
1920	•••		100	120	849	2748	876	298	22 ,,
				1	BANK OF	MADRAS.			
1900			60	22	35	260	82	1 07	0
1905		**	60	30	41	344	140	67	S per cent
	• • •	• • •	60	30	91	344 355		71	10 ,,
1906	• • •	•••		32	54 35		151	81	10 ,,
1907	**		60	36	85	416	162	84	10 ,,
1908	• •		60	40	52	447	153	84	11 ,,
1909	••		60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ,,
1910			60	48	72	567	184	85	12 ,,
1911			60	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912			75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	::	::1	75	73	86	805	219	117	12
1914	::		75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915			75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
						960			
1916			75	55	104		286	161	12 "
1917	• •		75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	••		75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,
1919			75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	••	•••	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,
					IMPERIA	BANK.		-	
30th			547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent
1921 1922		• • •	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	
1922		•	562	411	1256	7047	2913	900	
1923			562	435	2208	7662	2913	1175	10 "
1924			562	477	2208	7588	3582	1413	10
1925		**	562	492	3254	7530			10 "
1926	• • •		362	492	3254	/080	4503	2188	10 ,,
1927			562	507	1004	7817	2283	2050	16 ,,
1928			562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16
			562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16
	- ::		562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 ,,
1929		- ::	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 ,,
				all the second	1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1 1.1	1	1	
1929 1930 1931		-		***					
1929 1930 1931 1932	•••	٠.	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 ,,
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933	. ::	::	562	520	582	7423	2308	3973	12 ,,
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	. :	::	562 562	520 527		7423 7483	2308 2165	3973 3932	12 ,,
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935		::	562 562 562	520 527 542	582 791	7423 7483 7243	2308 2165 1676	3973 3932 3783	12 " 12 " 12 "
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	. :	::	562 562	520 527	582	7423 7483	2308 2165	3973 3932	12 ,,

^{*} Govt. Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935.

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India promissory notes as are eligible for purchase. Act was passed by the Legislate Assembly or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and received the assent of the Governor-General and sale to scheduled Banks of starling in Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial may be specified. Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees fully paid up. five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management—The general superintendence of public debt. and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of composed of :-

by the Board.

(b) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, (d) One Government official nominated by

the Central Government. The Governor and Deputy Governors are

the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact.— The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz: -The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

and received the assent of the Governor-General and sale to Schoding distance of scholing on the March 1931 and the Bank began to amounts of not less than the equivalent of function from 1st April 1935. From this date, Rat. I lac; the making of advances to the Reserve Bank book over the management of the Currency Department of the Government and to Provincial of the Currency Department of the Government are replyable in each case not later to India by the creation of a special department than three noutils income ties detect of making the of main by the creation of a special supertunent using sures months from the date of making the hown as the Isan Department. The assets advance; the purchase and sale of dovernment of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred securities of the United Kingdom maturing to the Bark and were combined with the assets within ten years from the date of purchase; of the Currency Department. Prom July 1st the purchase and sale of securities of the Governthe Banking Department was opened and the ment of India or of a Provincial Government scheduled banks deposited the required percent of any maturity or of a local authority in age of their demand and time liabilities. The British India or of certain States in India which

> The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of State in India for the purchase and site of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, trunsfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India all acts and things which may be exercised in vested in the Reserve Bank and at the domination by the Bank. The Board is and done by the Bank. The Board is currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government (a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors and on and from the date of such transfer appointed by the Central Government after the Central Government shall not issue any consideration of the recommendations made currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall the central government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delbi, Madrus or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh, 5 49-64d, and not higher than 1sh, 6 3-16d, respectively : provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts or both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the Gazzette of India.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.092 per cent.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was as follows:--ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

700	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	29,32,58,371 0 0		A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	41 54 58 168 8 9	
Notes in circulation:—	6		igi	2,86,97,782 0 10	
ndi			Sterling Securities	80,30,69,901 8 3	
	4,76,56,630 0 0	914 69 62.847 8 0	Total of A		1,24,72,20,847 1 3
Total notes issued			B. Rupee Coin		62,56,45,057 11 8
			Govt, of India Rupee Securities		27,40,96,942 11 6
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		NII.
Total Liabilities		2,14,69,62,847 8	Total Assets		2,14,69,62,847 8 0

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		The second secon			-
	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS,	
		Rs. a. p.	Notes :	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up		5,00,00,000 0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India	29.31.51.51	.816 0 0
Reserve Fund		5,00,00,000 0 0	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,06,	1,06,555 0 0
			Rupee Coin	4,68,014	,014 8 0
Deposits			Subsidiary Coin	8,79,408	2 0 805,
(a) Government *		9,76,31,226 5 1	Bills Discounted:— (a) Internal (b) External	Ni Ni	NII.
(b) Banks	:	20,16,35,933 6 4	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	N. N.	Nu.
(c) Others	:	1,26,48,117 15 10	1,26,48,117 15 10 Balances held abroad †	8,63,76,275	8,275 8 8
Bills Payable		11,65,384 3 7	Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,00	0 0 0000
Other Liabilities		56,36,561 3 0	Other Loans and Advances . Investments	2,00,	2,00,000 0 0
			Other Assets	15,05	
	Total Liabilities	41,87,15,223 1 10		Total Assets Rs 41,87,15,223 1 10	5,223 1 10

† Includes Cash and Short-term Securities, * Includes £28.596-10-7 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s, 6d. to the rupee.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Governor .- Sir James B. Taylor, C.I.E. Deputy Governor,—Manilal B. Nanavati, Esq. Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b).— Sir Homi Mehta. Bembay ; A. A. Bruce, Esq., Rangoon ; Lala Shri Ram, Delhi ; Khan Bahadur

Adam Hajee Mohammad Sait, Madras,

Register; Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, C.I.E., Calcutta Register; C. R., Srinivasan, Esq., Madras Register; U. Po Byaw, Rangoon Register.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)-A. J. Raisman, Esqr., C.s.I., C.I.E., I.C.S

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c).—
Directors Twentonian Thatunist, c.L.E., M.B., The Real and Control of the Control of Section 15 (3).—
Sir Purshotamias Thatunist, c.L.E., M.B., Raha Bahadur Syed Marasità All, Q.R.P., Delhi Bombay Register; B.M. Birla, Esq., Calential Register; Satya Paul Virmani, Esq., Delhi Bombay Register; B.M. Birla, Esq., Calential Register.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

Exchange Banks' Investments.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting prin-cipally in collecting the amount of the bills At one time the Banks carried or their opera-listranches' share in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business consisting principal in the business that the business can be business that the Indian were able to quote. Within recent years how Branches are more immediately concerned, ever it has been discovered that it is possible The Exchange Banks have practically a mono attract deposits in India on quite as a levery of the dimensions of the trade which has to of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a com-paratively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this:-

The Banks carrying on Exchange business Life Danks Carrying on Exenauge Dusiness In India are merely branch agencies of Danks India to merely branch agencies of Danks India to the Life India to the Life India to the Life India to the Life India the Life India the Life India the Life India this to a great extent consists of almost exclusively to the financing of the extensi trade of India; but in recent years and exports to and from India. most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated. At one time the Banks carried on their opera-

able terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS

	SEG In	Lakhs o	N INDIA.		
1900					1050
1905			••		1704
1910					2479
1915				••	3354
1916				••	3803
1917				••	5337
1918					6185
1919					7435
1920					7480
1921					7519
1922					7338
1923		11			6844
1924					7063
1925					7054
1926					7154
1927					6886
1928		111			7113
1929					6665
1930					6811
1931					6747
1932			11		7306
1933					7078
1934			. E. 15		7139
1935					7618

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-

	DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRI	ent.
	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 5,071,000
	Eastern Bank, Ltd	462,000
	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	3,352,000
-	Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	2,344,000
1	National Bank of India, Ltd	2,718,000
ı	P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	1,658,000
J		

15,605,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole,

or be accompanied by the documents relating as an investment until maturity. to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. or fluancial houses in England and bearing as the principal :or mancial mouses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills

The bills against exports are largely drawn at discount rate while on occasions also the Banks three mouths' sight and may either be "clean" prefer to hold the bills on their own account

The Banks place themselves in funds in India Most of them are drawn on well-known firms for the purpose of purchasing export bills in at home or against credits opened by Banks a variety of ways of which the following are

> (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature. (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic trans-fers payable in Lordon and elsewhere out of India.

(8) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion. (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

are rediscounted as soon as they reach London

The remaining business transacted by the as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need bills in anticipation of a fall in the London not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets :---

In Thousands of £.

Name,	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments
American Express Co	1,224	686	3,862	5,001
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	370	15,671	7,886
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	48,184	30,828
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.	3,809	4,228	71,012	14,024
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	500	7,771	7,245
Grindlay & Co	250	100	3,535	2,046
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,239	7,119	53,311	36,088
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	9,500	409,657	245,281
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1,075	14,675	8,607
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3,529	3,305	53,196	26,196
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	30,027	19,650
National City Bank of New York	15,500	8,850	342,310	243,738
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	3,683	1,473	10,558	5,953
Netherlands Trading Society	4,467	1,004	31,497	9,086
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	2,594	180	7,370	5,536
Thomas Cook & Son	125	125	4,469	4,139
Yokohma Specie Bank, Ltd	5,882	7,905	38,598	28,215

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of | The first important failure to take place was this description operating in India, and such as that of the People's Bank of India and the loss were then in existence were of comparatively for confidence caused by the failure of that Bank small importance and had their business con- resulted in a very large number of other follures, simil importance and state of the continues continues to the continue in a very mage names on the continue of the continues o récent years, reany nag les Origin in bomony and set in vith the establishment of the Bank largely restored. But in April 1923 the of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1996, Alliance Bank of Simia failed. The effect After that time there was a perfect stearon of the failure of this old established Bank After that time shere was a percess scenarior the milite of this one essential leads of new flotations, and although many of the new might have been disastrous but for the Companies confined themselves to legitimate prompt action of the Imperial Bank which banking business, on the other hand a very large dealt with the situation in close association number engaged in other businesses in addition with the Government of India. The Imperial and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during Alliance Bank 50 per cent, of the amounts due the first few years of their existence, but it to them. A panic was averted and a critical was generally suspected in well informed circles period was prosed through with little difficulty. that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the

Banks were in difficulties.

Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets :-In Lakhs of Rupecs.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., amliated to P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	35 30	48 26	1,047 679	510 419
Bank of India, Ltd. Bank of Mysore, Ltd. Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank,	100 20	108 25	1,713 256	1,037 126
Ltd. Canara Bank, Ltd. Central Bank of India, Ltd.	12 3 168	1 4 75	189 83 3,068	144 41 1.861
Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras Punjab National Bank, Ltd. Travancore National & Quilon Bank, Ltd. Union Bank of India, Ltd.	12 31 22 39	13 17 4	330 696 345 104	145 259 117 95
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, ,	20%	33

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.	1		Capital.	Reserve.	Denosits.
	1917		308	162	8117
The following figures appearing in the Repor	t 1918		436	165	4059
of the Director-General of Statistics shew th	e 1919		589	224	5899
growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposit	s 1920	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	837	255	7114
of the principal Joint Stock Banks registere	d 1921		938	300	7689
in India:-	1922		802	261	6163
	1923	• • •	689	284	4442
In Lakhs of rupees.		•••			5250
Capital, Reserve, Deposits.	1924	• •	690	380	
	1929		673	386	5449
1875 14 2 27	1926		676	408	5968
1880 18 3 63	1927		688	419	6084
1885 18 5 94	1928		674	484	6285
1890 33 17 270	1929		786	366	6272
20 91 566	1980		744	440	6321
1000 15 00 15 907	1931		777	426	6223
	1932		781	439	7284
	1933		778	455	7167
	1934		799	467	7677
1915 281 156 1787			817	502	8444
1916 . 287 173 2471	1935		011	502	0944

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OF CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Imperial Bank of India Other Banks & Kindred Firms.	Ditto	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to P. & O. Banking Corpn.	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	. Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Central Bank of India	. Central Exchange Bank of India.	64, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Karnani Industrial Bank .	. Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	. Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	. Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Exchange Banks.		1 11 14
American Express Co., (Inc.)	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino .	. Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Austral	a Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
and China. Comptoir National d'Escomp	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
de Paris.	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Dagooth Dank	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankir	Disto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Corporation,		1 10 - 1 T C C
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Mercantile Bank of India	. Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank,	. Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
National Bank of India	. Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New Yor	k Ditto	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maat schappij.	- National Provincial Bank	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsch Indische Handels bank.	London Representative	85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
P. & O. Banking Corporation .	London Office	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished point that the assistance of the Banks is called Indian private Bankers and Shrofts flourished point that the assistance of the Banke is called in India long before Joint Stock Banks were into requisition. The shroft do this by taking ever thought of, and it seems likely that they a vull continue to thirve for some very consider. Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an "Shroff" is usually associated with a word and the Banks accept such bills freely to an "Shroff" is usually associated with a word of the shroft in the standing who changes usurious rates of interest to make the shroft with the shroft in the pecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the The extent to which any one shroft may grant people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, accommodation in the bazaar is therefore as there is no doubt that the latter are of very dependent on two factors, siz., (1) the limit very great assistance to Banks in India. Thus which he himself may think it advasable to very great assistance to Banks in India. Thus which he hasks are prepared to discount bills more to be able to get into sufficiently close bearing this endorsement. The shroffs keep in nope to be able to get into sufficiently close bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in touch with the affairs of the vast trading com- very close touch with all the traders to whom COUCH WIN the masses of the vast examine courty very close touch with an the states to whom untity in India to enable them to grant accord they grant accommodation, and past experience modation to more than a few of these traders has shewn that the class of business above direct, and it is in his capacity as middleman preferred to so one of the safest the Banks can that the shroff proves of such great service. engage in. In this capacity also he brings a very con-In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the sum to be provided by the shroft are usually active the provided by the shroft are usually active the provided by the shroft are usually active the shrow the san intermediary between the Bannica words sarily vary according to the standing of the bornot be permitted to give. The shroft's position as an intermediary between the trading one of the shrowing sarily vary according to the standing of the bornout be permitted to give. The shroft's position as an intermediary between the trading one and with the season of the year. Generally and the Banks usually arises in some-shrowing the shrowing t the shopteoper's position mants the secon-modation, if he is satisfied that the business is above described are principally Macrysics and safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred because the safe of the most a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the the latter may probably approach about ten business elsewhere than at the Head Offices shroffs and secure accommodation from them being carried on by "Moonims" who, have shroffs and secure accommodation from them being carried on by to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondes usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in I is not known!

respect of such advances.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in ex-A stage is reached however when the demands change business throughout India, but there is on the shroffs are greater than they are able to no doubt that this is done to a very considerable meet out of their own money, and it is at this extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its and advances on other securities or discounts own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform, are granted as a rule at a slightly ligher rate. All the rates are real and the rate for the rate of the rate for the rate of the rate for the rate of the rate for the rate of the rate for the rate of the rate for the control of the rate for the rate of the demand loans against Government securties only official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Rank Rate

	Year.	1	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average
927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937			6 · 508 6 · 945 6 · 878 6 · 508 6 · 735 6 · 022 3 · 627 3 · 5 3 · 5	4 95 c 5 45 6 5 78 8 5 27 7 7 35 3 4 03 3 3 5 3 5 3 4 1 3	5 732 6 2 6 333 5 892 7 044 5 024 3 5 63 3 5 3 45

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are all cheques he may have negotiated on other those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, members and to receive in exchange all cheques (Colombo and Kareshi, and of these the first two (grawn on him negotiated by the latter. After Colombo and Kareshi, and of these the first two (grawn on him negotiated by the latter. Colombia and Karachi, and of these the first two drawn on him negodiated by the latter. After a re by far the monitoriant. The members all the cheques have been decided and delivered are by far the monitoriant. The members all the cheques have been decided and delivered at the set of the first and the set of

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the balances due to the cereitor Banks. In the Beservo Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras practice bever all the members keep Bank and Rangeon Karachi and a representative of Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of that Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the office of the Bank in the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Cool member attends at the Coo

on each business day at the time fixed to deliver cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below '-amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

					In lakhs of			Karachi.	Total.
			Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karaeni.	10001
					1005			268	8576
0110		- 1		7013	1295	l ::		340	10566
902	•		1	8762	1464			365	11393
903	• •		- ::	9492	1536	••		324	12811
904	. • •			10927	1560		i .	400	12895
905	••	•••	••	10912	1583			530	37167
1906	••.	• • •	22444	12645	1548				
1907	••		2244			l .		643	33263
			21281	12585	1754	•••		702	36801
1908	• • •		19776	14375	1948	4765		755	46527
1909		•••	22238	16652	2117	4700		762	51612
1910			22200	17605	2083	5399		102	
1911			25763	11600				1159	58010
				20831	1152	6043		1219	6478
1912			28831	21890	2340	6198		1315	54158
1913			33133	17696	2127	4989		1352	5603
1914			28031		1887	4069		1002	0000
1915			32266	16462	1001				8091
2020				04051	2495	4853		1503	9018
1916			48017	24051	2339	4966		2028	13964
1917			47193	33655	2528	6927		2429	
1918	- ::		74397	53362	3004	8837		2266	18059
1919			90241	76250	5004		Later Committee		
1010					7500	10779		3120	30114
1920		٠.,	153388	126353	3847	11875		3579	20076
1021			91672	89788		12220	9681	3234	21052
1921 1922	• ::		94426	86683	4279	11094	11940	4064	19598
1923	- ::	- ::	89148	75015	4722	11555	13134	4515	19224
1924	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	٠	92249	65250	5546	12493	14978	4119	19108
1925			101833	51944	5716	12400	140.0	1	
1925					1 1 1 1 1	12511	16033	3166	17540
1926			95944	42066	5688		15997	3057	17951
1927	••		102392	39826	5629	12609	15446	2045	20009
1000	••		108819	54308	6540	12035	15429	2718	21591
1928 1929		• •	99765	79968	5877	12160	12093	2550	19180
1929	•••	• •	89313	71205	5218	11483	8852	2319	16339
1980	. • •		75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2010	1. 2000
1931		. ••	13021	1	1	1	7470	2519	1615
			74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2563	1676
1932			82368	64552	5159	5807	7220		1776
1933			86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	1936
1934		6 G .	93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	1907
1935	••		89857	72125	8393	7780	9457	3099	2179
1936			99250	83667	10928	8768	11693	3656	1 2179

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The Railways.

Not for some time after the establishment of secures sanction to the oblishing of lines by Rallways in Indiand was their constructed direct State Agency, and funds were allotted results in Indiand the state of the purpose, the netresonable and then to test their for the purpose, the netresonable and the purpose of the p the East Indian Rallway; Bombay to Kalyan to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government for great Indian Peninsula Rallway; ernment had therefore again to resort to the and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland and magras to argonam to miners, magnass system or guarantee, and the indual attended Railway, Indian Railway building on a (1882-55), since absorbed by the Great Indian Serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1888-87) serious scate dates atom and administration of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the Southern Mahratat (1882), and the Assam the great social, political and commercial adherent serious scale, political and commercial adherent serious scale, political and commercial adherent serious scale, political and commercial adherent serious scale at the vantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, tees, but on easier terms than the first comhe suggested a great scheme of trunk lines panies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles. linking the Presideonies with each other and ramne and stronuers.

This reasoning commended itself to the Distriction of the Dast India Company, and it fall of the exchange value of the ruppe, Gavernity, powerfully reinforced when, during the present parties imposed on free comment again endeavoured to enlist include when the property of the provided in the companies were nication were severely felt. As there was no promoted;—the Night, the Delhi-Umballantiyate enables for substantial to the companies. autiny, the barriers imposed on rec commu-private enterprise. Four companies were nication were severely fat. As there was no promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-private capital in India available for railway Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal private capital in India available for railway Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal construction, Buglish Companies, the interest North-Western. The first became bankrupt, construction, Buglish Companies, the interest North-Western. The first became bankrupt construction on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, the second and third received guarantees, on whose capital was guaranteed. on whose capital was guaranteed by the state, the second and third received guarantees, were formed for the purpose. By the end and the Tirut Railway had to be lessed were formed for the purpose. By the end and the Tirut Railway had to be lessed on 1859 contracts had been entered into with lot the fourth. A step of even greater intelliging the companies for most properties of the state of the companies for the state of the state o sula; (3) the Maaras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda of line in the State of Hyderabad. This and Central India; (5) the Eastern Beneal; the first of the large system of Native State (6) the Indian Branch, later the Outh and Railways. In the first period up to 1870, Pabillipad State. Railway system as it exists to-day.

free grant of all the land required; in return ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the companies were required to share the the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessurplus profits with the Government, after sary but unprofitable, outlay. interest charges were calculated at 22d, to the rupee; the Rallways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty- of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, comfive years and the Government were to exer- panies were offered a rebate on the gross earncise close control over expenditure and work- ings of the traffic interchanged with the main ing. The early results were disappointing line, so that the dividend might rise to four Whilst the Railways greatly increased the per cent, but the rebate was limited to 20 per difficiency of the administration, the mobility cent of the gross earnings. Under these conof the troops, he trade of the country, and the dittions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-movement of the population, they failed to Prantej, the South Behar, and the Southern make profits sufficient to meet the guarantee Puniah, although only in the case of the first laterests. Some orthise attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction Light Railway, on the two feet six Inches gauge adopted, and to the engineers ignorance of entered the field without any guarantee, and local conditions; the result was that by 1889 with rolling stock designed to limited the

The history of Indian Railways very closely liakhs. Seeking for some more economical reflects the financial visistudes of the country, method of construction, the Government Not for some time after the establishment of secured sanction to the onliding of lines by Not for some time after the establishment of secured sanction to the onliding of lines by Rengal (1891) were constructed under guaran-

Famine and Frontiers.

(a) the intian liming, later the vuon and manusays, in the inst period up to 1870, Robilkund Statz Railway and now part of 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save the East India Railway; (7) the Sind, 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next Puntbb and Delhi, now merged in the North ten years there were opened 4,239, making Puntbb and Delhi, now merged in the North ten years there were opened 4,239, making Puntbb and Delhi, now merged in the North ten years there were opened 4,239, making Puntbb and Delhi, now merged 1,655, and narrow 97). Then ensued on the conditions of the Indian period of financial case. It was broken by the facility of the control income halfthe fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these rough Greatestated the connection of our companies was a Government to make no outports at Quetta and Chaman with the main companies was a Government of the control of truit lines. The sections through the desolate trunk lines. on which investors would come forward. This Harnat and Bolan Passes were enormously guarantee was two per cent. coupled with the costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period-the system the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 1661 carrying power of this gauge. The rebates

amount that the Government of 1991. Nave the steps taken by the Rallway Board, however the results of the steps taken by the Rallway Board, however the results of the steps taken by the Rallway Board, however the results in the report of the Aerowith Committee in the results and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also amnounced their readiness to the results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements: consider the question of constructing brane or feeder lines which were not expected to h remunerative from the point of view of railwa earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which the derive to have such lines might desire to have such lines constructe for purely local reasons or on account of ac ministrative advantages likely to accrue i particular areas. This proposal was put forwar as affording a suitable method of reconcilin the interests of the Central and the Loca Governments and of providing for local bodie and for Local Governments a method of secur ing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which while not not likely to prove remunerative or purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrange-

Railway Profits begin.

terms being found unattractive in view of the velopment of the country vastly increased competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks; the traffic, both passenger and goods. The they were revised in 1896 to provide tor an [salling in of the original contracts allowed Govthey were revised in 1896 to provide for an Ifalling in of the original contracts allowed Goy-absolute guarantee of 3 per cent, with a share ierment to renew them on more favourable of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full ex-terms. The development of irrigation in the contract of the profits of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state ment of their data of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the limited to 3\frac{1}{2} per cent. on the capital outlay, a slantaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, to the state of th As these terms oil not at first attain their borrowed capital. But with the completion purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the Northwas substituted an increase in the rate of guar. Western became one of the great grain live. antee from 3 to 31 per cent. and of relate from of the world, choked with traffic at certain 32 to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus seasons of the year and making a large profit profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. A tlast, for the State. In 1900 the railways for the promes over o per cent. In outs cases. At fast, jor one State. In 1900 the railways for the requirements of the market were met, first time showed a small gain to the State. and there was for a time a mild boom in succeeding years the net receipts grew in feeder railway construction and the stock rapidly. In the four years ended 1007-08 of all the sound companies promoted stood at they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. of all the sound companies promoted stood at they averaged close upon £2 millions a year, a substantial premium. Conditions changed in the following year there was a relapse. Bad after the war and the Acworth Committee so harvests in India, accompanied by the more lar from approving of this system, considered tary paine caused by the American financial that the aim of the Government should be to crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just forduce by amaignantion the number of existing when working expenses were rising, owing companies and that it should only be in eases to the general increase in prices. Instead of a dequate funds that private enterpies in this radius of the control of the cont direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital controlled to the control of the c

_		tion to General Revenues.	Railway Reserve Fund.	Total Gain
		£	£	£
1924-25		4,941,387	4,635,985	9,577,372
1925-26	٠.	4,135,644	2,854,936	6,990,580
1926-27	٠	4,486,045	1,108,433	5,594,478
1927-28		4,707,289	3,460,000	8,167,239
1928-29	٠	3,933,834	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929-30		4,588,950	1.561,650	3,027,360
1930-31		4,301,775	8,192,625	3,890,850
1931-32		4,020,150		6,900,000
1932-33	- 13			
1933-34	. 23			
1934-35				_
109598	- 1			
1936-37	- 13			

* The contribution to General Revenues due ments have already been made with Local for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs. 523 Jakhs Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and or 13 Jakhs less than in 1931-32. The payment Bombay. until the return of prosperous years.

Meantime a much more important change Rupees have been converted into was in progress. The gradual economic de-average rate of exchange for the year. Rupees have been converted into £ at the of Rs. 121 lakhs.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent, dividend guaranteed at 22d. per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The rail-way thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on an capital outlary succeeding to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, results quite equal to the East Inman, necessed in addition to serving a rich contarty by an improvements were the protection works for an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and Hardings bridge B.B. R.V., the renewal of easy class one. But with allowance of girders on the Great bridge E.B. R.V., Improvements were the protection works for the easy of the Great bridge E.B. R.V., Improvements were the protection works for the easy of the control of the easy of the control of the easy of the control of the easy of the control of the easy of the control of the easy of the conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and aseets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counter-According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

native broad-gauge route from Bombay to ment and the companies synchroniseou, it occame Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trusk not only versions but unnecessary. Accordingly system was virtually complete. A direct in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed broad-cauge route from Bombay to Sind is by the Secretary of State to examine the whole needed, but the poor commercial prospects of question of the organization and working of the needed, but the poor commercial prospects of question of the organization and working of the cauge through the poor commercial prospects of question of the organization and working of the cauge through the poor commercial prospects of the cauge through the process of the prospect of the process of

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs | The possibilities however of this construction of recovery since the depression. The earnings being undertaken have improved considerably of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 recently and a detailed survey is being carried crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 out. There does not exist any through rais and to Rs. 9548 crores in 1936-37; but the net connection between India and Burma, although result of the year's working showed a gain several routes have been surveyed; the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was under-taken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic require-ments and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally landequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway con-struction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1936-37 the principal open line

Government Control and Re-organisation

of Railway Board. As the original contracts carried a definite balance the loss during the period when the Government guarantee of interest, it was revenue did not meet the interest charges necessary for Government to exercise strong necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, These changes induced a corresponding to the house of the change in Indian Railway policy. To the change in Indian Railway policy. To the Department of the Government of India. As 1900 the great work had been the provision train developed, the Indian Railways out-of trunk lines. But with the completing of grew this dry nursing, and when the original of trunk lines. But with the completion of grew this dry nursing, and when the original the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alter contracts expired, and the the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became

Phe Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented Department of Commerce and In-It prepared the railway programme of dustry expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improve-ment of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the reneral supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908. to meet the complaint that the Board subjected to excessive control by the partment of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of com-plaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Incheape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modi-fication of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Govern-ment to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Rallway Department in the exercise of the functions of-

(a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929,

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451

(c) the guaranter of many of the smaller companies, and (d) the statutory authority over all railways

in India. Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial

and two members with a Secretary. The the Central Government and is frequently asked Board was formally constituted in March 1905. to advise the Local Governments. Its duties to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme or the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

> The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible-under the Government of India-for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the with effect from 1st April 1923. person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrange. ment have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board,

> The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

> This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them-Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanica Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many Governments are concerned, the Railway De-partment is called upon to watch the interests of organised by one central body led to the

inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors Assistant Secretary Directors, a Secretary and an Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, the Central Publicity Officer and his assistant and the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railways accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a sepa-rate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other Statemanaged railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Commissioner of Railways and time of Addit officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager. Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Grand merchanger between State-manager Rallways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railways (1945) and the 1st Asset Railways (1945) and the 1st Asset Railways (1945) and the 1st Asset Railways (1945) and the 1st Railways (1945) and way following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure. and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bomhay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of evelones. But m 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. Taking supermentances, constant of supermentances, constant of the Constant of for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they because a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge, Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6' and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management .-

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were however unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recom-mending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in

management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 43 million pounds to General Re-venues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1% million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legis-lature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own rallways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsular Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burna Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burna Railways Company of the sum of three millions contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while General Finances.—The question of the Railway from the accepting the necessity for taking over the lation of the railway from the general finances.

was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

the present was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Reirenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways him contains a committee in 1923, that the railways him cream of at least of red and the red an

ways:—
(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

- (9) The contribution shall be a sum equal to revealth at 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital carbitated by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on the capital expenditure of the capital c
- (3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

- (i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,
 - (ii) depreciation,
- (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
 (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
 - (c) the reduction of rates.
- (4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting the serves for the purpose of meeting the providence of the revenue budget subject in the provision in the revenue budget subject to obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(6) In accordance with present practice the fluence of gross excepts and expenditure of the fluence of gross excepts and expenditure of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the fluence of the demands for grants the Member in charge of under a fluence of the demands for grants the Member in charge of on the demands for grants the Member in charge of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the demands for the fluence of the fluence

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for

grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. Instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only and of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ard was to accrue to General Revenues. the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indiansied and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in absyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling

traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations, The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made:-

- The better use of Locomotives.
- The better use of Railway land. Gi. (iii) Additional research and experiments.
- Improved Workshop practice.

 More careful listing of surplus track, (iv) (v)
- equipment and accommodation. (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on "job analysis." Small committees were detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and with an encouraging degree of success.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy,

The most important recommendations of Mr.

- Pope's second report were :-
- 1. Intensive use of locomotives. Intensive use of coaching stock,
 - 3. Intensive use of machinery and plant. Uneconomical wagons.
 - Combining resources between railways.
 - Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break
 - of gauge stations. Ticketless travel.
 - Methods of increasing earnings.

railways during the year which resulted in substantial economies. Apart from this, Railways continued to explore the possibilities of increasing earnings and reducing working expenses.

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgewood, C.B., C.M. B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Rallway. Its terms of reference were:

To examine the position of Indian Stateowned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget, as compared with Rs.1,63,285 last year.

(i) to secure an improvement in net earnings, due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both

means of transport; and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued its functions as in the preceding years. During the period under review orders were passed by Government on four cases and three cases awaited a decision.

Railway Research.-Valuable work is being done for India's railways by a relatively new section called the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board. This office was established in 1930 on a temporary basis with the object of standardising material used by the railways. The highest degree of efficiency is aimed at, as well as uniformity, by the adoption of the most suitable designs. The work done has proved so suitable designs. The work done has proved so useful that the office has been put on a permanent basis. All kinds of railway activities have been put "under the microscope" by the engineers, and many improved and standardised designs for all purposes produced.

For example, a standard metal bridge has been designed for spans varying from 10 to 100 feet, which is cheaper to produce and more efficient in use. This, it is expected, will result over a number of years in considerable savings,

Other improvements affect the permanent Experiments are proceedings with standardised and improved equipment for signalling, station buildings, and many other railway requirements.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India, scheme involved the elimination of Bhore Ghat Reversing Station.

Publicity.—In reviewing the activities of the Central Publicity Bureau and the Indian Railways Bureaux in London and New York Job analysis was continued on most of the for the year 1936-37, it is gratifying to note that, in spite of the unsettled conditions con-sequent upon the political situation in Europe, combined with restrictions on the export of currency from certain Continental countries, particularly Germany, the interest in India as a tourist country did not diminish, and that, as a whole, tourist traffic was well maintained.

While there was a falling off in the number of enquiries received by the New York Bureau during the year under review, it is pleasing to note that the London Bureau recorded an appreciable increase in the number of enquiries received and itineraries furnished.

Three World Cruise ships visited India during the year and the total amount earned

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Rallways during the two years are shown in the table below :=

	193	35-36.	1936	-37.	Increase + Decrease-
Commodity.	No. of tons originating (in nullions).	Rs. (in erores).	No. of tons originating (in millions).	Rs. (in erores).	in earnings, Rs, (in lakhs),
Increases.		-			
Cotton raw and manufac- tured	1.84	6.28	2,15	7,13	+85
Sugar refined and un- refined	0.87	1,58	1.16	2.30	+72
Oilseeds	2,12	2.78	2,66	3,32	+54
Gram and pulse and other	2,50	3.08	2.72	3,51	+43
Wheat	1.72	2.12	1.82	2.48	+36
Jute, raw	0.85	90,0	1,10	1,30	+34
Fuel for public and foreign railways	20.13	10,13	20,27	10,45	+32
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4,28	3.78	4.41	4.05	+27
Rice	0.25	0.92	0.29	1.14	+22
7 . 7 .	0.76	1.49	0.80	1,64	+15
Reforme on	1.33	1.76	1.43	1.87	+11
Salt	0.90	0.54	0.98	0.64	+10
Fodder	1.43	2.57	1.39	2.65	+ 8
Iron and Steel, wrought	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.33	+ 5
Military traffic	0.88	1.27	1.01	1,31	+ 4
Gur, Jaggery, Molasses	0.22	0.14	0.26	0.18	+ 4
manures	0.55	10.95	9.70	11,62	+67
Other commodities	0.10	0.52	0.17	0.54	+ 2
Live stock		0,93	2,55	0.94	+ 1
Materials and stores of revenue account		2.66	12.40	2.67	+ 1
Tobacco	0.30	0.81	0.31	0.82	+ 1
Wood, unwrought .	1 .35	0,88	1,34	0.89	+ 1
Decreases. Metallic ores	. 3,66	1,30	3 ,35	1,16	14
	. 5,40	0.61	4.26	0.52	9
	1,19	2.96	1,17	2.91	- 5
Fruits and Vegetable	s, 4,29	1.49	4,24	1.48	-1
Total .	82.74	62,79	82,30	67.85	+506

8.89 miles.					
64 ,,	Zaumaniya.	1st.	2nd.	Inter.	3rd.
48 "		! !			
vided bet-	5′-6° 3′-3§°	23,123 11,492	43,070 13,947	61,047 13,729	638,584 352,563
·79 ,,	traffic rece amounted to	ipts of the Rs. 95	he state 48 crore	owned es in 19	ranways 936-37 or
		H 115. 4	,, crosco		previous
sed on actu	als of 1936-37	.)			housands) Rs.
9,79 at cha	rge—commer	cial lines.			6,83,00
ial lines					
surplus pro	ofits	dintdon 3		,07	
serve fund i	oalances and ellaneous rece	ipts	77,	00	
	Total Re	ceipts			96,87,7
lines			61.39	56	
anies' share			3,01 42	,74 ,43	
ian States		es	1,19 56	,52 ,40	
					1,00,37,89
					3,50,09
118					••
venues 1 pl	us 2 (iv)				6,83,00
			1,33	80	
nt of loss	in working I	net from			
Fund of	contmercial l	nes	52	40	2,40.2
general rev	enues in 1938	-39		_	4,42,7
					Per cent
t profit of					5.3
f the State	1927-28				5.2
oss receipts	1929-30		•• ••		4.6
- 1 Tecelle	1930-31			. ii	Nil Nil
	1931-32			- ::	Nil
Per cent.	1933-34		•• ••		Nil Nil
5.01					
5.24	An exami	nation of	tne lates	count	oie ngure
5.31	out regults	not unfa	vonrahl	to In	dian Rail
	for sta- vided bet- vi	So miles. 1044 " 1048 I Railways. 1048 " 105 at a vided bet of or stativided f or or or or or or or or or or or or or	Selo miles. Class I Railways. Ist. 164 , 165	Class Railways. 1st. 2nd.	Class I Railways

680				 	M-nn	Operati	ng R	atio
The second secon					Year.	74 1	er ce	nt.
				 • • •	1930	84.15		,,
Inited States of America		• •		 	1925	79.40	**	**
Jilleca Denver			•••	 	1928	77.80		**
rance English Railways			• •		1928-29	71.05		
english Namways					1927		,,	,,
South African Railways				 • •	1929	81.51	,,	••
				 	C1913-14	51.79	,,	12
Canadian Railways	• • •				1925-26	62.69	**	22
					1926-27	62.04	23	**
					1920-27	61 • 39	17	,,
					1927-28	62.77	.,,	23
					1928-29	65.02		.,
					1929-30	71.08	**	11
				 • •	7 1931-32	71.61		
India		• • •			1932-33		"	
					1 1 933-34	71	,,	,,
					1934-35	69.0	,,	,,
					1935-36	69.5	,,	.,
					1936-37	65.2	,,	,,
					(1930-5)	···· 9 725.400	tons	and

Output of Railway-swned Collieries.—The collieries during 1935-36 was 2,725, 1336-37, 2,840,271 tons. Number of Staff.-The total number of

2,983,812 tons for a total of 6,829,014 tons.

Consumed for 1081-32 the figures are consumed for 1081-32 the figures are 2,458,801 tons for a total of 5,759,938 tons tons for 1081-32 the figures are 2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,035,826 tons.

Total output of coal from Railway owned munities on 31st March 1035, 1936 and 1937;—

				Statutory In	dians.		
	Europeans.	Hindus.	Muham- madans,	Anglo- Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Classes.
31st March 1935 31st March 1936 31st March 1937	0,417	499,968 504,977 504,983	1	13,423	8,784	16,754 16,824 17,253	10,391 9,742 8,838

Indianisation.—Superior services, following State and other railway lines followed the tenommonatations of the Lee Commission government lead. As for as concerns State that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as managed Railways the direct recruitments practiced by 10.7 per cent of the total number during the year amounted to 14.3 µcr cent, or the working of the property for the property of the Rail- Barropeans and 85.7 per cent, Indians. ways the various Railway Companies Managing

Accidents—The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1936-37 as compared with the previous year —

ranway workshops, daying	Kill	ed.	Injured.		
Cause.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	
A,-Passengers.					
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	. 5	13	87	72	
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	177	164	787	720	
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	. 3	2	27	31	
Total	185	179	901	832	

250000 110	013019 001	101111111111111111111111111111111111111		001
	Kil	led.	Inju	red.
Cause.	1035-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1956-37.
B.—Railway servants.			1	
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	16	7	135	191
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	164	178	2,306	2,505
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	22	16	6,618	7,038
Total	202	201	9,059	9,734
C.—Other than passengers and railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	US	56	139	81
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	2,599	2,769	767	802
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	25	32	84	105
Total	2,722	2,857	990	988
Grand Total	3,109	3,237	10,950	11,554

Local Advisory Committees -- In the Annual policy of effecting improvements making for Reports by the Railway Roard on the working the greater comfort and convenience of passenof Indian Railways, references are made each gers to the fullest extent to which funds are year to the work that is being done by Local available. The following indicate broadly the Advisory Committees on railways in bringing policy followed :-

sections :

to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway. During the year eighty meetings of the various Committees were held.

Damage by Earthquakes, Fire, Floods and Cyclones,—The year under review was a fortunate one in that beyond the usual floods, cyclones and other natural accidents the resulting damage of which was relatively small there were no major cataclysm to contend with.

been steadily and systematically pursuing their class carriages,

(a) Train services .- 1.968,000 more passenger train miles were run and greater recourse was had to the provision of light trains giving more frequent and rapid service on certain

(b) Conveniences,-Programmes were drawn up and worked to for the provision of additional waiting rooms and halls, covered and raised platforms, separate refreshment rooms for Hindus and Mahomedans and vendors' stalls ;

Arrangements for the supply of drinking water were improved, and special action taken to ensure the washing, cleaning and disinfection Amenities for Passengers.-Railways have of carriages, and particularly latrines in third

THE CRIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

under a limited guarantee by a company.

1,306.41 Mileage open Rs. 23.86.93.000 Capital at charge 16,94,000 Net earnings Rs. 0.71% Earnings per cent. ..

Bengal and North-Western. The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirbut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then exmetre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

21,07.90 Mileage open Bengal-Nagpur.

The Rengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarn in the Central Provinces in 1887. company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year

sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Raflway at Hariharpur. 3,392.25 Mileage open Capital at charge .. Rs. 77,83,53,000

Bombay Baroda.

.. Rs. 1,71,04,000

2.20%

Net earnings

Earnings per cent.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Sombay. The original contract extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Raiputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open 3,511 51 Rs. 73,77,60,000 Capital at charge ... Net earnings Rs. 5.06.15.000 Earnings per cent. .. 6. 86%

Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is con-future. In reply to a question in the Imperial structed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chitta- Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson gong and runs through Surma Valley across the said :- 'During 1914-15 extensive survey opera-North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked tions were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Man-A rival coute via the Hukong Valley betdalay. A rival coute via the Hukong vancy bec-ween the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now pronosed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has and North-Western names, and in both any concession been granted, but it is probable sections. It is connected with the Rajputana that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been

taken over by the State. Mileage open 2.059:89 Rs. 34,69,13,000 Capital at charge Net earnings Rs. 1,05,52,000 Earnings per cent. 3.04%

Eastern Bengal.
The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

2.009:55 Mileage open Capital at charge Rs. 51,48,09,000 1,15,49,000 Net earnings Rs. Earnings per cent. 2.24%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was revised conditions. In 1885 the mappitums: The first section from Howrah to Tandum was Malva mattre-gauge system of State milways opened in 1835 and at the time of the Mutiny was leased to the Company and has since been from the company of the Company in April 1897 and a since been from the Company in April 1897 and the Company in April 1997 and the working was entreasted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1997 to murchase nrice was freed at \$11.885.26 the Government purchased the line, \$200 the leased it again to the company to work under

a contract which was terminable in 1919. The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohllkhund railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open 4.390.03 Capital at charge ... Rs. 1,47,70,09,000 7,62,06,000 Net earnings Rs. Earnings per cent. . . 5.16%

(Mileages are route mileages.)

Great Indian Peninsula,

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the carilest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay of the property

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

 	3,727.16
 Rs.	1,14,57,77,000
 Rs,	4,64,54,000
 	4.05
	Rs.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experiments was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calieut. On the expiry of the contract in 1007 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the familie conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Country Company.

Mileage open	 	3,228.53
Capital at charge	 Rs.	53,30,57,000
Net earnings	 Rs.	2,41,93,000
Earnings per cent.	 	4.54%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began the existence at the Sind-Punjab-Dolin Reli-way, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to the Korti. The interval between Korti and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a forry service. In 1871 sanction was given for the connection of this by the control of this by the control of this by the control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property

Mileage open			6,946*00
Capital at charge		Rs. 1,1	3,04,69,000
Net earnings		Rs. *	5,09,58,000
Earnings per cent.	•••		5,30%

*(Commercial Section.)

Oudb and Robilkhand.

Oudh and Rohlikhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohlikhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1857 that the bridge over the Ganges was commanded to the same of the s

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a bread-gauge line; but was constructed to the southern india Railway This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Indiaorian Madras Railway. Between Indiaorian Coylon a forry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct the section of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Milenge open		2,531.95
Capital at charge	Rs.	43,73,25,000
Net earnings	Rs.	1,64,40,000
Earnings per cent		3.00%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways and the Niram's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderahad State; the Kahlawar system of milways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathlawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, and the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, and Kashnir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257.57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows:—

		Miles.
5'-6" gauge		730.77
3'-31" gauge		457.51
2'-6" gauge		69.29
	ستنفث تالت بالمارات	and he the

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of newlines totalling 227.77 miles.

			Britigh.
5'-6"	gauge		93.00
3'-33	" gauge	 	115.17
2'-6"	gauge	 	, 19,00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Cey-coast route appears to be the best one but lon by a railway across the bank of sand extend-lat present would not be remunerative. This gested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 mines across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talai-Diminished Point on the indian side to Tabli-hamar Foint on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitadinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by mears of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram island and Mannar island.

ion by a railway across the suns of a said execution in the whole way from Romeswarann contains the said start from Cilitagona, which is the has been reported or product the said and the said start from Cilitagona, which is the last based on the said start from Cilitagona, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assambler of the said Railway and a scaport for the produce grant southwards through the said start from Cilitagona, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assambler of Assam. The route runs southwards through the said that the said start from Cilitagona, which is the said start from the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 a solid embankment raised on the sand bank miles from its mouth is more than half a mile known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the wide, About 260 miles from Olittagong the ferry stoamer service which has been established Jailway would run Into the region of magnove between these two points, is one of the schemes swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrals northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a and dream rotal triggs fluor light region of formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimany years ago. The manipur route was ear-mated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, Government of the state route for a railway from India to Burma. The may be ruled out of consideration.

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	Particulars.		F828-90.							
	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles.	41,724	42,280	42,813	42,961	46,910	48,021	43,118.38	43,128.01
61	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	8,56,74,62	8,69,80,77	8,70,34,25 8,77,85,11 8,84,41,23 8,85,47,32 8,79,58,88	3,77,85,11	8,84,41,23	8,85,47,32	8,79,58,83	8,50,12,80
- m	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	:	1,16,08,14	1,16,08,14 1,05,57,04	97,20,56	96,20,56		,0,	1,03,84,17	1,08
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	:	27,670	25,084	22,655	22,202	22,027	23,535	23,714	24,668
10	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per	:	582	483	433	426	440			
	Gross earnings per train-mile	:	80.9	.61	5.81	5.88	20.02	68-9	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	2.89
	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	:	75,48,61	74,23,43	69,09,11	68,89,62	99,99	68,30	68,79,65	69,9
- 00	Working expenses per mean mile worked. Per week	er week	:	:	299	165	503		200	
G	Working expenses per train-mile	Rs.	3-00	3.03	4.01	4.01	3.07	e 16	80	08.80
0	10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings Pe	Per cent.	65.02	99-69	71.08	71.61	18.69	68-67	68.31	64.71
=	Net earnings (in thousands of	Rs	40,59,53	32,83,57	28,11,45	16,08,72	33,,32,92	34,51,66	35,05,35	8
61	Z	:	6,493	75,43	70,26	70,65	76,47	•	80	ω.
13	Net earnings per train-mile	:	5.00	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.99	1.98	1.98	80.5
7	Percentage of net earnings on tot capital outlay (item 2)	al Per cent.	4.14	3,72	3.21 Sfm 8.681	80.368	80,089	81,421	83,681	4.83
12	15 Passenger train-miles (in thousands), Train-miles.	m-miles.	89,881							

Particulars.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-87.
Goods trein-miles (in thousands)	nds) Frain-Miles	60,205	Steam Electric Steam	48,204 558 30,014	44,980 530 31,574	46,955 573 83,188	20,527 559 34,181 NW	51,223 566 35,450	54,856 587 34,936
Mixed train-miles (in thousands) Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands)		190,140	Electric Steam	165,195 1,195 2,172	161,444	164,942	171,617 2,171	175,583	180,853
Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	Chit-miles yous Ton-miles was	23,053,000 21,524,637 240-4		20,488,226 18,056,818 20,406,477 18,346,765 244*7 244*7	17,606,45± 17,202,541 244	17,50,380 18,706,817 244-5	17,764,600 20,351,615 210.8		18,154,118 18,270,059 20,553,684 21,435,468 236-4 248-5
Average rate charged for carrying a ten of goods one mile	Pies	6.14	90.9	8-15	6.83	6.35	6.07	10.9	6.25
Average miles a passenger was carried. 1st class rand class	Milles	153.7	164.4	183.1 60 45.3	191.5 60.8 47.7	192.0	ล	61	o4
		35.8	8 35.0	85.7	31.1	8.4.8	35.1	e 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	3.02 82.03 0.03
Average rate charged per phessinger per phessinger per mile. 2nd class 2nd class - Pic phession charged per phessinger property per mile.	Pies.	7.73 4.02	16.4 7.70 20 4.10	2.71 0 0 8.22 2.22 6.22	28.8 28.8 29.8 29.9	8: 18: 1 4: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25: 25			
		3.05	3.21	3.13	3 3.51	60 60	37 3.08		3.23 3.19

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railyays.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1939-31.	1982-88.	1923.34.	1939.31. [1932-83. 1928-84. [1934-85. [1935.38.	1935.36.	1936-37.	
STATE LINES.										
Aden Albayar Dandell (Provincial)* Alon-Y. E. U.	40.00 40.00	82 ÷	\$\$ 50 19	.9	: :	:::	::::	:::	:::	
Anuppur-Manendragarh Assam-Bengal * Bangalore-Harihar *	913	1,010	1,104	1,131	1,131	1,306.41	1,306.41	1306.41	1,306.41	-
Bengal-Nagpur* Bezwada Extension*	2,201	2,147	2,287	2,418	2,413	8,411.75	3,896.17	8,309.58	3,392.25	
Bombay, Baroda & Central India* Broach-Jambusar *	1,592	2,912 †931	2,046	1,035	2,057	2,055.61	3,692.30	2,030.89	2,059·89	
Gawupore-Burhwal (a) Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville Dhone-Kurnool*	84.58 82.53	88 : 83	£ :	(c)82 : 36	. 36	:::	:::	:::	:::	
East Indian Bastern Bengal	3,817 1,637 625	8,990 1,748 625	4,026 1,793 625	4,157 845 625	4,210 843 625	1,997.65	2,008.21		2,009.55	
Great Indian Pentnsula Jodhpur-Hyderabad**(British Section) Jorhat Provincial	(b) 3,194 124 32	(b) 3,218 174 32	(b)3,239 174 32	3,163 174 34	2,165 174 84	3,727.29	3,165.76	238.52	3,727.16 238.52	
Kalka-Simla Kangra Valley	. 83	103	103	173	173	:::	:::	:::	: : :	
a transfer of the second	Se Works	as Worked by Indian State	State			The same of the last of the la				

* Work by a Campany. ** Worked by Indian State. (a) Includes 16.79 miles of the O. & R. Raliway (c) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5.67 and 3.88.7) gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2.18 miles of the O. & R. Raliway (b) Includes Agra-Delli Chord, Baran-Kotah, Bhopal-Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore-Banda metre-gauge line at Benares. Rallway.

Findended mader Burma. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Included under Bombay, Baroda and Central India. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Closed for trails from 1st October 1928. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Good for trails in 1st Angels 1st Closed for trails of the India to the India marked with (a) above and also 2.18 miles of E.I. Railway metre grauge line at Benarcs.

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available for the years 1935 and 1936.

	for the year		-		
	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.	Variation per cent.
		£	£	£	-4.2
	4,903,822	4,699,128		204,694	-0.7
oal	4,685,333	4.651,993		33,340	+0.7
Petroleum (a)	9 985 848	2,300,933	15,085	::::	+25.6
	1 010.414	1,269,262	258,848 355,792	::::	+46.3
	(d)768,630	1,124,422	333,102		
Manganese-ore (c)		815,580		69,610	-7.9 +2.3
Building materials	885,190	780,689	17,608	2000000	-14.9
Tin-ore	763,081 878,882	747,071	85,852	131,811	+14.2
Salt	604.111	689,963		250,266	-32.6
Mica (6)	769,454	519,188		200,200	
Silver	100,101		1	9,912	-2.1
a and and matte	462,031	452,119	10,931		+3.7
Copper-ore and matte Tungsten-ore	296,693	307,624	17,690		+6.2
Zine concentrates	285,666	303,356 302,040	35,098		+13.2
Tron-ore	266,942	111,489	6,220		+5.9
Nickel-speiss · · · ·	105,269		· ·	2 2 2 2 2	-14.1
	100,420	86,273		14,147	+6.2
Saltpetre (e) · · · ·	58,789	62,423	3,634		+25.9
Ilmenite	36,087	45,450	9,363	503	-1.6
	30,301	29,798		1.029	-3.8
Refractory materials Antimonial lead	27,065	26,036		7,641	-25.8
Antimomaricad	29,591	21,950			
Clays	44.500	13,412		1,110	-7.7
Jadeite	14,522	11,803		2,600	-18.1 -34.7
Stantite	14,403 12,453	8,116		4,337 234	-2.0
Monazite	7,918	7,684		234	+6.5
Magnesite	6,945	7,396	451	1,282	14.9
Gypsum Ruby, sapphire and spinel	8,601	7,319		1,200	
Raby, sa ppinte and spines		6,335		632	-9.1
Zireon	6,967	5,389		770	-12.5
Ruller's earth	6,159 4,201	4,675		689	+11.3 -22.3
Dia monds	3,082	2,393			
Ochres	254	1,450	1,190	1,422	-54.1
Antimony-ore	2,628	1,206		1,***	- 03.2
Barytes			320		+44.6
Soap sand	763	1,092		600	
Bauxite	1,148	548 466		175	-27.3
Bervl		454	. 1 82		+22.0
Felspar	150	409			-61.6
Amber	000	331		532	61.0
Graphite				109	-31.8
Aelautae	343	234		16	
Asbestos Apatite		99			
Tantalite		35		433	
Corundum	465	3		239	98.0
Garnet	. 244 16			8	50.0
Bismuth	10				10.4
TOTAL .	. 19,346,880	19,427,71			+0.4
			+8	0,839	
	(b) Excludes			Exports f.o.	

⁽d) Bevised. (e) Export values.

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Prothe Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana vinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been worked at one time or Orissa the most important mines are those at another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1935 and 1936.

	···				
Province.		1935.	1986.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assam Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orissa Central India Central Provinces Eastern States Agency Hyderabad Finjab Rajputana		Tons. 229,737 9,558 6,682,752 12,488,058 329,369 1,526,690 901,269 729,414 144,423 34,425	Tons. 203,239 8,099 6,667,841 12,047,975 329,488 1,507,982 806,432 852,739 156,849 30,177	Tons	Tons. 17,498 1,459 14,911 390,083 18,708 94,837
To	tal	23,016,695	22,610,821	135,870	541,744

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1935 and 1936

		1935.			1936.	
	Value (£1=	Rs. 13.3).	Value per ton.	Value (£1=	Rs. 13.3).	Value per ton.
Assam Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orissa Central India Central Provinces Eastern States Agency Hyderabad (a) Punjab Rajputana	Rs. 20,77,926 71,651 1,72,76,463 3,29,60,619 11,52,185 54,51,135 30,77,126 23,71,781 6,30,794 1,51,210	£ 156,235 5,387 1,298,982 2,478,242 86,627 409,860 231,363 178,329 47,428 11,369	Rs. a. p. 9 6 7 7 7 11 2 9 4 2 10 5 3 7 11 3 9 1 3 6 7 3 4 0 4 5 11 4 6 3	Rs. 17,02,950 45,571 1,70,40,871 3,16,03,975 11,38,189 50,23,918 24,86,987 27,16,474 6,03,504 1,38,465	£ 128,041 3,426 1,281,231 2,376,239 85,428 377,738 186,992 204,246 45,376 10,411	Rs. a. p. 8 6 1 5 10 0 2 8 11 2 9 11 3 7 2 3 5 0 3 1 4 3 3 0 3 13 7 4 6 5
Total	6,52,20,840	4,903,822		6,24,98,404	4,699,128	
Average			2 13 4	••	••	2 12 3

(a) Estimated.

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decreases; in the Central Provinces, Pench decrease in production of coal from the peak Valley showed an increase and Ballarpur ar figure of 23,030,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 decrease, A new field was started at Shallors figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 decrease. A new field was started at Shahpur, the direction of change was reversed and pro- Botal district. In Hydrarbad State, all fields duction increased by 2,283,284 tons (or 11.4 showed increases. In the Terfary conflicted of per cent.) from 10.789,103 tons in 1933 to Issue, Balanchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, 22,037,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increases increases were shown by the Punjab fields continued but at a less rate, by 636,248 tons, in Jahun, and by the Rhasi and (or 4.3 per cent.), to 23,016,605 tons. In Jahun and Jahun, and by the Rhasi and (or 4.3 per cent.), to 23,016,605 tons. In Jahun and J by 405,874 tons (1.8 per cent.) to 22,610,821 tons. This decrease was shared by all provinces tors. This decrease was shared by all provinces | but a trivial proportion of the whole, the proceeding the province of the whole, the process and Central, India and the Punjab, was conditioned as the Contral portions being 98.24 per cent. from the Gondineresse, and Central, India and Harry Alphaha Hills and Jainti Heids showed increases, the rest of the coal industry since 1927 can be gauged encreases. In Central India and Bastern to some extent by examining the stock position States Agency, Sohagpur and Ralgarh showed at the end of each year. Stocks increased increases and Umaria, Korca and Talciaer continuously from 1929 to 1982. In the previous

As usual the output of the Tertiary fields was but a trivial proportion of the whole, the pro-

1936.

review it was recorded that during 1933 the position showed no substantial change, but the export statistics for configuration of the trad of 1934 and 1935, that the slight's relating to Stocks might be in further description of a minimum of the state of the symptoms:

of production to demand, The trade of the state In continuation of the trend of 1934 and 1935.

IRON ORE.

vinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelt-ing, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus. Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag hears are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Ranigani stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hema-tite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the supplies of ore meteric obtained near the fron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Com-pany, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singh-bhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal when has been cased mo a compar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Nota Burn, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea ransity burta rises to ever 2,000 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The upper-most 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the exist-ence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite itself is 40 per tor often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts manufacture:

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only pro- [into the interior of the deposit show that the outerop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhani. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

The production of iron ore from 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tue and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rosestill further to 2,364,297 tons and in 1936 to 2,553, 247 tons. There were also substantial increases in the output of pig-iron and steel

The increase in the production of pig-iron in India recorded above was accompanied by a substantial rise in the quantity exported from 472,636 tons in 1935 to 605,966 tons in 1936. Japan is the principal consumer of Indian pig-fron; the proportion taken fell from 70.8 per cent, in 1935 to 60.6 per cent, in 1936, though the actual amount rose by 9.9 per cent. There were large increases in exports to the United Kingdom, and to the United States, while the export to China was halved, export value per ton of pig-iron fell from Rs. 23 (£ 1.72) in 1935 to Rs. 22.6 (£ 1.70) in 1936.

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No. XIV of 1924).—authorised, to companies employing Indisus, bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India This Act was repeated by the Act No. 111 of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927; the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton ad valorem in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty seriously felt as in the manganese industry; it is years ago by quarrying the deposits of the gradifying, therefore, that some measure of relaxangement district, and from an output of covery can now be recorded, though the value of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly (the output is still less than half the peak figure to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits of 102.7. in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysorethe largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used color in successive to destroy the green section from the trivial figure to which it had color in glass making, and it is also used in falles in 1933 (28,789 tools) to 58,880 tools in porcelain painting and glazing 10° the brown inness to the house of the majority of color which it violate. colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to

the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,129,353 tons valued at £2,703,068 1027, Rathery 1,123,535 cons value are 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £920,546; whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £003,908. In 1934 there was, however, a at £003,908. In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £768,630 and in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422. The full magnitude of tons valued at £708,630 and in 1939 to 813,442 [1936, from which it will be seen that the three tons valued at £1,124,422. The full magnitude if Kingdon with an increase of some 30,000 tons this catastrophe to the ludian manganese industry retained her position as the chief importer of is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst Indian manganesco-or. The second place as the quantity of the production in 1933 was a importer was taken by the United States with little over one-eithful of that of the peak year of an increase of some 31,000 tons, with Japan

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The output from Sandur State fell by a third. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901; there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground still to be recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,550 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928,

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the nadir of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons. The opening of the new port at Vizagapatam has been the brightest feature in the Indian manganese industry during the last four years, manganese-ore exported from British Indian ports (excluding Morningno) during 1935 and 1936, from which it will be seen that the United near our our our way and the state of the part of the value of the part of the value of the part of the value of the 1027 production, I at lone, believe the other state of the 1020 fact in none of the major Indian nineral indust-tons, Italy of 15,000 tons, and France of 39,000 fact in none of the major Indian nineral indust-tons, Italy of 15,000 tons, and France of 39,000 facts have the effects of the slump been so tlons.

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold, an output of 2,993 onnees in 1911 but work in India is derived from the Kolar gold field; there eessed in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave in Mysore. During the last decade the product both effect output of gold during the year 1910; ton of this mine reached is highest pode. In Rs. 1915, the control of the mine reached is the part of the control of the mine reached in Rs. 1915, and the latter of the control o

fell in subsequent years until in 1922 (336,108.3 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 it was no more than 24 oz. The small (52,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the 322,142.9 ozs., but the value increased to Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is Rs. 2,02,71,130 (52,200,839), being the highest obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in terms of sering since 1929. It is interesting obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting in a great many districts in India, but there is to note that the output of 1921, which was no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488.8 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a

valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722.6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652.5 ozs.

valued at Rs. 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), and in 1936 to 333,385, 6 ozs, valued at Rs. 306,02,413 (£2,300,933).

trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was the average number of persons employed on 329,681.7 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 the Kolar Gold Field during 1936 was 22,973, of (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to whom 14,638 worked underground.

SALT. *

There was a fall, during 1936, in the total output of salt due to decreases from all the principal producing provinces except Aden; the 1934 production was the highest on record, imports of salt into India decreased by over 6,000 lons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Egypt, taking the place of Italian East Africa.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol. 72, Part 3, 1937.)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1935 and 1936,

	1985.			1936.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13.3),		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs, 13,3).	
	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
Aden	330,667 17 633,700 40,086 95 460,257 474,351	19,81,200 1,079 31,02,656 5,31,009 4,725 22,89,790 37,78,579	148,970 81 233,282 39,925 355 172,165 284,104	355,394 83 530,716 32,272 115 349,190 468,118	20,71,011 5,107 24,78,369 4,95,514 5,726 15,83,293 32,97,030	155,715 384 186,344 37,257 430 119,044 247,897
Total	1,948,173	1,16,89,137	878,882	1,735,888	99,86,050	747,071

(a) Figures relate to the official years, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1935 and 1936.

	1935.			1936.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 .3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3),	
From	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons,	Rs.	٤.
Germany	86,337	14,70,251	110,545	80,048	13,77,819	103,595
dencies	298,749 7,549 1,321	40,72,470 1,21,941 99,348	306,201 9,168 7,470	292,704 12,375 2,458	38,70,527 $2,08,380$ $1,09,368$	291,017 15,668 8,223
Total	393,956	57,64,010	433,384	387,585	55,66,004	418,503

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers | combine the function of dealers. The principal | Bombay. They carry on business on the | business transacted is connected with the shares in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bom-bay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the

card is about Rs. 25.000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. This separate Exchange no longer functions it was revived in 1922. It

has ceased to function again.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advan-cing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorpora-ted into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being

entitled to own, only one share,

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 608. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly

In Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hony. Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1935.—J. R. Goulthard, President; J. S. Haywood, G. C. Montgomery, O. A. Cohen, Sarbotosh Sen, Jitendra Mohan Dutt, M.Sc.; Goralall Seal, Shambhu Nath Dutt, Gobind Lall Bangur, Mahaliram Sonthalia, Basant Lall Chaturvedi, Jagannath Jhunihunwala, Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.; Mokandlall,

Joint Honorary Treasurers :- Goralall Seal, Mahaliram Sonthalia.

Secretary :- From April 1935, D. Chakravirty, M.A., B.L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building-one of the finest specimen of its kind-was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited.—The only Registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Registered Institution in Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937. It has two kinds of members—viz. Founders and Ordinary. The Founder members have to pay admission fee of Rs.500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs.1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs 5,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay menthly subscription of Rs. 25. Working hours of the Exchange are between 12 and 1-30 noon. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis. Other shares are quoted on cash basis Government Securities are quoted on cash basis i.e. delivery within seven days.

President,—Mr. C. M. Kothari; Vice-President,—Mr. W. L. Knopp. Registered Office, Madras. Telephone No. 4075.

Chambers of Commerce.

time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associa-Commerce and filmerous kindled Associa-tions were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their partici-pation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these cir-cumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1021 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, tooks tops to form an "Basi India Section" the India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section of India Section (India Section India India Section India Section India Section India Section India Section India Section India Section India Section India Section India Ind

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazuliboy Currimbny, Jirahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of hombay, which aims at effecting great mercial organization. Sir Fazuliboys original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with a proved in all parts of India, "The scheme was received an impactus from the same cause and the first Congress was led in the 1915 Christians holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay, The lat of members of the Reception Committee associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundreds delegates from all parts of India. The late St. D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Ghamber, presided as Chafman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Str Fazuliboy Cutribility as the first President. The Congress of the Proceedings and the first business was the election of Str Fazuliboy. Cutribility as the first President. The Congress of the Proceedings and the Str. President.

Modern commerce in India was built up by greas resolved upon the establishment of an merchants from the west and was for a long Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce and time entirely in their hands. Chambers of conserve and rumerous kindrod Associated Provincial Committee empowered to conserve and rumerous kindrod Association thous were formed by them for its protection replacted and to can'd incumbers and carry on an assistance. But indians have in received frequency of the freetree and to can'd incumbers and carry on the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and the freetree and to can'd include the freetree and the fre

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived in 1929 at 2 Delha and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new netwittles halling, like the first novement, from calcuttation of the control of the

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conductor to the Neterato of the Neteral Control of the Control of authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, excesse and civility privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof the model of the federation of the defertion may be sell of the federation of the shares, delentures or securities of any other company having objects altorether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (c) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (y) To draw, make, accept, discount execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

viz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs, 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1937-38 :-

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE PROPRATION FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

President :- The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kt.

Vice-President:-Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Members of the Committee :- Lala Shri Ram, Mew Delhi; Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Mr B. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Bombay; Mr. Chumilal

The Rules provide for two classes of members, B. Mehta, Bombay; Mr. M. L. Dahannkar, 2., numbers consisting of Chambers of Com-Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudallar, Colmbatore; The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker, Calcutta: Mr. Debes Chandra Ghose, Jalpaiguri, Mr. P. S. Sodhbans, Labore

> Honorary Treasurers :- Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta; Mr. D. N. Sen, Calcutta,

> Co-opted Members:—Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta; Mr. G. L. Mehta, Calcutta; Mr. M. C. Ghia, Bombay; Rao Bahadur Shiyratan G. Mohatta, Kanchi; Lula Gurusharan Lall, Gaya; Mr. Maha Narain, Delhi,

> Secretary:-Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Scindia House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found- 1 ed in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Cal-cutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, represen-tatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manu-facture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1937-38 :-

President.—Sir George Campbell, M.L.A., Messrs, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Vice-President.—Sir Edward Benthall, Messrs. Bird & Co.

Members,-Mr. N. W. Chisholm, The National Bank of India, Ltd.; Mr. A. Duncan, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. C. Guthrie, Nagpir Railway Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. C. Gularic. Messix, James Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Commdr. S. C. Lyttelton, O.E.E., D.S.C., Messis. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; Mr. E. B. Pratt, Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.; Mr. H. G. Stokes, Messis, Shaw Wallace & Co.; Mr. R. W. Weir Patterson, Messrs, Jardine Skinner & Ca

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D. C. Fairbairn. Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. J. B. Sutherland.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State,-The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reid Kay.

son, Wright & Co.); Mr. D. Hendry, (Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.); Mr. M. A. F. Hirtzell, (Messrs, Macneill & Co. Ltd.); Mr. R. M. Sassoon, (Messrs, M. A. Sassoon & Sons, Ltd.); Mr. R. Haywood, (Messrs, Pigott, Chapman & Co.); Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, (The Sintesman Lid Y

The Culcutta Port Trust .- Sir George Campbell; 1. L. Cutenita For Truex.—Bir George Campoeir, M.A., (Messes, Mackinnon Mackenzic & Co.). Commdr. S. C. Lyttelton, o. B. R., D. S. C., (Gillan-ders Arbuthnot & Co.); Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson, (Messrs, Turner, Morrison & Co.; Ltd.); Mr. K. J. Nicholson, (Messrs, Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.); The Horbie Mr. J. Reid Kay, (Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ltd.); Mr. Balfour Smith, (Messrs, Macneill & Co.).

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—Mr. E. H. Edney, (Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Laney (Imperial Genjinear Humarics (Initia),
 Ltd.); Mr. J. A. Gloag, (Messrs, Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.); Mr. G. U. Pottinger, (The Oriental Gas Co., Ltd.); Mr. G. U. Pottinger, (The Burmah; Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd.; Mr. K. G. Silbar, (The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.); Mr. J. H. Speller, (The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.).

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—Mr. F. Rooney (Bengal Telephone Co., Ltd.).

The Bengal Boiler Commission .- Mr. Cole, (Union South Jute Mill); Mr. B. Thornton, (Messrs, Burn & Co., Ltd.); Mr. W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E., (Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.).

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission .-Mr. R. J. Oliver: Mr. G. Y. Robertson,

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Saflors' Home, and subsidiary associations. The The Chamber elects representatives to various to numerous subsidiary associations. The the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:-

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Calcutta Tea Traders' Associa-Association,

Winc, Spirit and Beer Association of India, beracts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute consists of such members or assistants to mon-association, Indian Paper Maker's Association, bers a many from thine to thus, annually or Indian Engineering Association, Jute Fabrics Shippers Association, Calcutta Jule Fabries suppers Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jule Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shipper's Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Associ-Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Assoation ciation of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufacturers in India.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbiadjustment of disputes and differences relating or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elseces be submitted. The Secretary of the Cham- other circulars on matters under discussion.

secontion, bers as may from time to time, annually or Calcutta otherwise be selected by the Registrar and Calcutta willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Re-Jute members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G. C. (ice Smyth), Head Office Manager (Mr. F. W. Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. B. F. Henfrey, B. Perry and S. J. Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the tration for the determination, settlement and port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist to trade, business, manufactures, and to cus Measurers Club. The Chamber does not assist whom reside or carry on business personally It publishes weekly the Calcutta Prices Current, and also publishes a large number of statistical where in India or Burma, by whomsoever circulars of various descriptions in addition to of such parties the said disputes and different a monthly abstract of proceedings and many

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

stimulate the development of communication, and advanced and another the magnetization and industrial enterprises in Design (1). A survey of the magnetization of the magnetizati ments to the Government, rubway and port Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh, (The Bengal Institution) authorities; to arrange for organised action surance & Real Property Go., Lida), Mr. Rakhai on all mutters involving the interests of members (chandra Dutta, M.A., B.L., (The Tripureswari including conditions of employments of industrial. Pos & Tradition Co., Lida), Mr. & Issan, B.A., between parties willing to submit their differences Mr. & Chakraward, (The Holleherra Tea to the Association, and generally to do all such. Effects) Mr. Buttanth, Notley things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam,

The Chamber has recently organised Industrial Museum for making an effective display of the industrial products of the Province to the best interest of the industries, particularly in the matter of pressing their claim to various forms of Governmental assistance, and also for providing expert advice to those who might be looking for proper guidance in the matter of selecting particular lines of industrial venture.

President .- Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., M.L.A., (Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-Presidents,-Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D., (Messrs, D. M. Das & Sons, Ltd.)

Hony. Treasurer .- Dr. Satya Churn Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee.—The Hon Mr. Nallni R. Sarker, Mr. S. C. Mitra, (Mitra & Choudri); Mr. Sadhan Chandra Roy, (Wilson & List of Affiliated Bodies and Association Conductor); air. Sauman channa ang, Curaon a Boy); Kumar Kartfek Churn Mulliek, (Raja D.N. Mulliek & Sons, Ltd.); Mr. Arun Prokash Boral, (Prosad Das Boral & Bros.); Mr. D. N. Sen, (Bengal Glass Works, Ltd.); Capt. D. N. Sen, (Bengal Glass Works, Ltd.); Capt. The Bengal Industries Association, 15, Glive N. N. Dutt, M.B., (Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.); Street, Calcutta; The Bengal Hosiery Manu-

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and B.L., (The Aryasthan Insurance Co., Ltd.); stimulate the development of commercial, Mr. Banwari Lall Roy; Mr. I. B. Sen, (The Co-opted Members at the Executive Committee.

Mr. Jogendra Kishore Das, M.A., B.L.; (Messrs, M. Bhattacharyya & Co.); Mr. J. N. Labiri, (The Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.): Mr. B. C. Ghosh, B. com. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.); (The Sisir Soap Works); Mr. N. N. Rakshit, (The Bengal Industries Association); Mr. H. P. Bagaria, (The East India Jute Association Ltd.); Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, (The Bengal Jute Growers' Association); Mr. Ashutosh Jate Growers' Association); Mr. Asumosa Bhattacharya, (The Paddy Merchanis' Asso-ciation); Dr. N. Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.A., (The Murshidand Silk Association); Mr. J. N. Banerjee, (The All-Ludia Soap Makers' Associa-tion); Raf. A. C. Banerjee Bahudin, C.L., (The New Jinagorah Coal Co., J.(d.); Mr. N. K. (Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.), Mr. A. C. Sen, Roy Choudhury, (Messrs, Kalicharan Girish Chandra Roy Chowdhury.)

Secretary .- Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L.,

Asst. Secretary .- Mr. S. R. Biswas, M.A.

MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Jiban Krishna Mitter; Mr. S. C. Ray, M.A., facturers' Association, 2, Ashu Babu Lane,

All-India Soap Jute Growers' Association, 2, Royal Exchange Canning Street, Place, Calcutta; The Calcutta Shellac Exchange sa_Manufacturers Lidt, 3, Mang Lane, Calcutta; The Tipperah Kidderpore, Calcutta; The Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Bengal Association, 1, Mission Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was esta-| Mr. Faizulia Gangjee; Mr. Kassim A. Mohamed; blished in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, com-merce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons or insurance companies, process and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or con-nected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1937 :-

President.-Mr. A. R. Dalal.

Senior Vice-President,-Mr. G. L. Mehta. Vice-President .- Mr. K. J. Purchit.

Members.—Mr. B. M. Birla; Mr. D. P. Khaitan; Mr. N. L. Puri; Mr. K. L. Jatia; Mr. Karam-chand Thapar; Mr. A. L. Ojha; Mr. M. L. Shah; & Co., B.A.

Mr. B. D. Bhatter; Mr. Pranjiyan Jaitha; Sir Badridas Goenka; Mr. Rajendra Singh Singhi; Mr. M. G. Bhagat; Mr. A. N. Jhajharia; Mr. Kedarnath Khandelwal; Mr. Debes Chandra Ghosh; Mr. Mangtooraw Jaipuria,

Secretary .- Mr. S. R. Dhadda, M.A., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber: - Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce Association, East India Jute Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Associa-tion, Gunny Trades Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Association, Marwari Rice Mills Association, Sindhi Merchants' Association, Indian Insurance Companies' Association and Shareholders' Association, Indian Coal Merchants' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed; on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Piece-goods and yarn; (4) Iron and Steel; (5) Coal and Minerals; (6) General.

CHAMBERS REPRESENTATIVES ON-

Bengal Legislative Assembly.-Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

Galcutta Port Commissioners .- Mr. A. L. Ofha. Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Mr. K. I. Jatia. East Indian Railway Local Advisory Com-

mittee .- Mr. Faizulla Gangjee. Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee. - Mr. R. Chakravarti,

Board of Apprenticeship Training .- Mr. M. G.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee, —Mr. A. L. Ojha; Mr. D. P. Khaitan; Mr. M. L. Shah; Mr. G. L. Mehta; Mr. Faizulla Gangice. Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal .- Mr. G. L.

Chamber's Auditors,-Messrs, S. B. Dandeker

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

THE MARWARI ASSOCIATION was established in the year 1898.

Its objects are :

- (a) To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect the rights and status of the Marwari community by every possible constitutional means.
- (b) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.
- (c) To adjust controversies between members of the Association,
- (d) To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians and, in particular, Marwaris are engaged.
- (e) To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community.
- (f) To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Marwari community, either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies.
- (q) To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conductive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.
- (h) To make representations to the Local Central or other authorities concerned, Executive or Legislative, to procure change of law and law practice affecting the commercial, economic, political and other interests of the Marwari community.

(i) To establish branches at any place in British India or in the Indian States where it may be necessary to do so in the interests of the Marwari community.

(i) To acquire funds, lands, buildings and other moveable and immoveable property and to hold, apply, and sell the same for and in the interests of the Association and in furtherance of its objects.

- (2) To adopt or promote such philanthropic, economic, industrial, educational and other measures as may be best calculated to better the moral and material condition of the Marwari community.
- (l) To subscribe to become a member of or otherwise co-operate with any other association whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of the Association.
- (m) To arrange for lectures by competent men on any subject of interest and importance to the Marwari community.
- (n) And generally to do all other acts and things necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

The following are the Office-bearers for the current year :-

President.-Babu Baijnath Bajoria, M.L. A.

Vice-Presidents:—Babu Dwipchand Poddar, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi, Babu Golindran Bangur and Babu Ramdhandass Jhajharia, Honorary Secretary.—Babu Babulah Shroff, Jt. Honn. Secretary.—Babu Madan Gonal

Poddar.

Treasurer.—Babu Harikrishna Jhajharia.

Anditor.—Babu Murlidhar Sonthalla.

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Legislative Assembly.—Babu Baijuath Baioria.

M. L.a.

Legislative Council.—Rai Mungtoolal Ta-

purlah Bahadur.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—Babu
Babulall Shroff.

nd other interests of the Marwari Bunking Enquiry Committee, Rengal.—Babu All Shroff.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL

COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928:—

- a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely:
 - To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
 - (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(44) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1937-38. President.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinov, Kt.

Vice-President,—Diwan Bahadur C. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar.

Members of the Committee .- Mr. Jamshed Members of the Communes—Mr. sausmen N. R. Mehta, Karachi; Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi; Mr. G. D. Birla, Calcutta; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., c.i.e., M.B.E., Bombay : Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore; Mr. Hoosein-bhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A., Bombay; Mr. Manu Office Subedar, Bombay; Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Delhi.

Bombay; Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay; Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Bombay; Sardar P. S.

Sodhbans, Lahore. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta.

Co-opted Members.—Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Catatta; Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack; The Hou'ble Rai Bahadur Laia Ram Saran Das, C.L.S., Lahore; The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindula Shivial Motilai, Bombay; Mr. G. L. Mchta, Calcutta; Mr. D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary.—Mr. D. G. Mulherkar,

Office: -- Seindia House, Curzon Road, New

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay by any Member of the Chamber inserting his Chamber, as set forth in their Memo-uname in a book to be kept for the purpose, rundium and Articles of Association, are to but a residence of two months shall subject encourage a friendly feeling and unami-limit to the rule for the admission of numbers. encourage a reneury reeing atru ansatz-mity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such managed by a committee of nine ordinary as Society can, of all acknowledged grievances members, consisting of the President and affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile Viee-President and seven members. The laterests in general: to receive and decide committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, generatines, and by cans arts such other means, but, subject was care regulations as the committee for the time being may think mittee may make in regard to the matter, fit, assisting to form a code of practice for A zoneral meeting of the Chamber must be simplifying and facilitating business; to come held once a year and ton or more members municate with the public authorities, with may requisition, through the confers of the similar Associations in other places and with Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile specific purpose. interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied atives. in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members Of these numbers 14 represent banking is 192. institutions, 16 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 13 insurance companies, 17 engineers and contractors, 126 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the com-

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies :-

The Council of State, one representative. Bombay Legislative Assembly, two represent-

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years,

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five mambers, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1938-39 and its representatives on the various public bodies:-

President. - A. McIntosh, Esq.

Vice-President,-A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.

Committee.—R. W. Bullock, Esq.; W. L. Clement, Esq.; W. J. Cullen, Esq.; S. Fuchsmann, Esq.; R. C. Lowndes, Esq.; A. P. Powles, Esq.; R. Scherer, Esq.

Secretary .- C. H. Courthope-Munroe, Esq., Asst. Secretary .- H. Royal, Esq., M.B.R., V.D. Representatives on-

Council of State: The Hon'ble Mr. B. H. Parker. Bombay Legislative Assembly : J. B. Greaves, Esq.; G. O. Pike, Esq.

Bombay Port Trust: W. A. Bell, Esq.; G. H. Cooke, Esq.; R. C. Lowndes, Esq.; A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.; Sir Geoffrey

Winterbotham. Bombay Municipal Corporation: L. Gwilt, Esq.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board; A. G. Gray, Esq.

Bombay Smoke . H. F. Milne, Esq. Nuisances Commission:

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: C. F. Morris,

Indian Central Cotton Committee: M. S. Durutti. Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: A. A.

Sarantides, Esq. Reclamation Scheme-Standing Back Bay

Advisory Committee ; L. A. Halsall, Esq. Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee: V. F.

Noel-Paton, Esq. Ex-Services Association: A. McIntosh, Esq. (Ex-officio).

Bombay Seamen's Society: C. H. Courthope Munroe, Esq.

Indian Sailors' Home: C. E. Leman, Esq. I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.

Railway Advisory Committees-

G. I. P .: L. A. Halsali, Esq.

B. B. & C. I .: L. A. Halsall, Esq. Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: G. H. Cooke, Esq.; L. A. Halsall, Esq.; J. F. Macdonell, Esq.; C. J. Damala, Esq.; A. P. Darlow, Esq.

Government of Bombay Board of Communications: G. O. Pike, Esq.

Bombay University: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions per-One of the most important functions per-surers are in aucunance on the quays whenever formed by the Chamber is that of arbitration lither are goods to be measured and during the in commercial disputes. Rules for this have busy Sesson are on duty early and late, where the commercial disputes are supported by the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes the commercial disputes of the commercial disputes been in most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clarks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Castoms authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export maniiests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey fed and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coai, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and varus imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the country during the month with a running total British Empire: Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt. of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise, A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever

of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1938. President: The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reid Kay.

Millowners' Association, Bombay,

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows:--

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good,
- To secure good relations between mem-bers of the Association.
- To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in

particular.

- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more owing one or note units a man on one of more press or presses or presses or note or more gluining or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and for other power is eligible factory or factories and or one of the control of t complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1937 numbered 105.

The following is the Committee for 1938:-

Mr. T. Maloney, (Secretary), Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer, (Asst. Secretary), Mr. R. G. Gokhale, (Lubour Officer),

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies :-Legislative Assembly : Sir Hormasji Mody,

K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L. A.

Bombay Port Trust: Mr. T. V. Baddeley. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Nuisances Commission . Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission Messrs, W. F. Webb and Mark Binnie. Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau. Indian Central Cotton Committee: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

University of Bombay : Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E.

Royal Institute of Science: Mr. B. D. Benjamin.

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The objects of the Association are:-

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation ne following is one common, H. F. their dependants for injuries or accusence, canT. V. Baddeley, Esq., (Chairman), H. F. their dependants for injuries or accusence, canMilne, Esq., (Dp. Chairman), Sir Ness
or otherwise, arising out of and in the course
Wadia, K.B.E., C.J.E., Sir Chumilla V. Melta, of their employment; (b) the insurance or
unumber of the Company against loss or damage
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members of the Company against loss or damage or damages to workmen employed by them or by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc., and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counterinsurances and counterguarantees, etc., etc.

> The Association consisted of 54 members on 1st October, 1937.

> All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Milowners' Association.

> The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are :-

Mr. A. Geddis (Chairman).

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq., D. M. Khatau, Esq., A. Pether, Esq., and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., Lt.B., Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are :-

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and un-animity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
- (e) To take all stops which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to seenre the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local. Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufac-ture or shipping, banking or insurance.
- (a) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
 - (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or conditions of the Organisation.

- (ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.
- (iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each Inter-national Labour Conference,
- (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, suptions or conventions of the International Labour Conference,
- (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly,

(Association-Members, 1938.)

The Grain Merchants' Association Khimii Shamii); The Bombay Shroif Association (Mr. Mohantal A. Parikh); The Bombay Yarn, Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah); The Silk Merchants' Association (Mr. Behram N. Kar-anila); The Pearl Merchants & Jowellers' Association (Mr. Nemchand Abheehand) : The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. (Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta) ; The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Jagliyan The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Juglivan Ugansih Mull); The Maharashtra Chamber Gomerce, (Mr. M. L. Dahamikar) The Mr. Marketter (Mr. M. Marketter) (Mr. Marketter) (Mr. Rathal M. Gandhi); The Indian Insurance (Ox. Association (Mr. K. S. Ranchandra Alyer); The Bombay Like Merchants' Association, (Mr. Rayl Ghelakhala); The Bombay Lice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Rayl Ghelakhala); The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association (Mr. Anandji Haridas); The Cham-ber of Income-tax Consultants (Mr. Bhogilal ner of Income-nax Consultants (Arr. Intoglini G. Shah); The Indian National Steaushlip Owners' Association, (Mr. Shandkuttar X. Morari); The Bombay Karlama Merchants' Association (Mr. D. P. Tata); The India Match Manufacturers' Association (Mr. Lalin-bliat Chrullal); Shri Mahajan Association (Mr. Shiviat N. Januar); The Illicondum Associa-(Mr. Shivlal N. Maniar); The Muccadam Associa-tion, (Mr. Ratifal T. Parikh); The Bombay Cotton Merchants & Muccadam Association, (Mr. Purshotamdas H. Shah); The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association, (Mr. Vallabhdas Vassanjb); The Bombay Oli Mer-chants' Association, (Mr. Bnikhabhaji Laxandas); The Metal Exchange Association, (Mr. Ambalal B. Parikh); The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotameas Popatial); The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association. (Mr. Bhogilal L. Jhaveri); The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (Mr. B. S. Dabke); Ahmedabad Share & Stock Brokers' Association (Sarabhai Davabhai Sheth) · Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, (Mr. R. C. N. Broacha).

Under the Montagu-Chehnsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and 170, Waterver possino, organised cauve on the Cultera Legislative Assembly and for concerted action on all under the Government of India Act 1953 it has cets involving the interests the right of electing one representative on the members including 'regulating Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber littlens of employment of also has the right to elect five representatives industrial labour in various indus- on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative tries represented by the members on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and one representative on the improvements Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants Chamber for the year 1938:—

President,—Mr. Gordhandas Goeuldas Morarii.

President.—Mr. Gordhandas Goeuldas Morarji.

Vice-President.—Mr. Jivanlal C. Setalvad.

Members of Constitues—National Management of Constitues—National Management of Managem

Co-opted.—Sheth Chatrablan Gordhandas; Sheth Mathuradas Visanji Khimji; Jaf. Hooscinbloy A. Lalljee, M.A.; The Bombay Yarn Copper, & Brass Native Merchants' Association, (Air, Sankalchund G., Shab); The Seoil Traiter's The Indian Insurance Companie's Association, (Air, Ray Insurance Companie's Association, (Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Alyer); The Bombay Robert School, (Mr. Amandi Harfian); The Bombay Karina Merchants' Association, (Mr. D. F. Zaday). (Mr. Amandi Harfian); The Bombay Karina Merchants' Association, (Mr. D. F. Zaday). (Mr. B. S. Dabley); The Bombay Yarn & Sik Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shab); The Bombay Coton Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shab); The Bombay Coton Merchants & Muccadan Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shab); The Bombay Coton Merchants & Mucadan Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shab); The Bombay Coton Merchants & Mucadan Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shab); The Bombay Coton Merchants & Constitution, (Mr. Bandy G. Shab), The Standard Budpingoly; The Chamber of Lineas-Rask Constitution, (Mr. Bouddi D. Shab)

Blogdiat C. Sman).

Ex-Officia.—Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas
KT., G.1.R., M.B.E., (Bombay Port Trust); The
Hon, Mr. (Govindla Sivida) Modilai, (Rombay
Municipality); The Hon, Sir Rabimtoola M.
Municipality); The Hon, Sir Rabimtoola M.
Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Tradic Control Committee);
Mr. Manu Subedar, M.A.A., (Central Legislative
Assembly); Mr. M. C. Ah, M.A.A., (Bombay
Legislative Assembly); Mr. M. A. Master,
Gombay Port Frust); Prof. S. E. Davar, M.G.O.,
Chombay Port Frust); Prof. S. E. Davar, M.G.O.,
Parikh, (Indian Central Cotton Committee);
Mr. R. P. Massan (I. B. & C. J. Railway Local
Advisory Committee); Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil,
Royal Institute of Sciences

Secretary, -J. K. Mehta, Esq., M.A.
Assistant Secretary, -Mr. A. C. Ramalingam,

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies:—

Central Legislative Assembly,—Mr. Manu Subcdar, M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly,-Mr. M. C. Ghia. Bombay Port Trust.-Sir Purshotamdas

Thakurdas, K.T., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Cotton); Mr. Gordhandas N. Morarj, (Piecegoods); Mr. M. C. Matani, (Grain and Seeds); Mr. M. A Master, (General); Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, (General).

Bombay Municipal Corporation,—Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department,—Mr. Manu Subedar,

Indian Central Cotton Committee.— Mr. Chandulal P. Parekh,

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay.—Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.

Local Advisory Committee of Railways.—Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee, (G. I. P. Railway); Mr. R. P. Masani, (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.
—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kr., o.1.s.,
M.B.E.; The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna,
O.B.B.; Mr. Mann Subedar; Mr. Mathurdas
Vissonji; Mr. M. C. Ghia.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".—Mr. M. A. Master,

Senate of Bombay University.—Prof. S. R. Davar.

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay).—Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Board of Communications,—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Indian Sailors' Home Committee—Mr. M. A. Master.

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co.—Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji.

Sydenham College Advisory Board,—Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kr.

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows:-(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof; (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade ; (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them; and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

Chairman,—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J.P. Deputy Chairman,—Mr. Harjivan Valji.

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Mr. Mathuradas Haribhai, J.P., and Mr. Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J.P.

Hon. Treasurer,-Mr. Muiji Laxmidas,

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows :-

Chairman,-Sheth Ratansi Hirli. Vice-Chairman.-Sheth Khimii Shamii. Hon Secretary .- Mr. Nathoo Cooverii, Acting Secretary .- Mr. Ganpatram Narottam

Rayal The address of the Association is 262. Mastid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay,

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was in and about these namely, Kolhapur (with its started in September 1927 with the object of Jagirs); Sangli, Miraj, (Senior and Junior); started in September 1927 with the object of Jaguss; Sangu, and, (Senior and Junior); Jamkhandi, establishing friendly relations among merchants | Kurundwad (Senior and Junior); Jamkhandi, and fartory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguard-| Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Saburban District, Poons, Sholapur, Satare, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Building, Graham Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States Bombay.

Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Surgana, Jawhar and Janiira.

President .- Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

Vice-Presidents,-Mr. M. L. Dahanukar. Membership of the Chamber is confined to Mr. D. R. Naik and Mr. G. L. Korgaonkar.

Secretary :- Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phonix Road, Ballard Estate.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for member-ship are also similar. Honorary Membership Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects All new members joining the of the Chamber." Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export State-ments and Export Manifests and Non-Members Rs. 100 per set per annum, Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber as early in the year as possible. Chamber elects a representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 56 members of the Chamber in 1937 :-

Chairman: Mr. G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.). Vice-Chairman: Anderson,

ice-Chairman: Mr. J. W. And (Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd.)

Members of Committee: Mr. H. S. Bigg-Whither, o.B.E., (Messrs, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.); Storage, & Dischrichments, aufmander, 2011, pappoint and autoritions of arbitrators for Storage, & Dischrichments, and Chairman and Chairman and Which melther (Messa, Angle-Shan) of the storage of disputes in New Which melther (Copponition, Ld.); Mr. J. J. Flockhart, A. public measurer is appointed under the Copponition, Ld.); Mr. J. J. Flockhart, A. public measurer is appointed under the Copponition (Messa; Macchinen) Mackengle & Co.); Mr. Lathority of the Chairmer to measure present A. K. Roman (The North Western Railway); bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchangle, G. R. & Morgan, (Messa; The Bombay) (due arriving at or leaving the port of leaving the port of the control of the carriving at or leaving the port of the control of the control of the carriving at or leaving the port.

Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. J. Panas; (Messrs. Rail Brothers, Ltd.); Mr. J. Richardson, (The National Bank of India, Ltd.) and Mr. G. Voegeli, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers).

Acting Secretary: Mr. H. M. Gomes.
Representative on the Sind Legislative
Assembly: Mr. G. H. Raschen.

Assembly Mr. G. H. Maschen. Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust; Messrs, H. S. Bigg-Wither, o. B. E., G. H. Raschen; J.W. Anderson and J.J. Flockhart. Representatives on the Karachi Municipality: Mr. W. B. Hossack and Mr. Sorab K. H.

Katrak. Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi: Messrs. G. H. Raschen and C. W. Warrington. Ag. Public Measurer: Mr. J. G. Smith.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members :- The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi, The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two mem-January 1937. The following are the officers for bers of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was found-surveys, the granting of certificates of origin ed in 1836. Any person being a British subject and the registration of trade marks. and any firm under British control, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Individuals and firms interested in the object of the Chamber but not under British control can be Associate Members. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations and officials interested in the trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members will not have to pay any subscription and will not be entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber, Election for membership is by ballot. Every member, Chamber and Associate, pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100 provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each affiliated member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

There are 42 Chamber Members, 3 Associate Members, 5 Affiliated Members and 10 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows :-

Chairman, -Mr. G. A. Bambridge.

Vice-Chairman .- Sir Frank Birley, M.L.C.

Committee.—Messrs. W. M. Browning, M.L.A., H.N. Colam, K. M. Fraser, D. M. Reid, O.B.E., M.C., Sir William Wright, O.D.E., M.L.A.

Secretary. - Mr. G. Gompertz, J.P. The following are bodies to which the Chamber

is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year:— Madras Legislative Council,—(Vacant)

Madras Legislative Assembly.—Sir William

Wright and Mr. G. L. Orchard.

Madras Port Trust.—Messrs, G. A. Bambridge,
W. M. Browning, D. M. Reid, and Sir Frank Birley.

Corporation of Madras. - Mr. C. Mainprice, G. E. Walker, Bar-at-Law, and J. A. R. Knox. ear.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and British Empire.—Mr. R. C. M. Strouts.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be :-

"To maintain a Library of books and publi-

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris,

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates invoices.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amend-ment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber ment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the Honorary Secretaries.—Khan Bahadur Ada tojointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of elect-

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce ing a representative to the Federal Assembly. established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives ontons and commercial line rest, "So as to diffuse to the Event of Communications the Fronton commercial internation and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial proSouthern Makrata Railways, the Madras and ProSouthern Makrata Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referces, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Excise Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, etc. The Chamber issues a monthly magazine entitled "Southern India Commerce."

The Chamber has 460 members on the rolls and has its own building, several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President.-Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chatoor bhoojadoss.

Vice-President .- Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon.

Honorary Secretaries .- Khan Bahadur Adam Assistant Secretary .- P. R. Nair, B.A., B. Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore, Chairman,-Sardar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla. Committee,-Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram ;

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. P. H. Guest.

Committee.—Rai Bathadur Pandili Balak Ran; Mr. C. Bewan Pethana, C.E., J. Mr. K. H. Rugglin; Prof. W. Roberts, B.S., C.L.E., M.L.A., Mr. Prof. W. Roberts, B.S., C.L.E., M.L.A., Sh. N.A.A.; Rad Dahadur Bawa Dingas Shift, Mr. J. C. F. Davidson; Mr. F. R. Hawkes, O.R.; Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahriwala; Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ham Saran Diss, G.L.E., M.C.S., and Mr. J. G. Wyllic. Chamber Members,-Messrs, Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore; Messis, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore; The Civil & Military Gazette, Ltd., Lahore : The Allahabad Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Dinanath Sheopershad, Lahore; Battore; Messir, Shutamad neopersida, Latore, Messir, Birti & Co., Lahore; Mr. H. J. Rustonil, Lahore; The G. G. A. (Punjab) Lid., Klanewal; Messirs, The Bharat Insurance Co., Lid., Lahore; The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore; The National Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Rai Bahadur or India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; Messrs. Maher Singh, Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore; The North Western Railway, Lahore; Messrs. The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore; Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore; Messrs.

Lahore). Honorary Members.—Mr. H. P. Thomas, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., M.N.Z. SOC.O.E., Rai Bahadur L. Ram Lal, M.B.E., P.C.S., Mr. C. N. Garnier,

O.B.E. Telephone: -2237. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore, Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for nembership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or associ-ation having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 : firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a

of full rates. The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment

Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Lakshui Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Indian Mildura Fruit Farms Itd., Renala Khurl; Messrs. Uberoi Ltd., Slalkot; Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs, B. R. Herman Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs, B. R. Herman & Mohntta, Lidd., Lahore; Messrs, Llovis Barak Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. The Burmal-Shell Oli Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. The Burmal-Shell Oli Shell Shell Shell Shell Shell Shell Shell (India) Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. The Kangra Valley Shate Co, Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. Shelmens (India) Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. Buckwell & Co, Lidd., Lahore; Messrs. The Associated (Indian) 150., Lahore; Messrs. The Associated Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., Wah; Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., Lahore; Officer in Charge, Miltary Farms, Okara; Messrs, Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore; Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore; Messrs, The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal; Messrs. Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. S. Sujan Singh & Sons, Lahore Cantt.; Messrs. Michael Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. Indian Oxygen and Acetyline Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Reliable Water Supply Service of India Ltd., Lahore; The Renala Estate, Montgomery; Messrs, Dhannatmal Jawaladas, Amritsar; The Indian Publicity Burcau, Dhariwal; Messrs. Narain Das Bhagwan Das, Shahdara (near

Secretary .- Mr. J. E. Keogh. Hend Clerk.—S. Mohd, Hussain Bokhari, Tel. Address:—"Commerce."

UPPER INDIA.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 66 members, two honorary members and eight affiliated members. The following are the officers :-

President—Mr. Harry Horsman, M.C., (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.). Vice-President,-Mr. W. B. Watt, (The

British India Corporation Ltd.) Members,—Mr. C. W. Tosh. (Messrs, Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd.); Mr. E. J. W. Plummer, (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. D. Price, (The Muir Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. Tluker, (The British India Corporation Ltd.); Rai Bahadur Baba Ram Narain Saheb, (Cawnpore); Mr. A. Barr Pollock, (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China); Ral Bahadur Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla Saheh, (Messrs, Gangadhar Baljnath) and Mr. R. E. Rutherford, (East Indian Railway, Allahabad), Representatives on the United Provinces Legis-

lative Assembly,-Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.L.A., (Cawnpore) and Mr. E. M. Souter, C.I.E., M.L.A., (Messrs, Ford & Macdonald Ltd.) Secretary .- Mr. H. W. Morgan.

Head Clerk, - Babu R. K. Mehra.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES. CAWNPORE.

was established in Aovember 1952 with the month an English and Hindi Douetin among object of safeguarding the interest of trade and its members who are scattered over the entire industry in the United Provinces, providing province. The report of the activities of the regular and efficient statistical and intelligence (chamber is a regular feature of the daily press service to the business firms of the province of the province. The constitution of the and generally helping the promotion of trade (Chamber which is registered under Indian and business in the United Provinces through) companies Act, 1013, with a licence under proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery work, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, general or of specific interest. It issues every was established in November 1932 with the month an English and Hindi Bulletin among Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1937 are as follows :-

President.-Mr. S. M. Bashir.

Senior Vice-President,-Sardar Inder Singh, Junior Vice-President,-Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta. Secretary .- Mr. K. M. Purkayastha, M.A.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE,

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislatlative Assembly, is represented on the Cawapore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agriculture College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communicatious, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U. P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is attiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership :--- Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber. The number of members on register is 176

(113 Local and 63 Mofussil). The following are the Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Committee :-

President :- Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh,

Vice-Presidents-Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das. C.I.E., M.C.S., Rai Bahadur Bhagwan Das,

Hony. Secretary-Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla.

Hony. Jt. Secretary:—Rai Bahadur Krishna Lal Gupta.

Assistant Secretary :- Mr. M. L. Gupta, M.A., B.Com., A.S.A.A., R.A., Incoporated Accountant.

Members of the Executive Committee.-Lala Members of the Executive Committee.—Lala Ram Chandra (Messrs, Roopmarth Rameinadra); Lala Girdharl Lal Bajaj; Mr. B. P. Srivastava (Messrs, Cawmpore Dyeing & Gloth Printing Co., Lid.); Mr. R. L. Aurora (Messrs, Karamehand Tanpare & Bross, Lid!); Lalai Hari Shankar Engla; Lala Chhanga Mal (Messrs, Gophardh Chianga Mal); Mr. Gur, Fraed. Mondeto Prasad Landbya; Mr. Dwurka Prasad Sheeb: Mr. B. H. Khar; Lala Faqir Chand Singh; Mr. R. H. Khan; Lala Faqir Chand (Messrs, Punjab National Bank Ltd.); Mr. Hira Lal Khanna, Mr. Keki Patel (Messrs, Jamshetjee & Co.); R. B. Kedar Nath Khetan, M.L.C. (Messrs, Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. N. K. Halwasiya (Messrs, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.); Mr. I. D. Varshnaic (U. P. Glass Works Ltd.); Mr. C. L. Mehta Co. Lta., Newul (Farrukhabad Electric Supply Co. Ltd.); Mr. Ram Kumar Bhargava (Messrs, Newul Kishore Estate); Mr. Ranjit Singh (Messrs, Alshore ascate); Mr. Alahib Singh (Messis, R. G. Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. Radha Krishna Khetan (Messis, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd.); Mr. N. K. Bhartiya (Messis, Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade: Bank Ltd., Lahore; Lala Basant marks registration Department and has a Khanna, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lahore. Board of Arbitration to settle commercial dis-The members of this Chamber have Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three Indian Central Committee.—K. B. Sardar Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three Chambers—The Punjab Chamber of Com-merce, The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, The Northern India Chamber of Com-merce, Lahore and Punjab Trades Association. P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A., R.A., Lahore.

Members of the Committee for 1937 are: President,-K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar-at-

Law, 8, Davis Road, Lahore,

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. R. Jariwala, M.A., La.B., Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Mr. H. D. Mehta, Managing Director, Northern India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.

Hon, Secretary & Member of the Committee. Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., of Messrs, Sodhbans & Co., Auditors, Lahore.

Ram Khosla, Railway Road, Lahore; Mr. Devi Chand Khama, Timber Marchant, Railway Narain, Lyallpur.
Road, Lahore; K. S. Ch. Abdul Karlin, Hon. Licensing Board for grant of Licens Magistrate & Merchant, Qila Gular Singh, Beletrical Contractors not yet nominated.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Lahore; Mr. P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A.A., R.A., of Bepar Mandal), Lahore, was established in 1912 Messrs, S. B. Billimoria & Co., Auditors, Lahore; and was registered under the Indian Companies Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, 14, Ferozepur Road, and was registered under the Indian Companies Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, 14, Fotozepur Road, Act, 1882, in 1913. The main objects for which Lahors: R. B. Lala Panna Lal, Governing the Chamber was established were to safeguard Director, Upper India Glass Works, Ambala the interests of Indian commerce, trade and City, Mr. S. A. Sadique of Mestrs. K. B. Sh, agriculture. The Chamber's recognised by the Gulam Hussan & Co., Amrisar; Lula Harsuld, Punjah Government and the Government of Eal, Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Seth Apdinia Fresaid & Sonsers, R. I. Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Seth Apdinia Fresaid & Sonsigh thouse in Land of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade Link Ltd., Jan. 18 and Basan Kristien of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade Link Ltd., Jan. 18 and Kristien

Representatives on Different Bodies.—Joint Development Board, Punjab.—Mr. S. L. Tuli,

Habib Ullah, Bar-at-Law, Lahore

Communication Board, Puniab,- Lala Maha Narain, General Manager, Ganesh Flour Mills,

Ltd., Lyallpur. N. W. R. Advisory Committee.—Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla, Lahore.

State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab.-Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, Lahore.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee.- Lala Maha Narain, Lyalipur; Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans,

Lahore: Mr. H. B. Nanda, Lahore. Members, Soundairs & Co., Admioris, Laurore, Members, —Mr. H. S. Balhaya, F. R. Es. (Lond.), of Messrs, G. Balhaya & Co., Lahore; Mr. Kanshi Sedhbans, Lahore; K. B. Sardar Habib Ulla, Rann Khosh, Railway Rand, Lahore; Mr. Devil Lahore; Mr. G. S. Salariya, Amrikast; L. Maha

Licensing Board for grant of Licenses to

PUNJAR.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its Fairley, Deputy-Chairman (The New Egerton benderners at Delhi and exists for the care woollen Mills, Dhariwal); Mr. V. F. Gray, of mercantic interests on the small lines in the C.1.2. (Messex, B. J. Wood &C. V. Lid., Delhi); Prinjah, the North West Frontier Brovince & C.1.2. (Messex, B. J. Wood &C. V. Lid., Delhi); And Kashmi, The Chamber has Branches &F. R. W. Bruns, (Birmani-Shell Oll Nornze et Aunifean and Lalore. Memberships by & Distributing Co. of India, Did., New Delhi); Dalled and it restricted to Banks, Morchands &Hr. A. Diguid, A. F. O. (Indian National Air-Commerce of Incha, in the least allotted to the [commercial Others, North Western Railway, member of the benefit of the Clamber is a [bellit, Mr. Lachlinni Narali, Messrs, B. M. member of the benefit of the commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Minicipal Corporation of Dellits, and the Minicipal Corporation of Dellits, and is an on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office-bearers:-

Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, Chairman, (Messrs.

ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchant's Mr. A, Duguid, A, P. C, (Indian National Airwholesab), Ballaways and proprietors of large ways, Lid., New Delhi); Khan Bahadur, S. M, industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re. I Adulula (Messes, S. M, Abduluk & Sons, Delhi); and the rate of subscription in S. 150 per year, Mr. I. N. Son, C. B.R. (Mestern Niews Agency, Marchant and Company); and the rate of subscription in the Sons, Delhi); the Reformed Punjab Lesdslative Council jointly; Sobba Singh (Sujan Singh Sobba Singh, New With the Punjab Trades Association, And Salrets representation in the Indian Lesislative Saran Dass, C. I.E. (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Assembly with other Gammbers which are an analysis of the Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Commercial Officer, North Western Indiana, Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a Pelhi Mr. Lachhul Narada, (Messer, S. M.)

Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, Chairman, (Messrs. | Secretaries—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., P. Mukerjee & Co. Ltd., Delhi); Mr. R. S. Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

BURWA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with The annual aniserpition for each Chamber badduraters at Rangoon, exists to encourage Member is Ra. 830 per annum and of each friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial Associate Member Ra. 360 per annum, and men on all subjects involving their commence of the Ra. 150 payable by each new good, to promote and protect trade, commerce Member. Officials and others indirectly command munifactures and, in particular, the general needed with the trade of the province or who mercantile interests of the province, to communi-may have rendered distinguished service to the cate with public authorities, associations and interests represented by the Chamber may be individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly elected by the Committee either on their own affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are funds of the Chamber.

Burma Fire Insurance Association.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association. Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association Burma Planters' Association.

Tayov Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:-

Burma House of Representatives. Rangoon Port Trust Board. Rangoon Corporation

Victoria Memorial Park Trustees. Pasteur Institute Committee.

Burma University Council, Rangoon Development Trust.

Police Advisory Board.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the house, Esq. Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Burma Railway Board.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or inferested as indicated above, Advisory Committee under the is eligible for election as an Associate Member. Act, 1920.—J. R. Fairly, Esq.

motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries .- B. P. Cristall, Esq. and F. B. Leach, Esq., c.r.E.

Representatives on the Burna House of Representatives.—T. P. Cowie, Esq., J. I. Nelson, Esq., W. T. McIntyre, Esq., R. T. Stoncham, Esq., A. N. Strong, Esq.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Bourd.—H. S. Bowlby, Esq., G. Howison, Esq., H. Ponsford, Esq. and C. G. Wodehouse, Esq.,

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation .-J. Morton, Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—R. T. Stoneham, Esq., M.H.R.

Pasteur Institute Committee,-C. G. Wood-

Burma University Committee .- H. S. Bowlby, Esq., B.A. Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

-B. T. Williams, Esq. Police Advisory Board .- T. P. Cowie, Esq.,

Rangoon Development Trust.—R. T. Stoneham, Esq., M.H.R.

Bishop Bigandet Home Board .- A. C. Stewart,

Burma Railway Board,-H. S. Bowlby, Esq., B.A.

Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Sugar at Chamber which has its headquarters at Co., Ltd. Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras :-

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co., Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co., Wilson & Co., Northern

Circars Development Co., Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, £cd., The Agent, Imporial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd. and Parry &

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman (Chairman),
H. F. Ferguson,
C. C. R. Reynolds,
G. M. Lake (Secretary).

be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by disputing members or non-members of the of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any meets on the last Thursday. commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed the Committee. Certificate.

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercan-including the 'Chairman, is elected by tile firm or establishment, or the permanent ballot at the general meeting in January Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, in each year for a term of 12 months or a society of merchants carrying on business The entrance fee for each member, which in Cocanada or other place in the Districts place of business is in Cocanada, is 1.00 and CR Kistan, Godavari, Vizappartam, and only elected school all such member whose place of business is in Cocanada, and the control of the co is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elseballot. The Committee, when called upon by where is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on Chamber, give their decision upon all questions the penultimate Thursday and the general body

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed notifications affecting trade, (*) analysis of tune the Department of Commercial Intelligence data trade statistics (*) market reports, price with one term the 1st December 1923. The and trade movements of the studie exports and point department has its folice at No. 1, Courn imports, (*) trade enquiries for securing trade all House Street, Calcutta. It embraces two introductions, and (*) quarterly and annual distinct classes of work: (*a) the collection and reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners firms and (b) the compilation and publication

ernment of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes:—Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India. Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricul-tural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops, the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—" The Indian Trade Journal"

dissemination of information connected with abroad and summaries of the leading features overseas trade which may be of use to Indian of consular and other trade reports.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Static was at first a small department also administers the Constitution of the control Static was at first a small departmental library used that was at first a small departmental library used and statistical facts and phaseness and statistical facts and phaseness and statistical facts and phaseness are small department as of control with the control of the purpose of answering enquiries, but in and statistical facts and phaseness are small control of the purpose of answering enquiries, but in for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library start Research Jaccas and the communities in the purpose of natverning adjuncts, due in analysis and Interpretation of economics in 1910 the Government of India agreed to the and statistical facts and phenomena and they formation of a combined technological library established in 1933 the nucleus of a Sax of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate tistical Research Bureau under the Director-libraries attached to the Departments of Commenced Intelligence and Statistics mercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patentias and at their headquarters. The Director-General is Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library now stationed at the headquarters of the Govand Reading Room was placed under the admiand Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into first-class technical library containing over 18,302 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 261 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg Milan, Osaka (Japan) and Mombasa (East Africa) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in Tarifi. The department also publishes a weekly Midlan, Osaka (Japan) and Mombasa (Evast Otomain Lord Commission of the Indian Trade Journal", Africa) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabin, of the Commission of the Indian Commission of the Indian Commission of the Indian Commission of the Indian Indi

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are | He is also expected to supply a regular flow of part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence commercial information of all kinds to his de-Organisation of the Imperial Government. The partment; to maintain an active correspondence Organisation of the imperial Government. The partiment, to maintain an active correspondence Department of Overseas Trade, London, which with firms in the United Kingdom or the Domist the headquarters of this organisation, is a nions who wish to extend their trade with his oint department of the Board of Trade and the area; and to give all possible assistance to the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the ropresentatives of British firms who may visit specific object of stimulating the overseas trade his territory of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world ; by disinfilimental in the little of the control of the co difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no mea-

a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Frade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area; to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers ; to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade; to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area; and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE. The Canadian Department of Trade and Com- | are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested merce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1802 and has since undergone considerable expansion. At present it includes a headquarters staff in Ottawa and

interest to British manufacturers and exporters.

established in Calcutta since 1922. Its services

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manusures and makes no restrictive for equilative out the world, etc. A library consisting of over orders. Briefly, the policy or which it is based inductions the locating British manu-orders. Briefly, the policy or which it is based inductions the locating British manu-is the policy of assistance without interference. Illombay, and firms destring incommendation with The Department of Overseas Trade maintains legard to specific manufacturers of particular regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be Service forming part of the British Diplomatic adversely affected by foreign competition or Missions and by the Consular Service. otherwise.

> H. M.'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA. Calcutta-

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schoffeld, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place. Telegraphic Address-" Tradcom, Cal-

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042." Bomban-

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay. Post Box No. 815, 3, Wittet Road, Ballard

Estate. Telegraphic Address-"Tradcom Bombay." Telephone No,-" Bombay 23095." Ceylon-

Imperial Trade Correspondent, The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian

it includes a headquarters glaff in Ottawa and scenaring a market in Canada and strip from Trade Commissioner demonstrates commodifies, contenuant Trade Commissioner mumber in forcing countries.

Invited — Markot and Sylvania (Commissioner and Sylvania (Commissioner and Sylvania) (

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

. The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, a full summary of whose report appears Mr. W. Roberts, C.L.E. COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommendations was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

appointed by resolution of the Government Reddi Garu. of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess Husain, Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup. should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows :-INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

President.-Sir Bryce C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, ex-officio.

The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural try, Indore. matters, cr-officio

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. -Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S., Madras .-

Director of Agriculture. Bombay .- The Director of Agriculture. United Provinces .-- The Director of Agriculture. Punjab.—The Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces, -Mr. J. C. McDougall, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture. Sind .- Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani, Director of tion.

Aericulture THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMER-CIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS,

ex-officio. OF CHAMBERS REPRESETATIVES COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. S. Durutti, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr.

Chandulal P. Parikh. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. P. Darlow. The. Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. F.L.S. Vonesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Tinker.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. Central Provinces.—Mr. P. V. Deshmukh, Mr. D. K. Kane,

Madras.—Mr. J. Nuttal. Panjab,—Mr. Balak Ram. Bengal,-Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha,

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, R.C.S.I., (Vice-President), REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON

GROWING INDUSTRY.

Madras.--M. R. Ry, V. C. Palaniswami Goun-The Indian Central Cotton Committee was der Avl., M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha

Bombay.-Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti. United Provinces,—Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar

Puniah,—Sardar Saheb Gurbachan Singh, Mian Nurullah. Central Provinces and Berur,-Rao Bahadur

Sir Madhorao G. Deshpande, K.B.R., Mr. M. P. Kolhe Sind,-Mr. Roger Thomas

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES. Huderabad State, -- Mr. Nizam-ud-Din Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Baroda State, -Mr. R. G. Allan, Commissioner Agriculture. Gwallor State .- Mr. G. K. Lele, Deputy Direc-

tor of Agriculture, Malva Division, Ujjain.
Rajputana and Central India States.—Mr. T. R. Low, LAS., Director, Institute of Plant Indus-ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL. Rao Bahadur S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar.

M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha Iyer, Avi., Cotton Specialist. Colmbatore. Rai Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Indore.

Seth Isserdas Varindmal, M.L.A., Representative of the Karachl Indian Merchants' Associa-

The Economic Botanist (Cotton) to the Government of the United Provinces, Camppore. Syed Miran Muhammad Shah, M.A.C. Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton

Millowners of Delhi. Dr. V. K. Badami, Ph.D., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture in Mysore State, Bangalore,

Mr. Chellaram Shewaram, Representative, of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghayacharya,

K,B,E Mr. H. B. Rajdev, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Karnatak Division, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Raichur, Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji

Naik. Secretary .- Mr. D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon.),

Assistant Secretary .-- Mr. C. J. Bocarro, M.A. Publicity Officer .- Mr R. D. Mihra, M.A., B.

Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F. Inst.P.

Office.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard

Estate, Bombay.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act interior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, Sangli, Baria, Lunawada, Bhaderwa, Kadana, Sant, Sanjeli, and Jambughoda States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories ct (XII of 1925) subsequently passed Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Governments have both passed amending Acts to the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act making it obligatory on all cotton ginning and pressing factories situated in the areas to which the Act may be applied to take out licenses and prohibiting the watering, mixing or admixture of cotton

Central Cotton Committee has also The devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquirles into the financing of the cotton crop up-country and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and and the enert of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the price paid to the growers for their produce. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Depart-ments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton formally opened the Committee's Spinning Latrade and of the cotton growing industry, thus boratory laid great stress on the Importance enabling a number of problems to be tackled and value of the Committee's work.

Director, Technological Laboratory .- Dr. Nazir, from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted

Statistics .- By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the mills classified by varieties. (4) the Indian cotton crop classified according to staple length, and (5) loose cotton con-sumed in the spinning mills in British India and Indian States, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of raw cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rail-borne trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by Committee in this direction. Committee also publishes a report on the accuracy of the All-India Cotton forecasts of each season.

Research .- By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promo-tion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental, spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory undertakes, for the trade on payment, tests on cotton and artificial silk arn, and acts as the official testing House for the Indian Textile Industry.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-ald to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number thirty-three.

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 13 such schemes in operation at present.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Rombay,-The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 97th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, wir., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ed., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ed., The Bombay Cotton Conting the Cotton Brokers' Association, Lid., The Marward Chamber of Com-merce, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Asso-mence, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadum's Association, Lid., and The Japanese Cotton Shinners' Association. None of these hodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke she aid of Government to prevent a financial

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, L.C.S. This body was replaced

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Associa-

The present constitution of the Board is as follows :-

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., Sir Purshotamudas Thakurasa, A., G.I.E., M.B.E. (President); Haridas Madhavdas, Esq. (Vice President), Sellers' Panel; J. Vonesch, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Tullsdias Kilachand, Esq. Buyers' Panel; Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Esq., Surajmal Nemani, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Madanial Paliram, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; M. P. Kolhe, Esq., M.L.A., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; Mian Nurullah, M.L.A., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Represent-Central Cotton committee, errowers Representative; Dr. Vishram Hari, Patil, Ph.D. nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative; S. B. Betigeri, B.A., LLB., maninated by the Government of Bombay, is Growers' Representative.

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C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Secretary, A. R. Menezes, Esq., Deputy Secretary and Manager, Clearing House, and S. A. P. Aiyar, Esq., Assistant Secretary

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:-To provide and maix. tain snitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Evenenge in the City of Bombay and also. exchange in the city of bombay and eige-where in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange: to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making. carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts: to adjust by arbitration or controversies between persons otherwise engaged in the Cotton Trade: to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and the Cotton interest throughout all market to decrease or insure the local risk attendant of Mr. G. Wiles, I.O.S. Line was by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which with other continued to function until May 1922, when the mote and regulate the Union that Continued to function until May 1922, when the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, Act, under which the Board worked, was re-Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, Act, under which the State of the paid and its functions were carried on by the improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the pure presidency of the pure presidenc to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to climinate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

> The Association has a fine Exchange The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

> The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Ex-cellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 410 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as great centre of the trade, for which there was white wool, was well-known to the ancients no outlet. The consequence was an unprecewhite word, was whether to the intential no obtain the consequence was an unpresent and the control of the cont still remarkable as the finest muslins human | wealth brought into the country by the Ameriskill can produce.

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 2 famine in Lancashire, and threw the English acres and 5,933,000 bales in 1935-36. antenne an Action media for the property of th

can Civil War aggregated £92 millions. then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1936-37 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,219,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 6,307,000 bales of 400 lbs, as compared with 25,999,000

		5-36 1 Estimates).	1936-37. (Provisional Estimates).		
Provinces and States.	Acres in Thousands,	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands).	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)	
Bombay (a)	6,637	1,369	5,894	1,145	
Central Provinces and Berar	4,068	616	3,969	810	
Punjab (a)	3,519	1,582	3,692	1,920	
Madras (a)	2,693	537	2,578	535	
United Provinces (a)	596	195	695	174	
Sind (a)	849	346	982	519	
Burma	518	105	511	113	
Bengal (a)	73	24	75	26	
Bihar	82	6	31	6	
Assam	38	15	36	13	
Ajmer-Merwara	35	13	34	12	
North-West Frontier Province.	19	3	21	4	
Orissa	9	2	8	1	
Delhi	2	1	2	1	
Hyderabad	3,698	589	3,080	499	
Central India	1,201	180	1,407	202	
Baroda	837	156	871	137	
Gwalior	602	124	714	106	
Rajputana	486	79	584	78	
Mysore	87	11	85	12	
Total	25,999	59,83	25,219	6,307	

(a) Including Indian States.

Note .- A bale contains 400 lbs, of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA,

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March :-

Countries.	.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37
United Kingdom Other parts of the British Empire	::	167 7	342 3	347 6	456 12	601 14
Total, British Empire		174	345	853	468	615
Japan Haly France China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) Belgium Spain Germany	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,085 150 124 134 129 52 153	1,022 261 163 337 145 61 247	2,055 278 148 142 153 60 153	1,759 154 165 109 228 68 261	2,426 165 155 72 317 26 213
Austria Other Countries Total, Foreign countries		1,889	2.395	3.137	184	3,653
TOTAL		2,063	2,740	3,490	3,396	1,268

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton whole outstarn, which still gonesiast for the most trade. The principal varieties are Dielleras, part of a short-staple early maturing wariety provided by the provided provided provided by the provided provided provided by the provided provi been grown with success in Southern India, loom and their development in England convertibut it shows a tendency to revert. The high ed India from an exporting into an importing prices of cotton realised of recent years have country, and made her dependent on the United given a great impetus to cultivation. Govern Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods, class of cotton produced, by seed selection; was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry hybridization and the importation of exotile vector really laid by the opening of the first mill contons. Although these measure have most in Bombay in 1836. Therafter, with occasional considerable measure of success, they isoland set backs from famine, plague and other have not proceeded far enough to leaven the causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
BRITISH INDIA.	1.		<u> </u>	-
	. 484,714,674	523,044,052	548,806,151	512,882,434
	98,274,069			129,886,202
	39,912,399			38,084,475
United Provinces	93,865,034		108,020,179	115,002,739
	8,097,530			8,607,883
Punjab	2,570,562	2,699,641	7,118,486	9,034,865
Delhi	. 24,352,431		25,203,947	25,990,094
entral Provinces and Berar	41,595,480	45,009,433	46,427,800	47,599,390
Burma	3,329,251	4,023,228	3,671,055	3,515,938
FOREIGN TERRITORY.	. 796,711,430	853,240,814	904,238,959	890,584,020
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda				1 44 4
Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad	7			
Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishan				
garh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin		· 1 / 1 / 1		1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Rajkot, Ratlam, Travancore (a) and the				Later Africa Con-
French Settlements at Pondicherry .	124,349,193	148,179,003	155,047,779	163,532,644
GRAND TOTAL .	l	1,001,419,817		

Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934.

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree produced about 10 per cent. and 11 per cent, centred in Bombay, the mills of that province while Bengal and the Central Provinces producing nearly 52 per cent. of the quantity duced 4 and 45 per cent. Elsewhere the proposed in British India. The United duction is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, or yarn spun in Bombay island :---

gay istand					
1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
52,498,182 121,121,630	49,700,540 121,094,087	42,715,111 92,714,861	89,915,236 97,208,338	41,792,475 112,581,425	37,922,137 101,955,798
104,772,651	97,050,083 31,590,553	74,060,268 21,431,281	83,404,188 30,190,121	92,910,588 36,792,207	77,389, 3 36 37,893,243
12,954,822	12,904,255 578,348	10,801,391 924,877	13,666,928 1,003,040	19,964,819 795,663	20,699,997 885,566
321,589,845	312,921,863	242,647,789	265,387,851	304,836,977	276,696,077
	1931-32. 52,498,182 121,121,630 104,772,651 29,478,014 12,954,822 764,546	1931-32. 1932-33. 52,498,182 49,700,540 121,121,030 121,094,087 104,772,651 97,050,083 20,478,014 31,590,533 12,954,822 12,904,533 764,546 573,348	1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 52,408,182 49,700,540 121,191,030 122,714,861 104,772,651 97,050,083 74,060,248 12,931,281 12,934,852 12,931,281 12,934,852 573,348 1924,877	1931-32. 1932-38. 1933-34. 1934-35. 1932-35. 1933-34. 1934-35. 1932-35. 193	1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 1934-35. 1935-36. 193

AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows:-

The corr	1931-32.	2004		1934-35.	1985-36.	1936-37.	
Nos. 1—10	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,902	1,942,473	1,985,664	1,809,839	
	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,805	77,103,827	61,542,859	61,181,109	
07 00	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853	53,615,591	43,986,306	40,555,877	
,, 21—30	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,214	25,773,993	32,698,401	34,127,71	
Above 40	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388,301	20,567,945	26,201,978	25,354,608	
Wastes, &c.			512		26,898	3,047	
TOTAL	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587	179 00 3,829	166,422,106	163,032,19	

YARN SPUN THEOUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the tollowing table:—

including Nac	INE COULCES HE							
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.		
	116.899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031	109,710,003	110,880,375	111,957,811		
Nos. 1—10	445,157,984	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,460,247	483,721,726	480,134,122		
., 21—30	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,413,512	287,783,874	268,762,030		
, 31—40	71,073,075	77,185,518	75,810,009	96,043,918	112,839,259	123,007,542		
Above 40	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496	58,528,164	61,851,698		
Wastes, &c.	5,286,192	5,674,671	5,634,696	5,915,641	6,083,340	8,403,461		
TOTAL	966,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,060,983	1,001,419,817	1,059,286,738	1,054,110,004		

In the early days of the textile industry the higher counts of yarn, importing American energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the part of the mandown of yarn, both for location of this part of the mandown of yarn, both for location of yarn of the handown of yarn of the higher development the holding market, the growth of an interfaintles lombay than in other parts of light development the holding and the production of the parts of the par

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief is extract taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their the ionoving Drie is extract taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native

States:—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36,	1936-37.
	-	-	.		
Grey and Bleached piece-			570,722,200	587,922,936	604,535,718
	531,791,526 2,422,997,054	495,794,794	2,641,654,065	2,773,491,928	2,761,765,472
Yards Coloured piece-goods—		137,610,496	147.466.140	152,872,906	154,663,112 810,221,627
Pounds	150,723,943 746,901,445	680,056,828		797,878,985	810,221,021
Yards Grey and coloured goods	7.20(0.00			5,119,105	5,144,770
other than piece-goods	3,542,246	3,391,982 841,761	3,703,737 930,528		1,180,100
Dozens	946,971	2,340,336	4.718.430	5,287,47	6,466,609 2,085,654
Hoslery— Pounds	2,544,389 746,341	745,391		1,642,54	
Miscellaneous-	4,291,948	4,864,13	6,208,32	5,673,44	8 5,577,656
Pounds Cotton goods mixed with		.,,			5,928,016
silk or wool	2,007,004	1,859,11	3,830,26		
Pounds	694,901,056	645.860.85	5 736,649,09	761,552,02	
Pounds Yards	3 169,898,499	2,945,051,72	7 3,397,456,09 2,412,28	2,933,59	3,273,793
Dozens	1,693,315	1,001,20			

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards repre-

sents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

sents the equivalent	01 11	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pounds Yards Dozens	::	100 000 007	415,072,228 2,024,533,240 506,611	456,689,747 2,283,338,713 688,352	471,240,473 2,407,031,553 961,388	473,838,869 2,347,191,832 883,536
The grand total	s for	all-India are a			1935-36.	1936-37.
,		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-00.	
Pounds Yards Dozens	::	694,901,056 3,169,898,499 1,693,31	12,945,051,72	7 8,897,400,04	8,671,370,903	8,571,987,08

			1				he whole of	
		N		Number	Number	of Hands	of Cotton C	onsumed.
ing 30	h June	e.		Spindles.	Looms.	Daily.	Cwts.	lbs.
			1		10 507	46.420	13.26,461	3,75,989
				15,13,096	14 179	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,565
				10,20,819	15 373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
				90.01.667	16.262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
			99	21 45 646	16.537	67.186	20,88,621	5,96,749
				99 61 561	17.450	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204 7,26,276
				24.21.290	18,536	76,942	25,41,900	7,86,982
				24,88,851	19,496	82,379	21,04,401	1,00,00
••	• •		. 1		01 561	01 508	31.10.289	8,88,654
			124	27,62,518	21,001	1 02 721	35, 29,617	10.08.462
				32,74,196	20,412	1,11,018	1 41.26.171 1	11,78,906
				33,31,394	25,444	1,16,161	40.80.783	11,65,938 11,71,008
	••			95 75 017	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
••	•••		149	36.49.736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,25,508 13,41,714
	• •			38,09,929	35.338	1,38,669	46,95,999	14,09,313
				39,32,946	37,270	1,45,482	49,32,013	13.00.936
			173	40.65.618	37,584	1,44,880	51 84 848	14,81,328
			185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,904	01,01,010	
• •				/# 00 000	20.069	1.62.108	58,63,165	16,75,190
				47,28,333	40.194	1 61 189	50,86,732	14,53,852
				19,40,700	41.180	1.72.883	47,31,090	13,51,740
				50,00,000	42.58	4 1.81.031	61,77,633	17,65,038
••				50 43 297	44,09	2 1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340 17,44,760
• •				51 18,121	45,837	7 1,84,779	61,06,681	
			197	51,63,486	50,13	9 1,95,277		20,23,516
			217	52,79,595	52,66		60 30 595	19,80,170
			224	53,33,275	28,43	2,05,000	00,00,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
					87.92	0 2.21.19	69,70,250	19,91,500
				97,00,020	76.89	8 2 36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
	••	••		61 95 671	82,72	5 2,33,62	4 67,72,535	19,35,010 19,05,866
• •	••			63.57.460	85,35	2 2.30,643		
••				64,63,929	88,95	1 2.43,63	7 71,75,357	20,96,016
				65,96,862		2,53,78	75,50,050	
			271	67,78,895		9 2,00,27	6 73 59 212	1 21 02 632
	::		272	68,48,744		2 74 36	1 76,92,013	21,97,710
			266	68,39,877	1 14 69	2,76,77	1 76,93,574	21,98,164
	•••	••	263	67,38,091				
			000	66 53 871	1,16,48	34 2,82,22	7 72,99,87	
			988	66.89.680	1,18,2	21 2.93,27	7 71,54,800	
• • •			253	67,63,876	1,19,0	12 3,11,07	8 68,33,114	21.20.230
			257	68.70.80	1,23,7	88 8,82,17	9 77 19 396	1 22,03,54
				73,31,21	1,34,0	20 0,40,12	0 75 90 045	21.51,698
- ::				79,27,98			7 67.12.11	19,17,74
			336	83,13,27	1,01,4	02 3.67.8	77 77.92.08	22,20,02
٠			337	85,10,08		64 3.73,50	8 73,96,84	21,13,38
			334	87,10,10	1.0			
			226	87.02.76	0 1,61,9		23 84,60,94	7 20,09,78
			325	87.04.17	2 1,66,5	32 3,00,9	21 70,34,23	1 91.61.16
				1.89.07.06	4 1,74,9	92 3,40,9	00 00 07 00	9 25.73,71
			348	91,24,76		00 2,84,0	75 92.16.11	g 98 33.17
			339	93,11,95	3 1,82,4	241 4 02 9	28 1 01.89.4	24 29,11,26
			339	95,06,08	3 1,00,0	140 4.00.0	05 99,80,00	3 28,37,15
					4 1.94.	984 9	28 94.63.96	
	7.14			08 95 77	5 1.98.8	R87 4.14.8	84 1,09,31,9	49 01,20,
			979	98.56.6	8 2,00,0	062 4,17,8	03 11,10,98,8	39 31.464]
			0.77			310 4,17,2	76 1,10,13,0	32 31,10 7
			ling 30th June.	Same Same	ting 30th June.	ling 30th June.	ling 30th June. of of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Julia. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills. Spindles. London. Daily of Mills.	ting 30th June.

[·] Year ending 31st August.

the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was snapped up in the course of an afternoon, for some years in the East India Marine Seron he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of thea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundes mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Welling-ton mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid

Considering its present dimensions, the jute Company. On the working of their first hand industry of Denilli to Property of the Property of th 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons first year, ending August 1878, was 25 per per day, and it shows every indication cent; for 1874, 20 per cent.; and for 1875, 10 per say, and its shows every indication cents, for 1674, 20 per cents, and for 1875, 10 of growing and expanding year by year, per cent. Then came a change. The invest-another interesting thing about the jute in- ing public had forgotten the effect of the Port dustry of Bengal is that, although it is practic Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute cally a monopoly of Scotismen from Dundee, industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better re-cally a monopoly of Scotismen from Dundee, turn than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated man, and engaged in commercial pursuits locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and man, where he was successful. Later dany and Samueove all characteristics the Champine Colon was successful. Later dany and Samueove all characteristics and samueove all characteristics. dany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorab), Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch milly Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock famein all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomice-became moribund. to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gioster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine; Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs, Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to Fower-houns.—The pomeer example was bringing the numeer of fooms at work up to collowed by Hr. George Handerson of that 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new slk stra, and in 1899 the Borneo Jute Co. mills came into existence except the Calcutta Company is due the credit of the conduction of the Company and the credit of the conduction of the Calcutta opposer-boom for jute cloth. Unhampened in into the Wellington branch of the Champdany power-boom for jute cloth. Unhampened to the Calcutta Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1890 the following new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Angiopogress, doubling their works in 1865, and India, Khardah, Goodbagaa (French voned), but the capital twice over. In 1872 Alliance, Arathon, Anglo-India, Standard, Chardah, Greech voned, and India, Khardah, Goodbagaa (French voned), the meant of the capital twice over. In 1872 Alliance, Arathon, Anglo-India, Standard, the company, the present "Barnagore Jute Fractory gunge), and the Kinshon. A luli of tour years of the capital court of the mission of the capital followed in success: witcaseed large extensions to the existing mills, and the capital capit sion—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute after which came the following series of new mills, Mills. "From 1868 to 1873." writes Mr. David Acksandra, Malladi, Lawrence, Reinard, Walker in "The Komance of Jule." The vector, Alexandra Autvilled to the mills excepting the Raha mill simply The last decade has seen the construction of countries money and brought the total of their Hukunuchand, Bila, Shree Hanuman, dagalibhal, parity of the Industry of Instructo the prox. Fremchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with parity of the Industry of Instructo the prox. Fremchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with take the dividends paid by the Barnascel-Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1971-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-96 to 1883-84 as 100:—

from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as	100:				
			Numbe	r (in thousan	ds) of
	Number of mills at work,	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Persons employed daily (average.)	Looms.	Spindles.
Average— 1894-95 to 1896-99 1899-1900 to 1902-94 1899-1900 to 1902-94 1904-14 to 1918-19 1917-18 1918-19 1917-18 1918-19 1918-19 1918-22 1922-22 1923-24 1924-25 1925-29 1925-30 1925-30 1935-31	90 (429) 93 (443) 93 (443) 95 (452) 98 (466) 100 (476) 103 (490) 99 (471)	522-1 (193) 680 (251) 980 (355) 1,209 (443) 1,403° (519) 1,428° (528) 1,1098° (548) 1,1098° (548) 1,1098° (548) 1,1098° (548) 2,1224 (784) 2,2247 (859) 2,1324 (784) 2,1324 (784) 2,1347 (783)	2084 (387) 2593 (686) 266 (686) 2755 (717) 28014 (723) 28814 (743) 3212 (388) 3313 (381) 3313 (386) 3482 (886) 3482 (886) 3476 (713) 2634 (713) 2634 (713) 2634 (713)	16:2 (295) 24:8 (451) 38:5 (609) 38:7 (725) 40:6 (783) 40:0 (727) 41:6 (745) 41:6 (745) 44:0 (782) 47:5 (883) 50:8 (914) 50:5 (914) 50:5 (914) 52:2 (949) 52:4 (953) 61:8 (1,123) 61:4 (1,116) 60:5 (1,106) 60:5 (1,106)	244'8 (27S 334'6 (380 691'5 (580) 691'5 (786) 691'5 (786) 821'2 (983) 834 (946) 836'9 (954) 905'3(1,032) 1,003'1(1,140) 1,047'6(1,213) 1,067'6(1,213) 1,105'6(1,256) 1,140'4(1,206) 1,140'4(1,206) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382) 1,122'16(1,382)

* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 188-84 :—

		Jute man	Jute manufactures.				
		Gunny bags in millions of number.	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	Value in lakhs of Rs.			
1894-95 to 1898-99 1899-1800 to 1898-99 1899-1800 to 1993-19 1899-1800 to 1993-19 1999-10 to 1913-14 1914-15 to 1918-15 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1920-25 1920-27 1921-26 1920-27 1920-29 1920-30 1930-31 1931-32 1931-33 1931-33 1931-34 1931-34	MA	206.5 (376) 207.6 (376) 257.8 (469) 387.6 (118) 387.7 (128) 388.7 (715) 388.7 (715) 384.7 (724) 425.7 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (774) 425.0 (776) 388.7 (776) 427.6 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776) 427.7 (776)	182 (4,186) 427-2 (9,709) 698 (15,884) 1,166 (26,573) 1,275-1 (28,800) 1,352-7 (33,800) 1,120-2 (38,800) 1,120-2 (38,800) 1,120-2 (38,800) 1,120-2 (38,800) 1,120-2 (38,800) 1,140-2 (38,801) 1,460-2 (38,801) 1,460-2 (38,91)	518 (415) \$295 (602) 4,422 7 (1,164) 2,0248 (1,621) 4,019 3 (3,218) 5,001 5 (4,004) 5,299 4 (3,616) 4,223 3 (3,218) 5,148 8 (4,22) 5,762 1 (4,006) 5,762 1 (4,006) 5,233 4 (4,22) 5,321 8 (4,22) 5,321 8 (4,22) 5,168 7 (4,22) 5,168 7 (4,22) 5,218 3 (1,218) 5,218 3			
1935-36		458.9 (835)	1,218 3 (27,692)	2,325.1 (1,860)			

18-10 . In the following two years, the export 18-10 . In the following two years, the export 18-10 . The following two years, the export 18-10 . The following two years, the export 18-10 . The following two years, the export 18-10 . The following two years, the export 18-10 . The following two years 18-10 . The following two ye	722			The	Jute	Indu	stry.	4.				
to year although the hierease was mutual part of the property considerably. The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1912-20 the service showed an increase, as compared to the property of	Until t	he outbr	eak of war t	he exports	by sea	fell bac	k again to	Rs. 50	at th	e end of	No	vember
less than that in the case of manufactures.	of raw ju	te were	narked by it	icreases fro	m year	and rec	covered at	Rs.	14 at	tue co	ose	or the
During the war years exports declined very consideraby. The cessation of the war stumper consideraby. The cessation of the war stumper throwed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquentium (1941-15 to 18-19). In the following two years, the export 1848-85 to 1888-89 23 8 2 (9) to 1859-19 1	less tha	n that i	n the case	of manuf	actures.	3 0002			Av	erage p	rice	of jute
consideraby. The cessation of the war suminariant of the control o												
showed an increase, an emplane 1911 to strong of the provided a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 to 1833-84	considera	bly, T	he cessation	of the war	stimu-					er bale	of 4	100 lbs.
Jute, raw, ton. 1884-85 to 1888-80. 445,000 (119) 1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016	showed the	exporti	rade and iii	mnared wi	th the					Rs. a	. p.	
Jute, raw, ton. 1884-85 to 1888-80. 445,000 (119) 1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016	average	of the v	var quinque	nnium (19	14-15 to	1879-80	to 1883-8	4		23 8		(100)
Jute, raw, ton. 1884-85 to 1888-80. 445,000 (119) 1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016	18-19).	In the	ollowing two	years, the	export	1884-85						(99)
Jute, raw, ton. 1884-85 to 1888-80. 445,000 (119) 1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016-1016	recorded	a decre	ase and m	1922-23 the	oy agam oo tons	1889-90						(138)
Average 1879-80 to 1883-84. 375.000 (100) 100-105 to 1009-90. 44 12 6 (120) 1884-85 to 1888-89. 445,000 (119) 1014-15 to 1018-19	made a r	recovery	and amound	eu 10 318,0	00 00110.	1894-95	to 1898-91	.01				(131)
Average 1879-90 to 1889-94. 445,000 (109) 1090-10 to 1913-14						11004-05	to 1908-09	·				(191)
*** 1889-90 to 1893-94.** 500,000 (133) 1917-18 38 8 0 (164) 1899-1900 to 1903-94 (65,000 (164) 1918-19 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Average					1909-10	to 1913-1	4		51 0		(217)
1899-96 to 1898-90 015,000 0169 1919-20 77 8 8 0 (23) 1899-1900 to 1908-04 635,000 (169) 1909-21 69 8 0 (290) 1909-10 to 1913-14 765,000 (204) 1922-2 63 0 0 (205) 1909-10 to 1913-14 765,000 (204) 1922-2 5 0 3 0 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 77 8 8 0 (205) 1929-20 899,000 (185) 1929-20 899,000 (205) 1929	12	1884-85	to 1888-89.	. 445,000	(119)							
1894-95 to 1895-99. 015,000 (014) 1410-20 77 8 8 0 (230	,,,	1889-90	to 1893-94.	. 500,000	(133)							(164)
1899-1900 to 1903-04 636,000 (109) 1902-21 693 60 (200) 1902-22 63 00 (200) 1902-23 73 00 (314) 1902-10 to 1913-14 765,000 (204) 1922-24 5.5 0.5 0.0 (314) 1902-20 62,000 (108) 1922-24 5.5 0.0 (314) 1922-24 5.5 0.0 (314) 1922-24 5.5 0.0 (314) 1922-24 5.5 0.0 (315) 1922-23 73 00 (314) 1922-24 66,000 (215) 1922-23 575,000 (145) 1922-29 7.3 5.9 (315) 1922-24 66,000 (145) 1922-25 690,000 (145) 1922-25 690,000 (145) 1922-25 690,000 (145) 1922-25 690,000 (145) 1922-27 708,000 (145) 1922-24 690,000 (145) 1922-29 7.0 (145) 1922-29 7.0 (145) 1922-25 690,000 (145) 1922-29 7.0	100	1894-95	to 1898-99.	615,000	(164)							
1904-05 to 1908-09		1899-19	00 to 1903-0	4 635,000	(169)							(296)
1804-00 to 1915-14. 765,000 Cab 1922-24 5.5 to 0 Cab 1923-24 5.5 to 0 Cab 1923-24 5.5 to 0 Cab 1923-24 5.5 to 0 Cab 1923-25 1923-25 1923-25 1923-25 1923-25 1923-25 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 7.3 to 4 Cab 1923-24 6.6 to 0 Cab 1923-25 Cab 1923-25						1921-22				63 0		(268)
1914-15 to 1918-19						1922-23						(310)
Year 1919-20										55 0		(234)
Year 1919-20		1914-15	to 1918-19.			1005 96		••				(578)
1930-21	Year	1919-20		. 592,000	(158)	1926-27				83 5	9	(353)
1922-23		1920-21		472,000	(129)	1927-28				73 8		(313)
1922-23 578,000 (145) 1033-31 32 5 5 6 1031-32 3 8 188 1923-24 606,000 (165) 1031-32 3 8 8 188 1923-25 606,000 (185) 1032-33 29 10 9 (123 1925-20 647,000 (189) 1031-34 3 3 7 8 (188 1927-28 889,000 (239) 1032-30 3 6 7 (138 1928-29 899,000 (239) 1032-30 3 6 7 (138 1928-29 899,000 (239) 1032-30 3 6 7 (138 1928-29 899,000 (239) 1032-30 3 6 7 (138 1939-31 620,000 (165) 1031-32 3 6 7 (138 1939-34 748,000 (199) 1292-23 1032-33 568,000 (150) 1933-34 748,000 (199) 1292-23 1292-30 1292	.,,	1921-22				1928-29						(327)
1923-24		1922-23				11920-21				19 9	0	(180)
1924-25		1923-24			(176)	1931-32				38 3	8	(163)
1928-27 708,000 (189) 1948-35 35 6 6 (185 1927-28 892,000 (239) 7.5 1928-29 892,000 (230) 7.5 1928-29 892,000 (230) 7.5 1928-31 692,000 (215 1939-31 692,000 (157 1939-34 583,000 (157	19	1924-25								29 10		(126)
1928-29 889,000 (239) N.B.—Prices are given for "Reds" as from 1928-29 889,000 (239) N.B.—Prices are given for "Reds" as from 1928-29 1929-30 807,000 (157)						1 1001 05						(130)
1927-28 \$892,000 (238) 1938-37 36 6 7 (15)						1935-36						(138)
1938-39	14.	1927-28	· · · · · · ·	. 892,000	(238)	1936-37				36 6	7	(151)
1939-31		1928-29		. 898,000	(239)	N.B	Prices are	given	for	"Reds"	, a	s from
1930-33 563,000 (150) 1039-38 1039-39 1039-39 563,000 (150) 1039-39 563,000 (150) 1039-34 748,000 (130) 1379-30 to 1883-84 130,000 1304-35 728,000 (200) 1884-55 to 1883-89 8 or 1 (100) 1304-35 728,000 (200) 1884-55 to 1883-89 8 or 1 (100) 1304-35 728,000 (200) 1884-55 to 1883-89 8 or 1 (100) 1304-35 130		1929-30		. 807,000	(215)							
1831-82 557,000 (157) 1932-93 563,000 (150) 1938-94 1932-93 1934-93 19		1930-31		620,000	(165)	been as	average r	orices	or gi	unny c	iotn	nave
1033-54		1931-32				Deen ac	TORONA.		Price	of Hess	sian	cloth
1933-34 748,000 (199) 175-89 to 1833-34 10 11 (100 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191									10 <u>‡</u> oz	. 40" per	100	yds.
1934-95 752.000 (200) 1834-85 to 1838-99 8 0 7 777, 324 (201) 1834-85 to 1838-94 10 0 6 6 (88)										Rs. a	. p.	
1935-36					(199)	1879-80	to 1883-8	4		10 7	11	(100)
The total quantity of lite manufactural 1844-95 to 1898-99 9 11 8 088 exported by see from Galcuita during the year 1899-1900 to 1903-04 10 2 10 (97 1922-23 was 608,000 tone as against 639,000 1004-06 to 1998-99 11 14 1 (112 1922-23 was 608,000 tone as against 639,000 1004-06 to 1998-99 11 14 1 (112 1922-1922) was 608,000 tone as against 639,000 1004-06 to 1998-99 11 14 1 (112 1922-1922) was 608,000 tone as against 639,000 1004-06 to 1998-99 11 14 1 (112 1922-1922) was 608,000 tone as against 639,000 1004-16 to 1998-19 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12							to 1893-9	1				(98)
exported by seis from Calcults during the year 160-160 to 1998-09 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						1894-95	to 1898-99			9 11	8	(98)
1922-23 was 668,000 tons as against 638,000 00-10 to 1513-14 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	exported	d by sea	from Calcui	tta during t	he year	1000-10	00 to 1908	-04				(97)
10	1000-00	trac /	68 000 tone	ac acrainet	880 000	1909-10	to 1918-14			12 12	0	(122)
these exports amounted to Rs. 40°28 lnkbs, or 101°18 33 8 0 (314; an increase of Rs. 12,05 lnkbs over the procedure of the control of the con	tons in	the pred	eding year a	ind 603,50	o tons	1914-15	to 1918-19			23 5	7	(222)
an increase of its, 10, 30 infrait over the proceding [1010-90] 28 0 0 (207) are and Res. 1010 infrait over the proceding [1010-91] 29 8 0 (100) are and a constant of the proceding variety of the	these ex	ports am	ounted to I	Rs. 40°28 la	khs, or	1917-18				33 8		
Tespectively in the preceding year and	an incre	ase of Rs.	10,36 lakhs	over the pr	eceding	1918-19						(314)
Tespectively in the preceding year and	year and	I Rs. 12,)8 lakhs over	the pre-wa	r year.					20 8		
Tespectively in the preceding year and	Rs 15.8	Pinents o	and of our	ny cloth Re	24 94	1921-22				14 8	0	(138)
Tespectively in the preceding year and	lakhs as	against	Rs. 13,86 a	nd Rs. 15,9	2 lakhs	1922-23						
year. The price of raw jute reached a very high 1987-93 20 20 20 The price of raw jute reached a very high 1987-93 20 20 20 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 10 10 20 20 20 20 10 10 20 20 20 10 20 20 20 10 20 20 20 10 20 20 20 10 20 20 20 10 20 20 20 10 20 10	respectiv	ely in	the prec	eding year	r and	1923-24				19 13		
1999-27	ns, 12,4	s and R	. 15,58 laki	ns in the I	re-war	1925-26				24 3		(228)
point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs. 65 per bale; 1928-29 22 10 (212) 10 (212) 11 1910-08 12 (100 per bale Rs. 42 per bale, and 1920-90 11 74 9 (105) the fall was accentuated in 1909-09 and 1920-90 11 31 12 1 7 (115) the price having declined to 36 44 and Rs. 31 (1931-92 11 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		wiee co	name lake	nahad a	البديد	1926-27				19 9	0	(186)
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	point in 1	1906-07	the rate bei	ncheu a Ver	y nigh	1927-28				21 13		(208)
the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, 1939-31 12 1 7 (115) the price having declined to 36'4 and Rs. 31, 1931-32 11 0 0 (115) in 1917-18 it dropped to Rs. 38-8-0 but rose 1932-33 10 10 10 (102) aggin in 1919-20 up to Rs. 77-8-0. In 1920-21 1933-34 12 2 9 8 (202) t dropped to Rs. 35 but rose again to Rs. 86, 1934-35 10 13 8 (103) t again a 1919-20 trose again to Rs. 86, 1934-35 10 13 8 (103) t again a 1919-20 trose again to Rs. 86, 1934-35 9 12 7 (103)	in 1907-0	8 it dro	nned to Re	42 nor hal	a and					17 4		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										12 1	7	(115)
ugain in 1919-91 úp io Rs. 77:8-0 in 1920-93 1033-34 110 10 (102) t dropped to Rs. 65 but rose again io Rs. 86 11934-35 123 123 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124	in 1917-1	8 it dro	nechned to	28-8-0 br	Ks. 31,	1931-32						(105)
t dropped to Rs. 55 but rose again to Rs. 86, 1934-35 10 13 8 (120) the again declined to Rs. 66, in 1921-22 the 1935-36 9 12 7 (193) price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of September, but 1 1936-37 8 1 2 (194)	again in 1	919-20 u	p to Rs. 77-	8-0. In 1	920-21	1932-33				10 10		(102)
tr again decined to its. 66. In 1921-22 the 1935-36	t dropped	to Rs.	65 but rose	again to I	ls. 86.	1934-35				10 13		(103)
	orice rose	to Re 79	to Ms. 66.	in 1921-	22 the	1935-36				9 12	7	(193)
		JJ 115, 72	es ene end (vr se brempe	r, put!	1086-87				8 1	2	(154)

The 1936 crop. - The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows:-

PROVINCE.						1	YIELD IN BALES.			
							1936.	1937.		
Bengal (Bihar Orissa Assa m	includi	ng Coo	ch Beb	ar & T	ripura	State	es) 	::	7,774,500 † 520,000 28,800 412,500	7,071,600 † 921,400 \$1,900 592,800
							Total	••]	8,735,800	8,617,700
									AREA IN A	CRES.
			Pro	VINCE.				-	1936.	1937.
Bengal (i Bihar Orissa Assam	includi	ng Coo	ch Beh	ar& T	ripura :	States		::	2,180,800 211,000 13,500 140,300	2,203,200 445,000 15,300 197,700
							Total		2,545,600	2,861,200

† Including Nepal.

The Indian Jute Mills Association now amount of cleaning and repairing work on one of the most Important, if not the most Sundays, In order to minimise this Sunday in order to minimise this Sunday and the property of the bodies similared to the local work and give them at ree Sunday, an agitar Chamber of Commerce, was started under the town was got up in 1897 by the Mill European Glowing chromastare, was started under the town was got up in 1897 by the Mill European in the started was a sunday of the started with the started was a sunday of the started with the started with the started was a sunday of the started with the started with the started was a sunday of the started with the started with the started was sunday in the started with the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday. The started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday in the started was sunday. opening up of new marks, working result, ment took the market support of the control of the cont The business are only wanted the property of the state of the presence of the a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent, of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1290. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are:-

fused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year, or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

Chairman.—Mr. P. S. Macdonald.

Members of Committee: M.L.A., Fine-Chairman.
Mr. P. Law, Mr. J. Berger, Mr. J. Berger, Mr. J. Harder, Mr. F. Law, Mr. J. H. Burgher, Mr. J. H. Burgher, Mr. J. H. Burgher, Mr. J. H. Burgher, Mr. J. H. Burgher, Mr. J. H. Walker, M.L.A.

Walker, M.L.A.

Working days—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, and the working day was increased to J. Burgher, Mr. J. Mr The working agreements referred to above

total complement of looms sealed; and the is-Mr. H. A. Luke, Chairman. Members-Mr. agreement incorporated a clause which provided J. L. Ruthven, Mr. B. B. Simpson, Mr. B. fifst the mills would not instal any extra pro- Meyer, Mr. C. H. Thomas, and Mr. C. S. Taylor. agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept scaled. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent. of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935 unseases, and was continued entoughout 1955, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent. on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent. of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five excep-tions, namely, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terwith the minated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st still lower. April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and the position now is that the mills are at liberty to work whatever hours and to instal whatever extra productive machinery they desire.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936. No new agreement with these mills has yet been entered into.

An association, styled the Calcutta Jute Provincial Governments most concerned, bealers Association, has been formed in sanely, Bongal, Jilliar and Assun.

Calcutta to promote and to guard the common laters and the members are balers in the functions of the Committee Include local consumption. The members are balers the improvement of corp forecasting, of productions, of the Committee Include agricultural, technological and medical research local consumption. The members are balers the improvement of corp forecasting, of productions, of the static, and of distribution of ringing the control of the consumption.

Effects of the War.—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent, above that of the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons or \$8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent, below that of the previous year, of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France mainly took less, while the United States, France (mainly tai Dunkirk), Russia (via Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent, in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease with the special terms allowed to them. This in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone

Jute Manufactures.-The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 103 mills at work throughout the year 1931-32 with 61,426 looms and 1,220,586 spindles. The number of persons employed was 263,442. There were no difficulties as

was 255,442. Inside were no dimensions as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gump bags shipped from Calcutta during 1934-35 was 423 million bags but the value decreased from Rs. 15,82 lakhs to Rs. 10,25 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth decreased from 12,51 million yards to 10,63 million yards but valued Rs. 24,24 lakhs and Rs. 10,99 lakhs respectively.

Indian Central Jute Committee .- A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 24 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the

and around Calcutta. The present Committee proved seed; enquiries and recommendations

Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred

The Government of India have decided to finance the Committee for the time being by grants from Central revenues. The grants will not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in any year, and the position will be reviewed after five years or

earlier if necessary.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

there will be a compile of the interest of each relative to the compile of the interest of each relative to the compile of the interest of each relative to the compile of the interest of each relative to the compile of the compile

relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; and improvement of marketing in the interests of the just industry.

The Committee will also advise the Local fairly extensively in Bombay, the Gentral Governments concerned on any points within Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's re-quirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance:— the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion ap-pears to be held that the effect of the war will be pears to be near that the energy of the war with be to cause very considerable changes in the char-acter of the fibre market. There will probable be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the prepa-ration of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the worldwill look to countries such as India for the supply of fibros which may be used as substitutes for the Euro-Experiments have been made during the last that one of the early effects of the war was to few years by the Agricultural Department of them of the carry effects of the war was to the Government of India with the Deccan hemp concerned, values were persistently depreciated plant (Hibiscus cannabinus), which yields a fibre during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian of the plant, known as Type 3, has been ob- hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted tained, which it is now proposed to introduce in a marked improvement in values, and there into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, was a keen demand and a considerable rise in the variety is to be grown on a number of es-price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of per-from foreign sources, these latter coming into haps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the India both by land and by sea. Imports by plains of India that they yield a kind of hair sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on Australia, but a certain quantity from Persia account of the mutton, and the fleece has been also comes by land, while the main imports generally regarded as of subsidiary interest are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia,

in quantity from 7.5 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs, while the value increased from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 3.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs still remained the largest supplier although the quantity was less by million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1935-36.

Production in India.—No definite informa-tion is available regarding production of wool. The population of sheep in India is estimated Industry.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with refor subsequent export overseas. Imports and Exports.—A considerable in the constraint of wood is imported annually from some coarseness of form, the feet light, Tibet, and in normal years, from Afghanista, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tall imports of raw wood in 1938-37 by sea decreased in manthy from 7.5 million.

Mill manufacture.—The number of mills in British India in 1935, the latest year for which details are available, was 21 of which four were in the United Provinces. The paid-up capital of these mills was Rs. 66,59,842 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,334 and 54,068, respectively. The average number of workers employed daily in these mills was 6,909. are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 And population on many in mass at best masses of the state of the winding to the cooling goods motioned from its also invited to the estimate made in was 3,839,579 lbs. valued at fit, 12,79,890. Appendix IV (pages 112-113) of the Report of the As regards Indian States there were five Indian Tariff Board on the Woollen Toxible woollen might of which four were in Mysors and one in Baroda. The paid-up capital of these mills was Is. 40,32,707 and the number of looms carpets and floor rugs rose to 213,000 lbs. in and spindles was 233 and 9,744 respectively. 1369-37 from 202,000 lbs. in 1955-36. Iran and Iffice mills protuded woolen goods of XSSNSO Clima Increased their shares in this trade lbs. in weight in 1933, the value being with the spindle with the spindle s by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it the largest sources of supply. Imports of a high price.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture is supplemented to some extent by the are carried on in various parts of the country importation of merinos and cross-breds from notably in the Punjab and the United Provin-Australia or the manufacture of the fine classes of goods. Their market for manufacture turned goods is almost entirely in India itself. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods in fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its 1936-37 increased by 0.2 million yards to 5.4 place has been taken to some degree by the ma-million yards as compared with the preceding nufacture of shawls from imported worsted million yaring as compared with the presenting pures, but more generally by the manufacture third Kingdom and Germany There was of carptot of a fine quildly which find a ready a slight decrease in the number of woollen shawls had in the world market. This work is done and lothis in 1939-37, Japan and Germany being entitley on hand looms and the carpets fetch

Silk.

declined for the following reasons:-

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When scriculture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand organized new markets.

In the early days of the East India Company has been reared for centuries. The caprice of the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and fashion has, from time to time, powerfully various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm inodified the Indian silk trade. The special were introduced. But the trade gradually properties of the korah silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of handreeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the tasar, the muga and the eri. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central tableand land, and feeds on several jungle trees. The ganized new markets.

second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal
All subsequent experience seems to have and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a established the belief that the plains of India, state of semi-domestication, being reared on or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view produce silk that could compete with this new the muga silk is the most interesting and attracindustry. On the lower hills of Northern India, tive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The on the other hand, a fair amount of success has eri Silk, on the other hand, is so extremely been steined with this (to Indio) new worm, if noith other than the individual season as a few season with the season sea

Indigo.

so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar Portuguese supremacy in the East. of those that are met with.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, shipped from Surat. It was carried by the a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the and save of distincted throughout the control of th Opposito that Presidency On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burna there is a marked decrease in the number of Indiaty, but it was competition to obtain a second to the contract of the contract of Indiatry, but it was competition to obtain species but a visible increase in the prevalence indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. There is evidence that when Europeans first In the middle of the eighteenth century, when began to export the dye from India, it was the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had procured from the Western Presidency and been given up-partly on account of the high

duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar | ously faced and some progress has been and coffee were found to be more profitable— secondished, but the future of the industry the lands and some progress has been of the many surprises of the industry, the lands of the many surprises of the industry, the lands of the state of the results of the res It had no sooner been organised, however, than sively of natural versus synthetic indigotroubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their has not sure researcines of one chemical pulsaymates. Improvements by Doranical selectable and the first stilled the maddardy of Europe, then the line has a first killed the maddardy of Europe, then the line has the product will also all first killed the maddard yet of Europe, then safflower, the lac and the al dyes of India, and

manufacture. These issues are being vigor- sufficient quantities during the war.

According to him, the future of natural indigo misunderstandings between the planters, their conditions and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macanlay's taken to reall-so such improvements are clearly lamous Memoradum of 1837. This led to possible, Indigo soils have destroined due to another migration of the industry from Lower land Eastern Bengal to Trint and the United and Eastern Bengal to Trint and the United by the Company of the Company

are now advancing rapidly with synthetic Decline of the Industry.—Since synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the names, nuest on the competer annihilation louigo was put upon the matrict, in 1897, the of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many natural indigo industry of India has declined aspects of the present vicisitude; meantime very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in the exports from India have seriously declined, 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation at limpossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

pamphlet on was strong as leasure took arm, measure, output most output of the Coolint on Paye made of oil is, as a maker of lack, lareday manufare suggest the possibility of a development streed in this country by more or less crude of those markets. and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the country and supply most of the local cakes is equally improtant. The value of oil demand for oil. There has also been a great cakes is much better appreciated in Europe increase in recent years in the number of oil than in India. The Indian cultivator is premills worked by steam or other mechanical judiced against the use of machine-made cake power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds as a cattle food or as manure because he coand development has been especially marked siders that it contains less oil and therefore in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perand up. 11 space on an util there has oeen a per-rate as successor will mind for the (i.e. except as a respite definition in the support of oil from the property of the control of the co sion of the possibility of developing on a large digest. The excess of oil in the village cake. scale the existing oil-milling industry in

European countries which encourage the export mill cake.

the subject published from India of the raw material rather than the A manufactor of the subject published from India of the raw material rather than the published from the subject published from the subject published from the subject published from the subject published from the subject from th cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea the manufacturer's profits and at the same time than it is to transport oil. While this has been deprives Indian agriculture of the great poten-the position in the European markets, Indian tail wealth, as cattle-food and manure, con-imade oils, other than coconant oil, have made

less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A consider-There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tarifis in an increasing demand for most classes of

Tea.

Amour plantation crops in India tea is the main important. The indigenous tea plantation in the property of the indigenous tea plantation in the property of the indigenous tea plantation in the property of the indigenous tea plantation of the East India Congress described in the interest of the indigenous tea in the interest of the indigenous tea ind the prospects of the industry appear so promis-

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875 :---

	Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.		Year.		Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lb:
18 18 19 19 19	75-79 (average). 80-84 ,, 85-89 ,, 100-1904 ,, 115 , 125 , 126 ,	173 241 307 500 533 594 654 672 679	34 57 90 195 249 352 322 335 364	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935		::	690 702 712 802 807 809 816 821 827	361 372 401 391 394 433 383 400 394

has increased more than ten times.

It will be seen from the above table that | Assam and Bengal are the two most important during the last sixty years, while the area under entered to the tea industry in India, Assum alone the has risen by over 400 per cents, the production accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry: -

Province.	Area under crop	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam	436	226,417	519,621
Bengal	201	96,378	205,428
Madras	76	31,519	69,709
Coorg	•	163	349
Punjab	10	2,479	10,710
United Provinces	6	1,622	3,496
Bihar and Orissa	4	997	2,593
Total British India	788	359,575	811,906
Indian States	94	34,854	87,133
Total India	827	894,429	899,089

of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 70 million lbs, as compared with 421 million lbs, in the United Kingdom and by the regulation scheme were, to a consulterable the consumption per head is only 0.20 lb. as extent, justified, and the industry assembled to compared with 9.20 lbs, the United Kingdom. meet what were undoubtedly very dis-The low domestic consumption, however, enables turbing conditions. India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United scheme, the second year of the working of the bringing in the principal among which is the United scheme, the results were however, not so still Kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies factory. In common with other commodities about 40 per cent, of the world demand of this tea seems to have suffered from the diminded commodity. In 1934-35, 81 per cent, of the purchasing power of consumers and the language of the prediction of the production of the p total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas, Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the

limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to preceding year.

Although India produces such large quantities, the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. During the first year of its operation the hopes engendered extent, justified, and the industry was enabled to meet what were undoubtedly very dis-During the year 1934-35 which was the second year of the working of the restriction on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The export quota for the year 1936-37, the fourth year of the working of the tea restriction scheme was as in the preceding year fixed at 82% per cent, of the standard exports and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-Stocks in the United Kingdom were not much above the normal and amounted to 174 million lbs, at the end of March 1937 as com-pared with 249 million lbs, at the end of March 1936, and there was a further recovery in prices, Good quality was in great demand and a wide To check over-production a scheme was there-difference in price was recorded between good fore introduced to restrict production and to and common tea than was the case in the

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India:-

_		Year,					Amount exported (million of lbs.)			Value in lakhs of rupees.				
				1	7. 1				2				3	
	1926-27 1927-28	::	::		::	::	::		349 362				29,04 82,48	
	1928-29 1929-30	::	::		::	•:: -			360 377				26,60 26,01	
	1930-31 1931-32	::	::	::	::	::	::		356 341				23,56 19,44	
	1932-33 1933-34		: ;	· ::	::	::			379 318	•			17,15 19,85	
	1934-35 1935-36 1936-37	4.	::	·	::	:: 1			325 313 302				20,13 19,82 20,04	

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports :-

	1928-29	1935-36
	per cent.	per cent.
To United Kingdom	83.0	88.5
To Rest of Europe	2.0	
To Asia	5.8	2.2
To America	5.7	6.5
To Australia	1.6	0.6
To Africa	1.9	2.2
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea, particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea,' inturated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 :--

-	Average	price at				Average price at auction sales.		
		Price per lb.	Index Number,				Price per lb.	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11		As. p. 6 0	100	1933-34			As. p. 9 7(a) 5 2(b)	160(a) 86(b)
1927-28 1928-29	::	14 10 11 4 9 11	247 189 165	1934-35 1935-36	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	{	9 5(a) 4 10(b)	157(a) 81(b)
1929-30 1931-32 1932-33		9 4	156 86	1936-37		3	10 1(a) 4 8(b)	169(a) 88(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights, | (b) For teas for internal consumption.

The fall in tea prices in 1929-30 greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the falling prices :-

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

1918.	1924.	1928.	1929.
Average profit in pence per lb. Average crop per mature acre $\stackrel{\pounds}{=} 6-10-7$ 2.6 599 lbs.	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
	6.4	. 3.84	2.26
	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	6841bs.

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased, the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of peuson, particularly from Java and Sumata.

In order to contreact the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, of was reached early in 1390 by associations of teamay reached early in 1390 by associations of teagrowers. For India and Ceylon the degree of Irelation was a women and children growers. For India and Ceylon the degree of Irelation to the undertaken varied according [3-20, respectively as compared with 18. 6-13-6. to the quality of the tea produced, being greater 5-2-7 and 3-10-4 respectively in 1983-34. or the lower qualities than for the finer.

According to the latest agreement between the Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies produces, for five years from 1933 onwards exports are to be restricted and extension of cultivation not to be permitted beyond 1 per cent, of the present planted area.

Coffee.

into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1934-35 (including plantations of less than 10 25 per cent, over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from ments declined and amounted to 1,98,000, swts. and 1,84,000 ewts. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000

Such historical evidence as is available on the the exports again declined to 1,41,000 cwts, but subject shows that coffee was first introduced in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the Into India from Meeca, as early as the 16th [quantity exported which amounted to 2,16,000] cwts, but it declined to 211,000 cwts, 1936-37. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual were the United Kingdom and as usual were the United Kingdom and France. During 1936-37, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 73,000 cwts. to 35,090 cwts, while that of France increased from 83,000 cwts, to 87,000 cwts. Shipments to the acres) was nearly 185,000 acres, an increase of Netherlands and Belgium increased from 1,500 cwts, and 13,000 cwts, to 5,700 cwts, and 20,000 cwts, respectively. Norway doubled her 1,55,000 cwts. In 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwts. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the ship their requirements from 10,000, cwts, and 6,500 cwts, to 7,000 cwts, and 3,100 cwts., respectively.

again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,35,000 Not only does India export cortee in large owns. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to quantities but it also imports it chiefly from 1,55,000 cwts. but in 1932-33 exports again area, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts. There it re-exports to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the was a further rise during 1933-34, the total Bahrein Islands, During 1935-37, however, exports amounting to 1,55,000 cwts. In 1934-35 there were no imports of Cofee into India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee :-Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

	12 Mo	nths en	ding J	une 301	sh.	Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.	
1925			٠.,				272.1	251.9	20.2
1928							317.5	260.9	56.5
1929						٠	247.8	142.6	105.2
1930			٠			٠	352.0	243.0	109.0
1931							294.4	208.4	86.0
1932							300.1	162.0	138.1
1933							289.4	168.7	120.7
1934						٠	308.8	168.4	140.4
1935							293.4	156.5	136,9

Making allowance for the re-exports from 100,009 persons (43,545 garden and 19,447 out-India of imported coffee, the consumption of side labour permanently employed and 37,914 Coffee in India in 1933 was approaching six times the amount consumed in 1925.

The general trade depression did not fail to

interests in South India have recommended the passing of a Coffee Cess Act on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

Coffee in India in 1935 was approximately appropriate the anomaly of the state anomal consumed in 1925, coffee and the state anomaly of the state production of cure of the state of the st necessity for propaganda, improvement of Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively marketing and agricultural and technological slow, but since then it has been very rapid. researches with these objects in view the planting. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929 it fell to 86s, in 1930.

The daily average number of persons employed in the daily average number of persons employed in the daily average number of persons employed. The declared valleng as emplained to special at 0.1 miles of the daily average of the daily of th

Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Imdian sugar industry has made phenomenal sugar industry was the part of the progress in spite of the economic depression. Question of protection was referred to the Tariff Besides the duity, various other special advanta Egard by Government. Pending consideration tages-consequences of the depression-have of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was cages—consequences of the depression—have one and an about a sport, nearest the other the helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low enhanced to Rs. 7-is per ceven, in March 1931 prices of land and material, as also of in addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per machinery—all these factors have contributed to cent. (amounting to Rs. 1-13 per cevt.) was the remarkable development of the industry. Imposed in September, 1931. In accordance As a restili, India is now the largust sugar with the Tailf Board's recommendations, inicilinery—all these factors have construence as the remarkable development of the industry, imposed in September, 1931. In accountance, as a result, India is now the largest sugar with the Tariff Board's recommendations, as a result, India is now the largest sugar with the Tariff Board's recommendation of January producing countary in the world. And, the capital Govarnment issued a commensation of January lavested in the ladustry is variously estimated [30, 1932, Idag Stupe etc., on all classes of sugar until

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March 31, 1938. The total import duty along but the surcharge was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total Rs.9-4-0 per cwt.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. Industry more armined as mining and in order to the surface losses of revenue from this source, an till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, peplace losses of revenue from this source, and the purcharge was reduced to Rs. 7-15-0 and but the surfacers was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 and aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be import duty remained the same, viz., Rs. 9-1-0 distributed among the provinces "for the per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the purpose of assisting the organisation and operaprotective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0, tion of co-operative societies among the caneand a surcharge was imposed at the rate of grovers so as to help them in securing 'fair' and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of growers so as to neity men in securing 'large Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increase prices.' The excise duty of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increase Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the receive duty of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. and the receive duty of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. and the receive duty of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. and the receive duty of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. and the received Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. and the recei

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years :-

Sugar.

Year.	No. of Fac- tories.			Quantity of Khandsari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons,
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31	- 20	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931-32	20	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1931-32	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
7.71.11.	110	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
	100	578,115	30,103	150,000	757,21
4 19621 18	107	912,000	50,067	125,000	1,087,16
1935-36	140	1,128,900	18,500	100,000	1,247,00
1937-38 (Estimates) .	140	1,025,000	15,000	100,000	1,140,00

Area under sugar-cane increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936-37.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane 1,125,000 tons of sugar, i.e., slightly more has the most cluster and a sugar-cane 1,120,000 tons of sugar, 4.6. signify more has kept pace with increased production from than her estimated consumption of about 2,07,000 acres in 1293-30, it increased to 1,150,000 tons in 1998-37.

4,232,000 acres in 1937-38. Prior to 1932-38, there were only 31 cane factories; 25 new Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent. in two years. Since 1933-34, about 34 new sugarin India may be classified under three main net import was only 13,979 tons. As a result heads—by modern factories working with cane, of dwindling imports Government are losing by modern refineries working with raw sugar revenue from this source. (gur) and by indigenous open pan concerns import during 1937-38 is 13,000 tons. Sugar production in India a lew years ago Because of, the heavy duty, the yield from amounted approximately to half the estimated this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores amounced approximately to mak the estimated this source diminished from over its, 10 crores total consumption within the country. Since in 1930-31, to about Rs., 3.81 crores for the 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar financial year ended March 31, 1935, to 3.23 has increased by approximately 700 per cent. crores for the year ended March 31s, 1935, to 3.23 During 1936-37, India produced over and to Rs. 50 lakhs, during 1936-37.

For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imone million tons in the years of the 1535-21, ports fell by about 45 per cent, in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35, During 1935-36, imports fell 1937-38 is 13,000

During 1937-38, the Government are likely to Rs. 2,52,62,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in sugar, and the first of Re. 1-50 per cent. Re. 35,00,000, on sugar produced in India, on factory sugar, and Re. 0-10-0 on khandsari excluding Burma. sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a Since the imposition of the excise duty it is revenue to the Government of Re. 97,22,000 in noteworthy, that the Khandsari production 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and has gone down considerably.

Dirting 1937-33, the overtiment are injerty to 183, 252,02,100 in 1935-37. With the increase in realise a revenue of about Rs, 50,00,000 excise duty on factory sugar to Rs, 2]- per cent, only, excluding Burma from import of and Re, 1]- per cent on Khandsarl sugar, the sugar. The imposition of the excise duty yield during 1937-38 is expected to at the rate of Re, 1:-60 per cent. Rs, 35,00,000, on sugar produced in India, and Eq. (1) on the bands of control of the cont

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of estimate of annual consumption and of the margin for import of sugar into India, up to 1938-39, is of interest:—

1932-33. Tons.	1983-34. Tons.	1984-35. Tons.	1935-36. Tons.	1936-37. (Est.) Tons.	1937-38. (Est.) Tons.	1938-39 (Est.) Tons.
478,120	645,283	715,059	757,218	1,087,167	1,247,000	1,140,000
895,280	880,757	932,000	1,015,000	1,010,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
417,160	238,474	216,941	257,782	.—77,167	97,000	10,000
	1932-33. Tons. 478,120 895,280	1982-33. 1933-34. Tons. Tons. 478,120 645,283 895,280 880,757	1982-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, Tons. Tons. Tons. 478,120 645,283 715,059 895,280 880,757 932,000	1982-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, Tons. Tons. Tons. 478,120 645,283 715,059 757,218 895,280 880,757 932,000 1,015,060	1982-33. 1933-34. 1934-35. 1935-36. 1936-37. (Est.) Tons. Tons. Tons. 478,120 645,283 715,059 757,218 1,087,167 895,280 880,757 932,000 1,015,060 1,010,000	1932-32. 1933-34. 1934-35. 1935-36. 1935-37. 1937-38. (Est.) Tons. Tons. Tons. (Est.) Tons. (Est.) Tons. 478,120 645,283 715,059 757,218 1,087,107 1,247,000 895,280 880,757 932,000 1,015,000 1,010,000 1,150,000

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate recommendations of the Government of India Il in the price of sugar and in order to avert and the Report of the Tariff Board will be fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, compri-sing over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made, have passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and have made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been member-ship of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and recognizion by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representa-tives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers.

During 1937, the Tariff Board conducted an enquiry for determining the extent of the protection to be conferred on the sugar industry during the remainder of the period of protection, i.e., up to the 31st March 1946, and submitted its recommendation to the Government in the month of December. It is expected that the over 100,000 workers.

published in February, 1938, when the Budget of the Central Government will be presented in the Legislatures. During the year, the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

It is also of interest to note that the production of gur for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32.

			gu.
			(Tons.)
1931-32			2,772,000
1932-33			2,245,00
1933-34	2.	٠.,	3,477,00
1934-35	٠ '		3,692,00
1935-36			4,105,00
1936-37	٠,.		4,454,00

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among and a state eargest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (gur) being 7,100,000 tons. (Yide the Indian Sugar Industry—1937 & 1938, Annual by Mr. M. P. Gandhi.)

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India | perial Tobacco Company of India, had been exwere conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern Northern Bengal more especially the and Northern Bengai more especially the District of Rangpur; (2) Madras, Trichi-nopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calleut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moul-mein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

India ranks with China and the United States as one of the three largest tobacco growing countries of the world. The position in 1926-27 was described as follows in an official report: "The indigenous varieties of tobacco grown on nearly a million acres in this country give a product which is good enough for the hooka and the biri, but which is not suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes. India requires a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of that which is commonly called Virginian. Trials with some well-known American tobaccos at Pusa have shown that these exotics can be successfully grown in this country, and that it may be possible to produce a bright cigarette tobacco with the curing methods devised." Before the War some cigarettes were rolled locally from imported leaf but imports of leaf amounted only to a quarter of a million lb. a year. No cigarette fobacco leaf was grown. Total imports of cigarettes in 1913-14 were only 1½ million lb. After the War cigarette smoking began to extend beyond the European population and those who had partially adopted European habits, In the three years 1924-25 to 1926-27 the average annual imports of leaf tobacco (used mostly in cigarette making) amounted to 6 million lb, and the imports of cigarettes to 31 million lb. In the general increase of customs duties, which for fiscal reasons were necessary in post-War years, the duties on cigarettes and later unmanufactured leaf were very substantially increased. To meet the growing demand for cigarettes at a cheap price the need in 1926-27 was as stated in the beginning of this paragraph.

by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As perimenting with American varieties in the Gunin other parts of the world, it passed through tun district of the Madras Presidency, and by a period of persecution, but its ultimate distri-bution over India is one of the numerous ex-scale a eigerette tobacco, but with a colour amples of the avidity with which advantageous (the product was air cured) far short of that new crops or appliances are adopted by the desirable in a good cigarette leaf. That Comuse cops or appuances are acopten by the descripte in a good eigeretze leat. That Com-Indian agriculturist. Five or six speeles oil pany has consistently continued and extended Neotima are cultivated, but only two are its efforts and experiments. In 1925-27 experi-found in India, namely, N. Tebonem and ments, which included comparison of American N. rustica. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco and flue curing were started at the Imperial of India. About the year 1829 experiments Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, with the definite object of solving the question of the regular local supply of a good cigarette tobacco leaf of the American type. Much progress has been made. Several of the Provinces have also undertaken the work, which since 1934-35 has been co-ordinated and aided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Local tastes in cigarettes differ and most of the leaf grown, though acceptable locally, is unsuited in flavour for the eigarette trade of the growing Province, but little or no tobacco United Kingdom, But the object of this is manufactured there. The chief factories research and experiment is not merely the are near Dhdigul in the Madras Presidency, partial satisfaction of a local demand. In the last two years a small portion of the cigarette leaf grown in India has been sufficiently good in texture and mild and neutral in flavour to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes in the United Kingdom when blended with other leaf. This is an instance of the beneficial long range results of the grant of preference, A pressing local need set a problem to local scientific agriculture. but the prospect of entry into the United Kingdom market raised by the grant of preference has given to that problem a high and definite standard for ultimate achievement, In 1928, no Indian leaf was tine-cured. Imports of unmanufactured leaf and cigarettes each amounted to 5 million lb. In the three years 1934-35 to 1936-37 these imports only averaged 3 million lb. and three-quarters of a million lb. respectively. No detailed figures of the local production of eigarettes are available. estimated that in 1935 over 2,000 flue-curing barns were in operation and 13 reconditioning plants; that 40,000 acres were planted with seed of Virginian types and another 65,000 acres with indigenous types and crosses producing leaf which could be used in the manufacture of eigarettes for local consumption; that 30 million lb, of leaf were used locally in the manufacture of eigarettes, and that whereas ten years previously all the tobacco exported from India to the United Kingdom was sun-cured country leaf, in 1935 probably approaching 90 per cent. of it was fluc-cured "American" leaf, a portion of which was, as we said, suitable for and used in eigarettes in the United Kingdom,

In India, weight of leaf rather than quality has for centuries most frequently been the basis of sales by the small cultivators. The better grade tobaccos, including the best of the recent kinds suited for cigarettes, are grown for the most part on contract for manufacturers or merchants definitely interested in them. Large Already in 1920 the Indian Leaf Tobacco manufacturing interests in the United Kingdom Development Company, a subsidiary of the Im- obtain their supplies of Indian leaf chiefly from

brokers for sale on consignment.

As a first step in the improvement of marketing methods an effort is being made to introduce into both the internal and the export trade some system of uniform grading.

In the early months of 1937 legislation applicable to the whole of British India (excluding Burma) was passed by the Central Legislature to provide for the grading and marketing of certain agricultural produce, including tobacco. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) (Tobacco) Rules, issued under this legisla-tion in March 1937, prescribe grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured Natu (country) Anyone desiring to grade and mark tobacco. tobacco with the prescribed grade designation and better marketing should strengthen the making.

or through allied interests in India. Most of competitive position of Indian tobaccos in the as our output named interests in main, assess a competitive personal of a transgements have the remaining leaf which reaches the United United Kingdom market. A transgements have Kingdom is shipped, not by growers but by small been made for deepatching to the United Kingdom is shipped, not by growers but by small been made for deepatching to flow further clearest merchants and financiers to merchants or don trial consignments of funture clearest control of the consignments of funture clearest control of the consignments. tobacco graded and marked in accordance with the rules

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are—(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigal India are—(i) the Colimbatore and Dinnigal tract of Madras, where the Ful-Rappal and Wara Kappal varieties are largely grown, the former supply the Trichinopoly (clear (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (ii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal; (ii) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa; (ii) and (iii) the delta tract of Burma; and (xi) the delta tract of Burma;

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvesed during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being comes with the prescribed grade designation tied into bundles or x or 30.04 h. The heaves are marks must fits secure the authorisation of the employed for typic sech bundle. The heaves are Agricultural Marketing Adviser. Grading is not laid perfectly distributed by the grower of select can, the second bundles of the property of the howshes, obtain an official grade for the produce like ends projecting outwards. By varying the wishes to sell. It is attended that these the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different ne wisnes to sen. It is intended that these the degree of remembration of the waves directly grades should be used for trading not only on the qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black prades should be used for trading not only on the degree of the trade of the tr to other Empire growers, for successful grading amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

The insects are extensively cultivated, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent in numerous industrial processes.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, penholders, etc., but here again the consumption, though increasing, is still very small. Refuse lac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not

commande reasons, is not extensive. Submed was London and New York are engaged in investi-only one of many other materials for the model, eating the scopenings, together with the possi-ing trade till their so of the grane be industry billities of improvements in cultivation, pea-guve shelke the unique place right in now of the production occupies, no synthetic result having yet been lofa better grade of raw material.

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an able to replace it. Among high-class grame-insect which lives in the twics of certain trees, phone records, those with a shellac base are The insects are extensively cultivated, as pecially undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 40 to 50 per cent. of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength, a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can account for 1 per cent. of the total lac produce. still be exploited by shellac, either alone or in Shellac moulding appears to be confined in combination with other resinous materials. The India only to the manufacture of gramophone Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum in records; and this manufacture, partly for Bilar and its fellow research quasitions in climator examples, is not extensive, Shalae was London and New York are engaged in invest-

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is | men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Les delle of comme quient queen in menta to ment and pasters wance duty as so sandow fine a continuation of the shaining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is when a rail is contemplated. During the water, the alkacin soluble in half its weight of water. The alkacind several cases of importation of Appares coordine cocaine-of which this is a salt-is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and the packets and phials are usually destroyed other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit.-The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition. of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkarl that the retail trade thrives, though to a Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits Act. Since that date the negations of commercial India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine hablt." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma

actual retailers, there is a whole army of watch- sellers.

were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1935-36 shows that the total quantity of cocaine seized by the Customs Authorities during the year was 139 ozs, 330 grs. The entire quantity was seized by the Customs Staff, Cal-cutta. Seized cocaine is purified and supplied to the Government Medical Stores Depots in India and to some extent to licensed chemists and druggists.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any beteinut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show ensure the continuance of the trade,

The Law in regard to Cocaine. - This varies of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are in the found in all classes of scotely and in Burn are sensitive to be found in all classes of scotely and in Burn are sensitive to be found in all classes of scotely and in Burn are sensitive to be found in a considerable to the scote of the found in the foundation of the sensitive that the sensitive through which considerable the sensitive through which contains a foundation of contents and as foundation of contents and the sensitive through which contains the sensitive through which contains the sensitive through which coatine tenters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcuration of the sensitive through which coatine tenters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcuration of the sensitive through which coatine tenters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcuration of the sensitive through which coatine tenters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcuration of the sensitive through which coatine tenters India are Bombay, Mooltan, Surat and an and Ainmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade. Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is notorious for the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of the coachie trade Great ingentity is not force of in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be

The Opium Trade.

were a most unseruptious producer of the most of India underfook in order to lesses the danger moximus dury on earth. Refer to the League of of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and their desire to assist that country, strictly to the proceedings in regard to opium and their desire to assist that country, strictly to the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the proceedings of the support of the proceedings of the proceedin anything to be ashamed of in its opium history.
Whatever may be the case in other countries,
centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the

The record as regards exports is equally India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and clean-liness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restric-tions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making oplum and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade.—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of India Chinese negotiations on the subject, but its unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented under which the dovernment of india assented to: (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit provinces, including not only stoppage of traduct passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total essation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire side of China the outcome of a processed usual state of the kind, to stamp out the opium trade and opium siderable sacrifices of the kind, consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China mental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly and the inforeign countries, particularly america and Europe. America and Europe

Mention oplum and half the Western world in addition to the limit to the China trade directs its thought to India, as though India imposed by the agreement, the Government were a most unsarruptions producer of the most of India undertook in order to lessen the danger non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether,

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by the people of mous increases in the use of the projecties is rarer in Indian life. Abuse of alcohol in Western Indian life. Abuse of alcohol in Western India than the abuse of alcohol in Western India than the abuse of alcohol in Western Countries. So much for the internal position.

The Biningas sacrings exercity continues are to India increase to India increase to India increase and India in in the world and the only effect of the reduction. and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of

> Agreements observed by India.-The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone turther. Not only were exports to thin stopped and exports to non-China commander of the stopped and exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries properties of the stopped of the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the successive restraining agreements with the successive restraining agreements with the countries of the successive restraining agreements with the successive restraining agreements with the successive restraining agreements with the successive restraining agreement with the s concerned. The Government of India Intro-duced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certi-ficate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of oplum must be covered by certificates from the Government De covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Governments of the but upon the Governments of the buryoning countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility or the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1986, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent, vearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by Decem-ber 1985, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any con-siderable sacrifices of the kind,

are principally concerned with the problem inquiries by committees set up by the Local of the vicious consumption of cocaine and mor-Governments at the special instance of Hisphia and it is on the experience of the abuse [Maisty's Government. The Conference, are phia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long ance to drigs to the use of which they are in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e. g., the Royal Commission on onlym in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legis-

resent Policy .- The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Expanses in section to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection to the head in British India, excluding Aden. with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the and has been, one of non-interprenese with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physi-cal benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and alwa-has been the desire of Government to express.

Opium is under the current Indian constitu-tion a Provincial Transferred Subject. Never

an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local commit-tees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases or the runjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Confer-ence considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanatious showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipurin the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British from the Indian States is controlled by British from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37(3). lature and to produce what may be generated and the state of that in 1912-13. The process as considerable intelligent progress in the and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process development of these regulations upon the of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because the development of the results of the state of t been too rapid so that stocks were brought to dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

> tion per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs. per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,509 and the optim consumption per head was 12.3 grs. Since1931 the con-sumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or had characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed The third and current indicated the constitution of the states shall only be made on the licensed the license of the license o

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ, Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archæological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa the Chronicles of the Sinhalese, Kings (306 B.,C.) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some ploneer afforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have failed. They dovote themselves minity to the manufacture of bangles and lannware side by side with bottlemaking on a small scale.

The Interpretation of the industry takes two well-defined forms—(I) Indigenous Cottage well-defined forms—(I) Indigenous Cottage The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its represented in the Firoadad District of the United Provinces and Belgaum District in the South. It is manily concerned with the mannior blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese compeliation, and already the Japanese compeliation, and already the Japanese compeliation are omitting the old type Indian products.

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles as in Firozabad or a simple kind of lampware and bottles. There is one factory in the United

Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware,

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventible causes. Foremost aniong these, were lack of ealightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like annoware, bottles and bangies, manifest, and the stages of the site of the site of the site of also been another condributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis.—(1) Sheet and Falce Glass 1900 of the Company o

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be ladanced other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. In the course of final decision is to whether the industry is deserving of protection. For the present, Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of sold-sale, and a rebase of daty on imported sold-sale, and a rebase of daty on important processing the control of the control of the course of the course of the course of the course of the control of the course

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Jahomedsauer are in the hands either of Jahomedsauer are proposed in the partial proposed in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable incutations concomitant with the vicestandes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untannel hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect: it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and reproduct the restricted feature.

nity and sufters from the loss of competution and popular interest and favour.

Uses of Indian Houses.—The fixenth report of the light subsequence of the control of the fixent period of the property of the control of the property of the control

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw gostskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of class bid. of which are seen almost entirely in the manufacture of class bid. acture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grating of raw hidse exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisa-tion and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins an export duty of 10 per cont. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and falling this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the

Raw sheepskins are used for similar | plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended. to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate." The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as Acacia pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrabolams. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned Bill and described the tanning industry as one and the leather worked up in response to an of the most promising Indian industries eximmense, though purely local, demand.

COIR

Cof: is the trade name given to the fibre the husk spaints a corolying splited drum which obtained from the husk of the occount fruit, icombs and extracts the fibre. The shorter India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are the production of this by-product of the count classed as "matrices fibry." The longer fibres industry and its development in these countries are retained in the hand of the operator and are has been rendered possible by the fact that there classed as "britle fibre" which is exported coconate are usually harvested when the husk land used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. of the fruit is still green, though the coconut About 75 per cent, of the Ceylon produce is within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent, as within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be exported as raw nore, and produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe yarn or manufactured coir. fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, the day of the result of the results and the results and the results and the results and the results and the results are results are results and the results are results and results are results are results and results are results and results are results are results are results and results are results are results and results are results are results are results are results and results are results

The Indian industry, as far as the export and if the fruit has dried out the fire is weak, trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Mala har coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Jslands, which In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical are administered by the Madras Government. means on a factory scale after the husks have The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture index retted in weath from the control of the contr Such places are situated along the tidal reaches clour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper of the backwaters, and sites for retting are retting. The best quality of coir is a golden-selected in places where the ground contains a yellow colour and the lowest grade is a groy considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and dis-tributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting cane spikes. The fibrels sorted out into colour grades spires. The hope is seried out the coord graces and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "silvers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope,

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its products.

colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering plth and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machinemade coir because none of the long or "bristle fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily,

The value of the Indian trade is considerable: the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent. of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include arrous other directions. These may friedded agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, labour-saving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water litts, furniture and metal saving devices, small manifectures in hard. Controller of Patents and Designs explains ware, pumps, water litts, furniture and metal ithe scope of the Patent laws in India and wars, construction of roads and permanent indicates wherein they differ from English law ways, rallway signalling and controlling, rallway and procedure. and a mide and a procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is an apparatus including the manufacture of very called in the Indian Patent Law is apparatus including the manufacture of very called in the Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patent Law i

A hand book to the Patent Office in India time to come on foreign manufacturers for her which is published by the Government supply of textile machinery, power plants Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules and other industrial requirements, Indian and interactions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists of law for the registration of Trade Marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after imaner of product an agitation that had been carried on fitting article and also it from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Percogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 in twas re-sensed with modifications, and 1872 the Patteria and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of inventions April 1872 the Patteria and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of inventions April 1872 the Patteria and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of inventions and provided the protection of the protection of inventions and provided the protection of the protection of inventions and the protection and the protection of of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States, Of the latter Hvderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Coolin, Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Canada, New Zeanad, the Irish Free Scate, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and sice versa. The object of the Act of 111 was to provide a simpler, more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patter rights and to their expectations. subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:—

- If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of addi-tional applications bearing the same date as the original application.
- The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.
- Patent of Addition will be granted on the eriginal patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.
- invention by Government.

- Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.
- Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

What constitutes patentable invention-The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented; the invention or improve-ment must include some form or manner of manufacture, and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing or paying to or a meaned of caretage of or whome music, inedical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a sari or other textile fabric do not constitute patentable inventions.

Patents will however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mech-anical patent; a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents,

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable. An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture; so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject-matter for a patent as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject-matter for a patent, but they may be utilised for manu-facturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and facturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendible compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent.
It should also be noted that in chemical
processes the article or substance if produced may be old, but if the mode of producing the Fresh provisions are made for the use of an known substance is new the process will be patentable.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

			AVERAGI	E OF 5 YBA	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING			1089-33.	1039.33, 1933-34.	1934-35, 1935-36.	1935-36.	1936 37.	
	1903-04.	1903-04, 1908-09, 1913-14, 1918-19, 1923-24,	1913-14.	1918-19.	1923-24.	1928-29. 1933-34.	The same of						
		3.40	3,36	68,8	67,00	91 82 82 88 82 88	8,8 8,6 46,	2,5 2,5 2,5	1,10	2,93	3,04	3,06	
. Production (v)	13,00	16,85		(a) 9,88 (a)30,00 (a) 3,01 (a) 8,28		81	37,26	66,84	58,15	53,26	38,31	29,46	A
3. Exports 4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)			28,15	(a) 6,87 10,26	(a)22,38	33,50	-30,72* -65,52 -28,46 -62,98	-65,52*	-54,29	-49,61		24,79	osorp
6. Balance held in mint and Gov-	6,18												tion
ernment Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	12,88	6,57	11,61	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,624	41,63†	oj Gon
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in atock held in													
mints, etc., as compared with the preceding	1.267	, , ,	14,41	1,02	+ 90	+4,95		9 +	+ 3	7 9	+2	+1	
8. Net absorption				11,28	21,11	30,80	-30,38	-63,04	204,02				
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	to to 1,01,19	9 1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6.51,53	6,56,81	6,56,81 6,10,44	5,56,15	5,06,54	5,06,54 4,72,22	4,47,43	
10. Ref progressive 85,81 1,59,24 2,58,64 3,55,68 4,58,62 6,22,70 6,50,00 6,50	e 88,31	1 1,52,24 average b	1 2,58,04 fgures are	3,55,60	only for	omparative	purposes.	The pro	ressive tol	al of addit	ions to st n 9 is the	ock (item 9	70
Anse.—Low a absorption (tem 10) are candulated to the main- and net progressive absorption from 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8, yearly figures in Item 6 and tem 10 the sum of the yearly figures in them by a Excludes gold imported and, early end to helpile 10 the Bank of Em	absorption em 5 and gold impo	riograms of the most of the year of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item morted and exported on behalf of figurely seemen.	are calc ne sum of f xported or	the yearly n behalf o	figures in f the Bank er.	Lars we also plain (from 10) are captulated ut our surface in item 8, agracial from a manifest of the sum of the yearly figures in item 8 and them 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 6 and them 10 the sum of the yearly figures for the first of England Excludes gold Imported and expected on behalf of the Bank of England Excludes gold Imported and expected on the first of the	-					Polit	
(h) Figures ar	e for caler	dar year .	outine					of the P.	Part Pan	k of India	and the sn	a are poserve Pank of India and the amount near on	-

Prepares are to constitute the transfer of the

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Indian Insurance Year Book 1936).

Total Number of Companies ... Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life) ... Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)

LIFE BUSINESS

Total Business: 1,095,000 policies assuring Rs. 235 crores; Premium income yearly 12 crores

With Indian Companies 836,000 policies amounting to Rs. 146 crores : Premium income yearly 7 crores.

With non-Indian Companies 250,000 policies amounting to Rs. 89 crores: Premium income yearly 5 crores.

Average value of Policy issued in 1935 with Indian Companies Rs. 1,541,

Average value of Policy issued in 1935 with non-Indian Companies Rs. 3,418.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

		KS.
Total Premium Income		2,62 lakhs.
With Indian Companies		59 lakhs
With non-Indian Companies	š	2,03 lakhs.
Total Fire Income		1,42 lakhs.
Total Marine Income		46 lakhs.
Total Miscellaneous		74 lakhs.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The number of Companies in India subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Issurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Act of 1928 was 381, according to the Govern-ment of India, "Indian Insurance Year Book 1936." Of this number 234 companies were 1936." Of this number 234 companies were constituted in India and 147 companies were constituted outside India.

Of the 234 Indian companies, 66 were established in the Bombay Presidency, 48 in Bengal, 40 in the Madras Presidency, 30 in the Punjab, 11 in Sind, 10 in Delhi, 12 in United Provinces, 4 in Bihar, 5 in Central Provinces, 3 in Ajmer-Merwara, and 2 each in Burma and Assam and one in the North West Frontier Province.

Of the 147 non-Indian companies, 69 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 29 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 19 in the Continent of Europe, 16 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies, 215 in number carry on life assurance business. Of this number 186 do life business only, 29 carry on life business along with other insurance business: carry on insurance business other than life.

Of the total number of Indian Life Offices 172 are proprietary and 43 mutual. Of the 43 mutual companies, 17 were established before the Act of 1912 was passed and 26 have been established since then. Of the 172 proprietary companies, 17 were established before 1913 and 155 have been established since then.

381; only, and 13 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom. 6 in the British Dominions and Colonics and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

NEW LIFE COMPANIES

Since the publication of the last Year Book, 20 Indian companies have been established with the object of transacting life assurance business, of these new companies, 5 have been established in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in Bengal, 2 each in Madras and United Provinces and 1 each in the Puniab, Assam, Burma and Delhi.

During the last five years, the number of life insurance companies formed in India is approximately 100. The warnings uttered by the Government Actuary in previous years as to the need for and prospects of such companies have been ineffective to stem an uneconomic increase. During recent years 15 companies have gone into liquidation mainly on account of failure to secure adequate business.

DIVIDING BUSINESS

Whilst most Indian companies now transact life assurance business on scientific principles, some Indian companies still transact life assurance business on the Dividing Plan, under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year, The defects of Dividing Insurance Business are many

The main defect of Dividing Insurance Business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission, ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. The Government of India Actuary has declared that "Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India.

Most of the companies which transacted. Dividing Insurance Business realised that they could not continue this business for a long time, It is accordingly highly essential that those companies which still transact this class of business should stop it forthwith, and consult actuaries with a view to converting their existing business into ordinary life assurance business on sound principles.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the Dividing Plan) effected in India during the year 1935 amounted to 239,000 policies assuring a sum of 43 1/5 crores and yielding a premium income of 21 crores, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 205,000 policies assuring a sum of 31½ crores and having a premium income of There were 147 non-Indian companies, most about 1 3% erore. The slare of the British of them, 123 in number, carry on insurance companies in respect of new sums assured is 4 business other than 16; 11 carry on 160 business erores, of the Dominion and Colonial Companies 61 crores and of the single German company

a crore.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1,541 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs. 3,418.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1935 amounted to 1,005,000 policies assuring a total sum of 235 cross including reversionary bouns additions and having a premium income of 12 cross. Of this the share of Indian companies cross, of this the share of Indian companies am of 146 cross and having a premium income of 7 cross, of the cross and having a premium income of 7 cross.

ANNUITY BUSINESS

Annuity Business continues to be slight, this class of business for various reasons does not appear to be anywhere as popular as in the West,

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1935 was for the amount of 3 1/5 lakhs per annun of which the share of Indian companies was 18, 29,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of 9½ lakhs per annun of which the amount payable by

per album of which the amount payable by Indian companies was 1½ lakip per annum. The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1935 annumed to nearly 33 crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by four cores, and of the year preceding by 8 crores.

Some Indian Life Offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East. Africa, Ceylon and Strafts Settlements. The Indian new smass assured by these Offices outside outside premium income of 7¢ lakhs and the total sums assured including reversionary bomts additions rounting in force at the end of 1935 amounted to 1945 amounted premium income of 720 lakhs.

TOTAL LIFE INCOME AND FUNDS

The total life assurance income of the Indian Companies in 1925 amounted to 18, 9,33 lakbs or about a crore more than in the preceding year. The life assurance funds increased by 3½ crores during 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the series of the 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the series of the 1935 and amounted to over 35 crores at the source was nearly 5 per cent.

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows:

Year, 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 Rate of

Interest. 5-42 5-38 5-17 5-08 4-93. The total deposit made by Indian Life Offices with the Controller of the Currency, under section 4 (1) of Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912, up to 31st December 1936 amounted to Government securities of the face value of 18s. 1.73.88.000.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds.

Year,	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year.	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year.	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Compa- nies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	Rs, 10,35 lakhs, 12,77 ,, 15,41 ,, 17,29 16,50	Rs. 53 crores. 60 ", 71 ", 82 ", 89 ",	Rs. 3,32 lakhs. 4,20 ,, 4,23 ,, 4,92 ,, 5,40 ,,	Rs. 13,75 lakhs. 15,71 17,16 18,73 20,52
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	17,76 19,66 24,83 28,92 32,81	98 106 ., 119 137 ., 152 .,	5,87 ,, 6,88 ,, 8,15 ,, 8,34 ,, 9,33 ,,	22,44 ,, 25,07 ,, 28,71 ,, 31,87 ,, 35,19 ,,

POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND

Besides the Indian Life Offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912. The Indian Post Office Insurance-Fund is also exempt from the operation of that Act.

NON-LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS
The net Indian premium income of all compa-

nics under insurance business other than life assurance during 1935 was over 2 3/5 crores of which the Indian companies share was 59 lakbs and that of the non-Indian companies 203 lakbs

The total amount is composed of — 142 lakhs from fire

46 lakhs from marine 74 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance busi-

The Indian companies received 31 laklis from Fire

9 lakhs from Marine

19 lakhs from Miscellaneous insurance busi-

This figure does not include the premium income under business analogous to life business carried on by Indian companies on the Dividing Principle.

The non-Indian companies received

371 lakhs from Marine 554 lakhs from Miscellaneous insurance busi-

ness.

From the net figures given, it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business

to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non-Indian companies is re-insured outside India.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of 84 lakhs in 1935 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF COMPANIES

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 44‡ crores. The bulk of the assets is invested in stock exchange securities which are shown in the accounts at a not value of 30½ crore.

Mortgages, loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 6½ corors; land and house property are valued at 2½ crores; deposits cash and stamps are shown at 2 corors; deposits balances and other outstanding items at 2½ crores, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 1½ crore.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to 48 erores. The bulk of this amount—30 erores—represents the Indian amount—30 erores—represents the Indian Kingdom and 48 erores those of companies constituted in the Doublinous and Colonies amount to 1 lakel, those of the Contist amount to 1 lakel, those of the Contist amount to 1 lakel, those of the Contist amount to 1 lakel, those of the Contist amount to 1 lakel and of the Javanese to 1 thousand only.

Out of this total amount of 48 crores, 43 crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Fundamental changes are proposed in the Insurance Law in the new Insurance Bill Introduced by Government in the Central Legislature. The Bill is comprehensive and covers every branch of insurance business. (Please see section Laws of 1937.)

MOTOR VEHICLES INSURANCE

The Central Government also propose to introduce compulsory third party motor insurance, as a result of the report made by the Motor-Vehicles Insurance Committee.

India has the highest accident rate for motor volicies in the world, according to the Report reade by the Motor vehicles Insurance Contract to the Committee are: compulsary third-party insurance; motor insurance to be separated from other accident insurance in returns of contraction of the contract of

As a result of comprehensive enquiries made by the Committee in all quarters of Indla, it was found that the rate of deaths per motor vehicle was at least 93 per 10,000 compared with 59.4 (the highest figure) in Italy and 7.4 (the lowest) in New Zealand. The figures for non-fatal accidents in India were also found to be high, though there is reason to believe that a large number of such accidents were not reported.

Some criticism had been directed against the present rates of commission and overhead charges were excessive. It is pointed out in the Report that overhead charges were excessive. It is pointed out in the Report that overhead charges cannot be avoided; but that the most provision limiting the amount of commission on all insurance business to 25 per cent. The Computes points out that if motor insurance is made compulsory there is sufficiently in the commission, and they propose that for motor haumane is should be limited to the propose that for motor haumane in should be limited to the propose that for motor haumane in should be limited to the propose that for motor haumane in should be limited to the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that the propose that for motor haumane in the propose that the propos

The Committee points out that the introduction of compulsory insurance will not suffice by itself to endicate the dangers incidental to motor transport. If steps were not taken to minimise the number of accidents, any scheme of compulsory insurance might fail because of its expense.

One quotation will serve to show how necessary are the proposals urged in the Report:—

"We have received evidence that overloading of public vehicles, both passenger and goods, is common. We ourselves observed, at a place in Sind, a base full inside, with a heavy lead of luggarge on the roof and a further which is the luggarge on the roof and a further which is the requestly loaded beyond the maker's specifications, with a dangerous strain on their machinery particularly the brakes.

"We ware informed in Bonabay that accidents had been caused by such vehicles bringing down the ghats, loads which were in excess of the limit of safety. In Karachi town the statistics show that on an average every goods lorry plying in the town has an accident involving injury to a person once every 16 months."

The Committee makes a number of proposals regarding the inspection of motor vehicles and the method of dealing with caroless drivers. From the point of view of the travelling public, however, their most interesting conclusion is that the development of public transport is proceeding on wrong lines particularly the "one

inan one bus" system.

The Committee makes a number of other recommendations, especially for the protection of third parties against defects in insurance policies to which they are not a party.

Although the figures are not in all cases reliable, and the Committee majess recommendations for the improvement and co-ordination of statistics, the Report demonstrates the need for early measures to secure the safety of the travelling public and the proper development of road transport in India.

A resolution issued by the Government of India states that early action will be taken to consult Local Governments on the proposal,

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Social Insurance Legislation is foreshadowed by the Bombay Government for certain types of workers and for this purpose statistics and other data are being collected,

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial fronted with the great growing sources of expenorganisation of India is in many respects a diture, like those on education and sanitation reflection of her constitutional development. In which bulk largely in Provincial budgets. the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces. and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the cengovernment and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was allpowerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its rewithout drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences. the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on in-

A Review.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures. the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit, Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue; Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows :-

Excise on Tobacco.-The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not duty imposed in the near interior count now be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their so the contributions were reduced as fast as imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches-The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active come and customs. The Provinces were left with consideration, and we feel justified in contemplater resources either almost static, like and in the existence of such a duty from the outset revenue, or actually declining, as with excise of rederation. We are advised that the probable where steps are being taken to reduce the net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. tion, would be about 3 crores, of which at least At the same time the Provinces were con-12.50 crores would be ruised in British India, Other Excises.—It is possible that other regard to powers of taxation that the federalisa-excise duties may occupy an important place tion of tobacco excise would not preclude the in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies.-We have examined suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence, Public utility monopolics stand on rather a different footing; but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps.—In the Peel Report it as observed that "There is much to be was observed that said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made, We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax .- From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that ex hypothesis the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacFederal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial

Succession Duties .- Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuc-We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes levisable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units; but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future.

Terminal Taxes .- We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.-We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no diffi-culty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government. to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government.

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation,

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of ture becomes more highly industrialised; and the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation as that development takes place an excise of their safety in the light of the financial situalevied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation | tion and prospects of India. The investigation would be a tax on consumers in other Units, was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose It will be seen from our later proposals in lergort was published in April 1936.

Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April distributed among the provinces on the following 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orlssa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N. W. F. Province Rs. 100 lakhs (sub-ject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages

after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows :-Bengal Rs, 75, Bihar Rs, 25, C. P. Rs, 15, Assam Rs, 45, N. W. F. Province Rs, 110, Orissa Rs, 50, Sind Rs, 105, and U. P. Rs, 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N. W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the process, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were :-

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

" I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various portion of the distributable sum remaining with modes of transport and the thorough going the centre, together with any contribution overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are from the Railways, aggregates 13 erores.

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

India, in common with other countries of the | Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard | Finance Member said they must face a fall in which began in 1930 and attained its maxi- tax revenue, as compared with the current which began the control of the contr of the year and a supplementary Budgot con-taining fresh taxation proposals in September, Rs. 118 lakhs. This meant a total deterioration When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative of Rs. 18, 10 crores as compared with the Budget Assembly at the end of February, he had a estimates for the current year, and as those sorry tate to tell. Trade depression, coupled with provided for a surplus of Rs. 80 lakis the net ofvil disobelience movement, had completely ideficit would be Rs. 17.23 crores. To meet vitlated the estimates made for 1803.1 These this deficit the Finance Member amounteed revised estimates which will be a surplus of the revised estimates worked upto a deficit of and retrendment to the extent of Rs. 98 lakis Rs. 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member in civil expenditure, making a total saving of asid would remain uncovered and would be added Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was to the unproductive debt.

proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

(In lakes of rupees.)

	Budget, 1937-38.	Revised, 1937-38,	Budget, 1938-39,
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure New Loan Treasury Bills issued (net)		1,09 6,00	5,00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net) Other Unfunded Debt (net)	8,00	-4,00 6,04 1,51	-3,50 6,64 -4,25
Discount Sinking Fund	3,00	1,11 3,00 4,37	1,17 3,00 5,92
Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Fund Celephone Development Fund Defence Reserve Fund		6 —1,09	2,10 1,50
Revenue Reserve Fund Other Deposits and Advances (net)		-1,09 74	-75 1,71
TOTAL OPENING BALANCE		14,72 21,36	15,67 9,41
GRAND TOTAL	33,09	36,08	25,08
Capital Outlay— Railways Posts and Telegraphs Civil	63 38	2,15 42 29	6,83 2,72 20
Commutation of Pensions	-5	22 9 7,02	3,02
Cash Certificates Bonus Fund Civil Aviation Beonomic development and improvement of rural areas	34	1,16 23 10	23 30
Broadcasting Development in tribal areas in the N. W. F. P	5	14 27 40	13 2
Loans to public (net) Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver Transfers through Reserve Bank (net) Proyincial requirements (net)	-1,10 5,00 9,00	-1,50 5,00 10,86	-69 5,00 -1,30
TOTAL	24,40	26,67	16,33
CLOSING BALANCE	8,69	9,41	8,75
GRAND TOTAL	33,09	36,08	25,08
	1		

⁽a) An exceptionally high opening balance was required in the current year in view of the heavy disbursements which had to be made in April in connection with the transfer of certain balances to the Provinces.

⁽b) This figure represents the proceeds from the sale of 3½ and 3 per cent, rupce securities created in connection with the purchase and cancellation of a corresponding amount of non-terminable sterling securities.

⁽c) The amount provided from current revenues is Rs. 2,52 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 48 lakhs consists of special capital repayments made by the Provincial Governments.

Supplementary Budget,—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vilated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George February budget, and in September Sir George with a Supplementary Finance Bill. He with a Supplementary Finance Bill. He distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure; secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries; secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries;

The 1932-33 Endget — Presenting the 1932-35 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Mean her explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or put forward in Section 1931 sliding revenue put forward in Section 1931 sliding revenue put forward in Section 1931 sliding revenue

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 193-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and is particular that India would be able to maintain the same that the same as the same as the same as the same as the companion of the same as the same than the same that the sa

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs.

Changes in Duties.—The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar:

Silver.—A reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per cunce.

Export Duty on Hides,—The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches—Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Favourable changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced:—

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150 lakhs available for tax reduction.

Silver.—The silver duty was reduced to annus an ounce,

Export Duty on Skins.—The export duty on raw skins was abolished.

Reduction of Taxes on Income.—"We still have said the Finance Member," IRs. 1,42 lakts left to dispose of and I propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said 'Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax now to be imposed."

"Although the tax on smaller incomes was not strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to cloud with that the surcharges on income-fax and color with the surcharges on income-fax and surpline the surpline to the surpline that the surpline that the surpline of Rs. 1,22 last the surpline of Rs. 1,22 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,24 last the surpline of Rs. 1,25 last the surpline

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus.—The surplus for 1934-35 turned out to be much larger than originally budgeted, totalling Rs. 389 lakhs.

"After out of this sum", the Finance Member said, "these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of IRs, 2.04 lakhs, A large gart of this sum I promose to put as led decided to finance from capital. These are the decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost IRs, 93 lakhs, and the transfer of the Rs, 30 lakhs, The remainder of the surplus amounting to IRs, 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums IRs, 40 lakhs, and the same sufficient of the sum additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums IRs, 40 lakhs, and the IRS, 40 lakhs, and IR

Revenue in 1935-36.—Concerning the revenue for 1935-36 the Finance Member said:

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be at Rs. 90,19 lakhs or Rs. SI lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year."

Customs, etc.—"Hero I estimate for Rs. 51,92 lakius altopreber or an increase of Rs. 75 lakius over the revised figures for the current year. The main variations are a decline of Rs. 2 etores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs. 35 lakis on the sugar excise of Rs. 45 lakis on the sugar excise and of Rs. 43 lakis on keroseno and Petrol."

1935-36 Expenditure.—"Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs. 88,69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut."

Defance—"The Defence Budget shows an increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British solitiers on the Indian establishment, accounts rolling to the Property of the P

Reduction of Debt.—"There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our revised estimates for

included only Rs. 3 crores for this purpose, level of Defence expenditure. It is of course a matter of common knowledge stocks of ordnance stores, the existence of which that 60 per cent. of the Government of India in the past has tended to keep down the budget debt is attributable to the Railways and it are approaching exhaustion and the time has a burden on the general Budget to revert to must inevitably risc, the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs. 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision future."

Decision.—The Finance Bill was subjected to a protracted debate in the Legislative Assembly.

On April 5, His Excellency the Viceroy returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. This the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Re. 1-4, by 64 votes to 41.

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of State in

its original form.

The 1936-37 Budget.—In opening the 1936-37 budget the Finance Member announced that the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs. 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs. 4,95 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs. 242 lakhs. For 193 revenue expected was Rs. 87,35 lakhs.

Customs, etc.—Here the receipts are esti-mated at Rs. 54,82 lakhs. This figure presumes a deterioration of Rs. 1.60 lakhs under the import duty on sugar and an all round improvement of Rs. 1,71 lakhs under other heads.

Expenditure.-The total figure for expenditure, exclusive of Railways, is Rs. 85,30 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1,20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate

Defence.—The Defence Budget stands at the figure of Rs. 45,45 lakhs. Of this, however, Rs. 60 lakhs is a special provision for the reconstruction of Quetta and the replacement of military stores consumed in connection with the The ordinary Budget is, therefore, earthquake. Rs. 44.85 lakhs of which Rs. 18 lakhs is for new measures. The total figure for the present year is Rs. 44,98 lakhs but this includes Rs. 34 lakhs for Indian Military Service Family Pensions which, as I explained in dealing with the interest heads, is omitted from the Defence budget of next year. The comparable figures for the two years are therefore Rs. 44,64 lakhs and Rs. 44,85 lakhs. The real increase is thus Rs. 21 lakhs and this is more than accounted for by two items. Rs. 5 lakhs represents the restorafor ordnance stores.

tion in recent years that the present budget over a large number of items,

1933-34 and those for the current financial year figures do not represent a new permanent low The surplus seems to me that it would be imposing too heavy now come at which expenditure under this head

> Revenue.—The estimated revenue for 1936-37 was given in the budget speech as Rs. 87,35 lakhs.

The Finance Member then announced that the remaining sum of Rs. 1,97 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on to help out the finances of the first year of Proany contribution from the Railways in the vinetal Autonomy. Of the surplus for 1936-37 he said :

The most insistent demand with which I am confronted is the claim for the abolition of the emergency taxes upon income, and the House knows there exist certain pledges upon this The subject given by my predecessor. plete removal of the present surcharge of onesixth on income-tax and supertax would cost Rs. 2,76 lakhs per annum, while the abolition of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, which, as I said last year, must also be included in the emergency class, would cost Rs. 47 lakhs. It is obvious that, if we are limited to surrendering no more than Rs. 2 crores yearly we cannot meet the demand for the abolition in full. But we can go a good way towards it, and we propose to abolish the tax on lower. incomes and to halve the present surcharge leaving it in future at one-twelfth. In other words, we shall, in the last two years, have 6 also anticipated removed surcharges on income-tax and supertax For 1936-37 the by two-thirds. The cost of the proposed reduction is Rs. 1,85 lakhsand the surplus for 1936-37 is reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs accordingly.

With no more than Rs. 20 lakhs left in hand, we can clearly make no further substantial cut in we can clearly make no further substantant that in taxation, and we propose, therefore, to make a postal concession, which, though inexpensive, will, we believe, be generally welcomed, if no gratefully received. This is the increase in weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola and the adoption of a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola. It will cost Rs, 13 lakhs yearly and it will absorb all but Rs. 2 lakhs of the expected surplus on the Posts and Telegraphs budget.

The 1937-38 Budget.-Shortly the story of the 1937-38 Budget speech was that for the year about to close an anticipated surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs had turned into a deficit of Rs. 197 This disappointment was largely due lakhs. to smaller receipts from customs and income-tax, For the year about to open it was shown that it was necessary to fill up a gap of Rs. 158 lakhs, which would have been Rs. 342 lakhs except for an amount available in the revenue reserve fund

Customs.—The budget estimate is Rs. 44,66 lakhs against the current year's revised of tion of the remaining half of the cut in pay of Rs. 46.73 laklas, in other words, a decrease of British soldiers which was not budgetted for in Rs. 2.07 laklas. If, however, the loss of Rs. 4.26 1935-36 and Rs. 20 lakhs on increased provision lakhs due to the separation of Burma, is excluded the estimate for next year provides for an In regard to the latter I must reiterate the improvement over the current year's revised warnings which have been given in this connect forecast of Rs. 2,19 lakhs, which is distributed

Expenditure.-The total figure for expenditure, excluding Railways, is Rs. 83,41 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year. But as the two constitutional changes are expected to produce an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs there is really a net reduction totalled Rs. 176 lakhs. The results showed that of Rs. 34 lakhs over the remainder of the field.

Interest.—Interest payments show a net reduction of about Rs. 87 lakhs, largely due to a considerable diminution in "Bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates." There is also a saving due to the repayment of the 51 per cent sterling loan, but the main benefit of this accrues to Railways and other borrowers, The separation of Aden will produce a saving of Rs. 20 lakhs a year which accrues to the Defence Budget.

Defence.-The Defence Rs. 44,62 lakhs. Of this Rs. 43,87 lakhs relates to ordinary expenditure and Rs. 75 lakhs to expenditure on the rebuilding of Quetta.

Changes.—The changes proposed by the Budget are as shown in the Finance Bill. The object of this Bill is to continue for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act of 1936, which would otherwise cease to have effect from April 1, 1937, and to increase import and excise duties on silver and sugar,

Clause 2 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing pro-visions regarding salt duty. The duty of Rs. 1-4 per maund of salt remains liable to an additional duty imposed under section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act of 1931.

Clause 3 provides for an increase in the excise duty on khandsari sugar from ten annas per cwt. to Rs. 1-5 per cwt., and on sugar other than khandsari or palmyra from Rs. 1-5 per cwt, to Rs, 2 per cwt.

Clause 4 provides for an increase in the import duty (1) on sugar from Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt, to the rate at which the excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar other than khandsari or palmyra plus Rs. 7-4 per cwt, and (2) on silver from two annas an ounce to three annas an ounce.

Clause 5 provides for an increase in the excise duty on silver corresponding to the increase in import duty.

Clause 6 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates with the following alterations.

(1) Book pattern and sample packets:-The present rate is nine ples for the first five tolas and six pies for every additional five tolas. It is proposed to reduce the rate to six pies for the first 2½ tolas and three pies for every additional 2½ tolas.

Parcels :- It is proposed to eliminate the rate of two annas for parcels weighing 20 tolas so that all parcels weighing 40 tolas or less will be charged four annas.

Clause 7 provides for the continuance for a of income-tax and super-tax,

The 1938-39 Budget .- Introducing the 1938-39 Budget, the Finance Member explained that expenditure for the year about to close had been increased through the cost of military operations made necessary in Waziristan which the financial year would require Rs. 109 lakhs from Revenue Reserve Fund to balance the Budget. When it was introduced the estimate was for a nominal surplus of Rs, 7 lakhs after utilising the whole of the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs 184 lakbs

Revenue for 1938-39 is expected Rs.85.92 lakhs, with expenditure at 85.83 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs.

DEFENCE -The outstanding feature of the Budget was the increase in defence expenditure, Estimates total Rs.38 lakhs of increase was to be taken from the ordinary revenue. An additional sum of Rs, 80 lakhs was to be expended representing a free balance in the Defence Reserve Fund and balances in the military expenditure equalisa-tion funds not immediately required. This sum will finance improvements in India's coastal defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives and will pay for a scheme of mechanisation of certain Indian units now under consideration, The sum of £100,000 a year that has been paid to the British Government towards the naval defence of India is no longer to be paid. British Government have agreed to forego the amount on condition that the Government of India maintain a seagoing fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels to be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and, in addition, to fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports.

The Finance Member's chief aims in connection with the 1938-39 Budget were to find the money required to pay for the inauguration of Provincial autonomy and to hand over to the Provinces as large a share of revenue as possible, while at the same time safeguarding the Central finances on which the progress and prosperity of the Centre and the Provinces alike depend. While the separation of Burma has caused a net loss of Rs. 21 crores, the payments to the Provinces under the Neimeyer Award have this year amounted to Rs.1,98 lakhs. Thus to start the Provinces in a sound state their previous debts to the Centre were to a considerable extent cancelled and the remainder consolidated at a lower rate of interest, at a loss to the Centre, but of course with a corresponding gain to the Provinces of about a crore. Additional grantsin-aid to deficit Provinces amount to Rs. 56 lakhs and there have been additional payments from the proceeds of the jute duty of Rs. 54 lakhs besides Rs.2,19 lakhs on account of the original 50 per cent, of this duty. Then with the improvement in railway revenues a start has been made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the Provinces-Rs.1,38 lakhs this year and an expected Rs.1,28 lakhs next year, Taking into account the grants of the previous year to Sind and Orissa amounting to Rs. 1.58 lakhs, Road Fund grants of Rs. 1,41 lakhs and small recurring grants of Rs. 16 lakhs a year, the total charges imposed on the Central Budget in further period of one year of the existing rates the interests of the Provinces in recent years are close on Rs. 9 crores.

I

With only a nominal surplus at the end of vincial Governments for them to spend on their 1938-39 there could be no question of reducing own sciences of rural development, and on Other 1938 the country of the country

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Revised Estimate, 1937-38.	Budget Estimate, 1938-39.
REVENUE-	Rs.	Rs,
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Cuatoms	43,03,00	43,81,00
Central Excise Duties	7,74,00	7,76,00
Corporation Tax	1,50,00	1,55,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,12,40	12,42,34
Salt	8,35,00	8,35,00
Opium	48,23	44,92
Other Heads	1,00,21	1,06,57
TOTAL-PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,10,84	75,40,83
Rallways: Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget).	32,72,45	32,57,41
Irrigation: Net Receipts	1,10	1,02
Posts and Telegraphs : Net Receipts	1,15,43	74,61
Debt Services	57,67	66,23
Civil Administration	99,54	99,99
Currency and Mint	85,46	66,94
Civil Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements,	32,35	30.90
Miscellaneous	1,36,52	1,54,86
Defence Services	5,81,79	5,59,69
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		
Extraordinary Items	4,13,89	3,75,14
Total Revenue	1,22,57,00	1,22,27,72
Deficit		
Total	1,22,57,04	1,22,27,27

and the second s	Revised Estimate, 1937-38.	Budget Estimate, 1938-39,
XPENDITURE-	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue. Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as	3,74,84 46	4,88,85 98
per Railway Budget) Irrigation Posts and Telegraphs	29,89,85 11,09 77,28	30,01,75 10,78 80,48
Debt Services Civil Administration Currency and Mint	14,84,08 10,63,37 39,05	14,62,32 11,31,18 37,43
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Contributions and Miscellaneous Defence Services	2,58,64 3,85,80 52,53,61	3,12,36 3,03,45 50,77,69
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3,15,90 3,07	3,04,82 1,88
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,22,57,04	1,22,18,47
SURPLUS		9,25
Total	1,22,57,04	1,22,27,72

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time inner ments is in operation. At intervals of thirty more in the Government is the supreme landlord such as the Government is the supreme landlord such as underlying the such as the Government is the supreme landlord such as subsetted to a through economic survey, on to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, explored to the control of the control of the control of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially village area, wherever the Temporary Settine Government and the cultivator. The property-boundaries accurately delineated, and former gives protection and legal security. The records of rights made and preserved. Under the control of the control o

ar-sessments proposed by him require the sanction, varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the of the dovernment before they become final Government of India were invited in an influence in hinding; and his judicial decisions may be outsidely signed memoriat to its one-fifth of the reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty gross produce as the maximum Government of the Sattlement Officer to make a record diemand, In reply to this memorial and other on record that which exists.'

The Two Tenures.

courcs fall into two classes—pessan-holdings remements on which it was based, was published and landlord-holdings, or Ryoteari and Zemin- as a volume; it is still the authoritative exponents the course of the cou between the two in a tiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the ryot or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in Zemindari tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of Ruotwari holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held from on the side of deficiency than excess; ermment, and those in which the land is field from the use of desiciency band oxides; by Willage communities, the head of the land of the William of the land of the William of the land of the William of the land of the William of the land of the William of the land of the land of the William of the Willia enters into a separate agreement with every with new settlements simplified and cheap-single occurant. The basis of assessment on ened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole single occupant. The basis of assessment on ened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole all classes of holdings is now more favourable is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general what was believed to be a fair average sum or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot was levied on the anticipated yield of the land fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of during the ensuing period of settlement. Now famine. At the same time the Government the actual yield at the time of assessment laid down as principles for future guidancealone is considered, so that the cultivator gets (a) large enhancements of revenue, when they the whole of the benefit of improvements in the whole of the benefit of improvements in occur, to be imposed progressively and gra-inis holding subsequently brought about other clustly, and route per success, and the contract clust-ins the contract of the contract a new settlement recussive a norming so as to variations as the variations seems for itself a fair share in an increment people; (c) a more general resort to reduction that may have resulted from public works in of assessments in cases of local deteriorthe vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the

of the effective the may form the subject of representations—the Government and rather three depicts, whether allecting the interests; (Lord Curron being Vicercy) issued a Resolution the State or of the people. The internation it in defence of their Land Revenue Policy, is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place [In It was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking practice the Government is arready taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, to-gether with the statements of Provincial Gov-Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted :- (1) In Zemindari tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent, of the assets is more often departed occur, to be imposed progressively and graation.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the in-terests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in posses-sion of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enaccording to the hatter of the settlement, the act of 1890 placed important encess on en-class of tenture, and the character and circum-hancement of trent and eviction, and in 1900 stances of the holding. Under the Permanent and Act was passed enabling a landowner to Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and less than \$3,000,000 from a total rottal esti- to place it beyond the danger of allenation by matted at \$12,100,000. Under Temporary his heirs. The Punjab Land Allenation Act, mated at \$12,000,000. Under Temporary his heirs. The Punjab Land Allmation Ark, Settlements, 80 per cent. of the rental in the passed at the instance of Lord Curron, emease of Zemindari land may be regarded as bodied the principle that it is the duty of a virtually a maximum demand. In some parts [Government which derives such considerable the lungost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per proportion of its revenue from the land, to ent. and only rarely is the proportion of one interfere in the interests of the cultivating land the rental exceeded. In regard to Ryot-cases. This Act greatly restricted the credit current racts it is impossible to give any digret of the cultivator by prohibiting the allenation for the community share. But one-offith of the great proportion of the community share. But one-offith of the community of the lation affecting land tenure has been passed much cuttivation had extended thromboned from time to time in other provinces; and it the whole of 20 years' leases," On the other has been called for more than once in Benguil band, the system is of advantage to the rygics where under the Permanent sattlement (in in reducing settlement operations to a mini-the words of the Resolution quoted above), inum of time and procedure. In the collection of the collection of the resolution when the convenient consistently well as from being senerously treated by the time of revenue the Government consistently

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interest soft the latter, its own attitude towards the cut by the construction of the latter, its own attitude towards the cut by the construction of the cut by the construction of the cut by the cut of the cut by the cut of

Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-pursues a generous policy. In times of dis-rented, improverished, and oppressed." tress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured mait beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under central were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the stillgraduate one taxaeton accuracy on the semi-head duty principle nor to insist upon a stan-dard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called leries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a and to regularize the stantion by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems. The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been-First : farms of large tracts; Second : farms of smaller areas : Third : farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for dis-tilling and the like. The Provincial Govern-ments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been

always everywhere identical in details. Yet, being in various Provinces. It is in the light of in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the kevnote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of ree competition among the licensed distil-lers in respect of manufacture. The right of yend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum stillhead duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gra-dually being superseded by the Contract Dis-tillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture. vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape iuice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

Prohibition.

It is the policy in principle of the Congress in which prohibition is already enforced are in Province to Province.

results there gained that a decision about the feasibility of total prohibition will be considered, It is not apparently intended that prohibition shall embrace everybody, since certain people may obtain licences allowing them to purchase

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (q.v.). It can only be sold under

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big rowns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs .- The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant enaras, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922

Opium .- Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opjum smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Ware-house, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops, Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import, certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent, annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium Governments in Inda to enforce prohibition is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by within a period of years. Experimental areas the Provincial Governments and varying from

SALT.

and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara sait. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evanot into similow pans on the sea-coast and eva-porated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp elimate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous sait is maund, while the excise duty remained the manufactured by Government Agency, and the same.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British remainder under license and excise systems Government from Native rule, together with a lin the Punjah and Rajpatana the salt manumiscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues factories are under the control of the Northern miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues factories are under the control of the Northern were ababilised and the sait duty consolidated lindis Sait logaritment, a branch of the Commerce and the said of the commerce o Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras guese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which natrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to lbs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent., between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was dou-bled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th Septemat Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 44 annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 12 annas per

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of lians specially chosen for this duty, before the beauty, Before the Mutiny they were introduction of the Imperial Gustoms Service in Repertury of the Country, Before the Mutiny they were introduction of the Imperial Gustoms Service in Repertury of the Collectorship of the Collec nve per cent.; in the days of financial stringency 1306. Since that date, of the five Collectorship which followed they were inseed to 10 and in attle-principal ports (calcutat, Bombay, Madrat, reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire venanted Civilians?). The other two are manufacturers who felt the competition of the reserved for members of the L. C. S. (1, 6., "Confident Ministers of the Collection of Lancashire venanted Civilians"). The other two are indian Mills, induced a movement which of the reserved for members of the I more of the confidence of the confide the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue

and in 1894 five per cent, duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast
in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial distur-

bance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service-3 vacan-

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civi-

memoers of the Indian Civil Service—3 Vacan-cies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacan-cies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service; The "sub-ordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in the system, and the present schedule was con India in 1860, in order to meet the financial solidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was tax on all incomes derived from sources other levied at the rate of four per cent. or a than agriculture which were exempted. On little more than 9½d. In the pound on all incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it foll of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about changes have from time to time been made in 64d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and

2,000 rapses at the rate of four pies in the rapec arising out of war conditions. or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1993 Since then the process has been almost conti-the minimum taxable income was raised from 1990 Since then the process has been almost conti-500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax ac 2000 to 1,000 rupees. The meome-tax senedule lites turn to the Income Tax as a means of was completely revised, ruled, and graduated pashing fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxinton imposed to meet the deficit when the scale was faxed as follows:—

(RATES OF INCOME-TAXA)

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association RATE individuals not being a registered firm or company :-(Vide Footnote.) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000.

When the total income is its, 2,000 or upwards, but is less Six pies in the rupee. (2) than Rs. 5.000.

When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less Nine pies in the rupee, (3)

than Rs. 10.000. When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less One anna in the rupee.

than Rs. 15.000. When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less One anna and four pies in

than Rs. 20,000. When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less

than Rs. 30,000. When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less One anna and eleven pies in than Rs. 40,000.

When the total income is Rs. 49,000 or unwards, but is less Two arms and one vie in than Rs. 100,000.

(9) When the total income is Rs. 100,000 or upwards. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever Two annas and two pies in

its total income N.R .- Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year-

1931-32 at 123 per cent, and

1932-33 at 25 per cent. over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs.1,000 to Rs. 1.999.

Tax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pies for the year 1932-33 on the same income, The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate or in-

come between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 was reduced from 4 pies to 2 pies. The surcharge continued in 1934-35. By the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 was reduced by one-third. By the 1936-37 budget the surcharge was reduced by a further

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

third and the tax on incomes below Rs, 2,000 abolished, In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income :--

(1) in the case of every company-

RATE. NH

One anna in the rupee.

the rupe.

the rupce,

the runee. Two annas and two pies in

the rupee.

the runce.

One anna and seven pies in the rupee.

(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess. (b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess :--

in the case of every Hindu undivided family :--

(i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees One anna and three ries in of such excess. the rupee.

(ii) for every rapee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess,

(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :

(i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess, (ii) for every rupee of the next lifty thousand

rupees of such excess.

 in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company.

(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand

rupees of such excess (ii) fo every rupes of the next fifty thousand rapees of such excess.

Nine pies in the rupce. One anna and three pies in the rupee,

One anna and nine pies in the rupee.

Two annas and three pics in the rupee.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX-contd.

(iii)	for every rupee of the	next fifty			nine pies in
(iv)	rupees of such excess, for every rupee of the	next fifty t	thousand Three		three pies in
(v)	rupees of such excess. for every rupee of the	next fifty i	the thousand Three	rupee. annas and	nine pies in

runees of such excess the rupee. (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand Four annas and three pies in rupees of such excess, the rupee. RATES OF SUPER-TAX. RATE.

(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand. Four annas and three pics in

rupees of such excess the rupee, (riii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand. Fire annus and three pies in

rupees of such excess, the rupee. for every rupee of the next fifty thousand. Fire annue and nine pies in

the rupee. rupees of such excess. (x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess. Six annus and three pies in the rupce.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the Income-tax stati in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissed by him to the Governor 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor hereal in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1937-38 is Rs. 13,70 laklis.

INCOME TAX REPORT.

Report that was published late in 1936 of the tive duties; and that for second appeals an investigation ordered in October 1935 of the Indian income-tax system. Courts, should be set up. The investigation was made by Khan Bahadur

J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax in Bombay, and Messrs, C. W. Auers and 8. P. Chambers, of the British Inland Revenue Department.

The investigators had to report upon the system in all its aspects, the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration. They made an extensive tour throughout British India, and received written representations from numerous public bodies.

The Report covers a wide field and makes important recommendations are that all allowances for machinery depreciation, assessments should be subject to appeal; that forward of business losses," legal avoit Assistant Commissioners with appellate juris-tax, and double taxation relief.

Important recommendations are made in the diction should be relieved of all administra-All-India tribunal consisting of six persons, with a jurisdiction replacing that of the High

Income-tax officers are criticised for not showing enough consideration for the convenience of taxpavers, but on the other hand taxpayers themselves are found to be unpunetual and negligent. There are criticisms of adminis-trative methods, but it is emphasised, on the other hand, that evasion of tax is all too common. In this connection it is recommended that a statutory obligation should be placed upon every person in receipt of an income of taxable amount to make a return. Important recommendations numerous recommendations. Among the most are also made in connection with foreign incomes, integratur is that the post of a Chief agricultural income, leave salaries, the adoption Commissioner of income fax should be created of the slab system instead of the step system, for the co-ordination of administration of partnerships, Hindu "undivided landlikes," income tax throughout Eithis India. Other computation of income, the income of wives, legal avoidance of

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

rupees proceeded through the two years 1897; interest from which was added to the fund. In and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of 1906 exclange had been practically stable for rupees; but in the following year it seemed that eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage was necessary, and it was begun in coinage protts devoted to this fund, six corose February 1900, the Government purchasing the ishould be kept in rupees in India, instead of silver required; and paying for it mainly with being invested in gold securities. The Gold

The Indian mints were closed to the un-the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency restricted cointage of sliver for the public from Reserve. In that and the following month a the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed crors of rupess was coined and over 17 crores of not that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the junpees in the year endine the 21st March 1910. on that date, repeated Sections 19 to 20 of the pupes in the year ending the size March 1910 Indian Coinage at of 1870, which provided for linciding the rupes issued in connection with the colonare at the minis for the public of gold the conversion of the currencies of Native and silver coins of the Government of India, States, From the profit accruing to Govern-After 1893 no Government rupes were coined ment on the coinage it was decided to constitute until 1897, when, under narangements made with a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund the Vaties States of Shopai and Kashunir, the sa the most effective guarantee against temporaries of these States was replaced by Gov-rary illocutations of exchange. The whole enmunt rupes. The re-coinage of these profit was invested in storling socurities, the rupes proceeded through the two years 187 interest from which was added to the fund. In Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for apittal expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double moburs in India and the last coinage of single moburs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated:—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrange-ments at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currancy Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupes to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by emeting that Greenmont would purchase gold at a region of the control of the co

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin

NAMES OF THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF T	FINE SILVER grains.	ALLOY grains.	TOTAL grains,
Rupee	165	15	180
Half-rupee	821	71	90
Quarter-rupee or 4 anna piece	412	32	45
Eighth of a rupee o 2-anna piece .		13	221
	1	, ,	

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver. One shilling = $80 \gamma_{\rm f}^{\rm c}$ grains of fine silver. One rupee = shillings 2 0439.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows:—

		troy.
Double pice or half-anna		200
Pice or quarter-anna		100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an ar	nna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice twelfth of an anna	or one-	331

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows:—

Standard Diameter

		weight in grains troy.	in milli- metres.
Pice	 ٠	75	25.4
Half-pice	 	371	21 .15
Pie	 	25	17 45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should theneforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The noilfeation also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twive scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin was considered by the coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after the consultation with Local Governments the was decided not to take action in this direction until the propie had become thoroughly familiar with the present organization. The wo-cums the propiet was a consultation of the consultation with Local Governments to the propiet had become thoroughly familiar with the present organization. The wo-cums of the consultation of the consultation in the propiet and coin. The wo-cums of the consultation was a consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was the consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments to the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments of the propiet was a consultation with Local Governments of the propiety of the consultation was a consultation with Local Governments of the latest t

The Currency System.

I, THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudi-cial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these pay-ments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and flx the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.-The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the raints to the un-restricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add runers to the circulation. Runees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees the to pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupec should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support ofexchange.

A 16 pence Rupee,-The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual require-ments, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Conneil Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fournence one-eighth-that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it. than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from and more convenient to sin sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bibs. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.-This system worked antil 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in Novemher. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy colning of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

circulation to support the gold standard, gold I for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirtyseconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularied the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of lifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold exchange was prevented from irsing above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from failing below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a " imping standard.

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupe. But there gradu-ally grew up a formidable hody of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India ; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure ; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Carrency Reserve from India to London ; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were

lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the obiter dicta of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in The Times, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recogatontagua C.O., instead of through their recog-nised and consistuted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures .- The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-ball or which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that the Reverse Councilsshould be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be added to the Council of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the council of the control of

passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when the committee of the committee of the coming the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Someimmediatesteps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 184,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. S crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver.

If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19
the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 the balance of trade in lavour of India was 50 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rapses. Batchmultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver unless of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard onnee. In May 1916 if was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main dilutional control of the preventies in India were not harderfore the preventies in India were not harderfore the preventies in India were not harderfore the preventies in India were not harderfore the preventies in India were not harder of the 18th and

Rise in Exchange.—The measure adopted by the toverment of India in these emergancies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remistance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Comeil Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would collowing tainle shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to two shillings fourpence—to the control of the

Date of Introduction.		Minimu for Im Telegr Tran	aphic
3rd January 1917		1	41
28th August 1917		1	5
12th April 1918		1	6
13th May 1919		1	8
12th August 1919	٠.,	1	TO .
15th September 1919	٠	2	0
22nd November 1919		2	2
12th December 1919		2	4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupée at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconverti-

ble cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices. has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at

a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fell in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(ri) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate

of exchange. (vii) The gain to India of a high rate of ex-

change for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration. (viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and

entail prolongation of Government control, The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of flxing the exchange value of the

rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling

The stable relation to be established between the rupce and gold should be at the rate of R3. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for

internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver ; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing

the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform,

The Government of Indiashould be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiti) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallie portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities. with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold : all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Com-mittee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses :--

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins,

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupes silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mention-

each in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only atls. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate on below 18. 43-23d, per rupes.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling : that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence : all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupes debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility or therupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy de-mands for runee in India. For reasons set out mands for rupee in India. in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1910, but it was not until Pebruary 1220 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of Shat was the committee of the signed principal recommendations in the Report and nofitying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a marratieve we shall concentrate on the main lissue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupes to the sovereign to ten rupes to the sovereign to ten for the produced the source of the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the sovereign to the rupes to the very solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, dreds of high traders to the verye of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential teatures of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard export point to prevent exchange from falling deposit and the product of the prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taken of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollars-terling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating action of the state of the stat

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchangestimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupes was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstulfs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to litt the embargo on the export for foodstulfs, as were to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong, and the state of the case of wheat and the state of the case of wheat and the state of the case of wheat of the case of wheat of the case of the case of the case of the case of wheat of the case of t

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles indi down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for humanse quantities of manufactured Astrovards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercied crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest hyre of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying that began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severed that the Indian markets, the trade was severed that the Indian markets, the trade was severed that the Indian markets, the Indian that the Indian market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of two previous year. The expectations of a revival in held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy blande of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of the Indian than the Indian Indi

Confession of Failure .- Government strugded long against these conditions in the des perate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulatting the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly Houidated and transferred to England. the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations.
The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a handred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakes of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest offeet

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise mentannounced that instead of trying to stabilise the stabilising it at two stillings telling would nim at stabilising it at two stillings telling and the stabilising that the stabilising the state of the stabilising that the stabilising the stabilising the stabilising the stabilising telling the stabilising the stabilising telling the stabilising the stabilising telling the stabilising he stabilising the stabilising

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these arrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures,-Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists Legislative action was taken to after the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one : due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohnrs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the investthe law or by Ordinance. An Act was nated by the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent, of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper our-rency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater clasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public,

Results .- It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gotd, one capout the weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. slone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade : the official policy exaggerated and intensified The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to Indiawas Rs. 35 crores of rupecs. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the bucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamiathis expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a Assembly hostile to the whole body. Never-period of great caution in dealing with Indian theless the Committee arrived in India currency. The currency macks having had their in November 1925 and took evidence in way, and proved their ignorance, went out of Delhi, Bombay and Calentta. It sailed for the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving England in February 1925, and resumed its Exchange alone, to find its natural level, fol-lucatings in London, and reported on July lexeliange atone, to may its matural level, for realings of the lowed. Left alone Exchange established itself ist, 1926, round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. that is one summars and rougher that it is one summars and they are textually repro-the organisation of Indian credit. The three following terms, and they are textually repro-tuded in order that they may be above question: and organization of multan credit. The three direct lined critist they may be above questioning period Bank of Indian a State I panis in all bits. (i) The ordinary medium of circular name, and the Bank entered into a contract should remain the surrousey note and the slive with Government to open a hundred new rupes and the stability of the currousey in terms with Government to open a hundred new rupes and the stability of the currousey in terms. branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of the Bank. of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London, A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupce remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strong legal tender, and should be guaranteed by criticised in India. on the ground that Government. The form and material of by emecised in mans, on the ground that lovermount, the toria and mattern of the findian membership was inadequated, and note should be subject to the approval of the that the individuals selected were not author Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is ritative; a resolution was passed in the imade as to the form of the note. ly criticised in India, on the ground that

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the

- of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.
- (ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.
- (iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank,
- (ic) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities
- (v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank,
- (ri) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.
- (vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (sav) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.
- (riii) The notes of the Bank should be full

statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary pur-The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xiv) One-rupce notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent, of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent. within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Govern-ment of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in some which was often

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

> (xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department,

> (xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such Bank should be method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working,

(axiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxv) The eash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank, Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government unti-the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xxriii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s, 6d.

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India,

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent .- Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on corrency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the ciforts were emasculated by suc-cessive Secretaries of State, who had in view called the

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect the gold resources of the country to an extent no standard at all. On the question of the that may seriously shake the confidence of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance people in the currency system recommended". of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues; As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms :-

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that it the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisawith a disturbance in her economic organisa-tion, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a dis-turbance and its consequences my colleagues. do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens aujusment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less reminerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unmartural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustmatural, nurarrated and avoidable—an adjust-ment which will be much to their cest, and affect not only their stability and their pro-served on the finding of the var, and the action taken their

A Survey.-The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to The Bankers' Magazine by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked :-

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard,' The Royal Com-mission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency..... Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic."

"However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the point of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages; it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the contro of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.

success not only user stationing that their pro-tress, but in certain eases, their very existence, after. The first break in the permanent ratio And should Nature have in store for India a of one shilling and fourpeace did not occur may couple of lean years after the four good harvests [1017, when the full cleek of congruence on the that we have ind, during the period of forced silver market was revealed. Faced by the adjustment to a rate of is, 6d., the steps that unprecedented rise in the price of silver that the Currency Authority will have to take to Government of India, had either to raise the maintain exchange at this rate may deplete price of Council Drafts or else abandon the convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupec at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupes would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable. under was enoutenee than was inevitable under was conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupes has since been a legal detain. Left four conductivity. fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupes fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the rupec is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.

"The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and ex-change system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency.--- In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which Standard supported by one good cancerey water a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but its known to be the work of the Finance Member. Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the

disposal of 200 erores of silver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1.12 crore,

" This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful. and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could be the control to work of the country of the coun it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard .- "The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency india snould remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupec, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling also tentatively fixed at five years, make the exchange, or gold exchange standard, a selfurer rupe legal tender only for sums up to mission were powerfully influenced by two a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the factors—the necessity of safequarefully the Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold,

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard : its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controver-sics it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India per-fectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold buillion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The mission do not attempt to burke it." The property of the control of the contr

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

Paper Currency Reserve.

			Rs.	Crores.
Silver coin	٠.			77.0
Silver bullion	٠.	٠,		7.7
Gold coin and bullion				22.3
Rupee securities	• •		••	57.1
Sterling securities	••	•••		21.0
			1	185.1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.) "The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Traceury Bills and other starling securities

tish Treasury Bills and other sterling securities. "In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different Paper Currency functions. The Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamat-Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent, of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent, in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favour-able opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lard Curzon's Government not to Invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with ledslative authority, entire accord with Indian necks.

The Ratio.—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotandus Tinkordus being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupe be stabilised in relation to sold at a rate corresponding to the respective to the rupes. Hound this point conversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the listory of the ratio. The swift to promanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpeners. The Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The summary of the secretary at this point until Annus, 1977.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the iegal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeat or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Govern-ment of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell ; the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government | of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in Sept-ember, 1920, the rupes fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in Ocober, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been reestablished without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that 'the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a fait accompli, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a

procedure in any country.

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its com-position and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have al-ready attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by

the unreliability of the Indian index figures. "The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India-seventy per cent, of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The tion of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house; the rate must be either the de facto one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immedi-ate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue .- "Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so avourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard value. Both propositions can accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with adjustments, especially in regard to wages in the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and standily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse he conclusion of the Commission that the best way to fester the use of currency notes is to way to fester the use of currency notes is to be compared to the construction of the control of t

'The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain. obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation."

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in The Bunkers' Magnatine which we have been also as the property of the proposal to stabilise the representation of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupe at one shilling and skreener and the three transports of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupe at one shilling and skreener and the transport of the stabilishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Impetal Bank of India should Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so toud that they overhow the consideration of these standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League.

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to its the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers since was postsoned until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Boyal Commission on Induan Currency and Finance, maked no in Induan Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The New Ratio—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensitied it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio considerable intenests in the country being considerable intenests in the country being was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the effect to the new rate was brought before the The Indian Crimeney Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and stypence by emediag that the Government would purchase gold at the sport tols of time gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for Immediate delivery in London at the same prices after allowing for the normal cost or one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-durits was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the control of the control

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown overleaf;

The Balance Sheet of the Rank as at 31st December 1037 was as follows:--Issue Balance Sheet of the Rank as at 31st DEPARTMENT.

	HS. B. P. 124,72,20,547 1 \$ 62,00,45,007 11 \$ 27,40,20,212 16 8 17,40,20,212 16	214,69,62,847 8 0
ASSETS.	Rs. n. p. 41.51,53,163 8 2 2 80,30,7,782 0 10 80,30,40,400 8 3	
	Gold Colis and Dillon Colis and Colis and Colis	TOTAL ASSETS
	T.S. 9, P. A. 19, A. 19	214,69,62,847 8 0
LIABILITIES.	TS: 11. P: EN.32.56.371 0 0 ISO,CO,47.64.0 8 0 4,76.56.030 0 0	
	Notes held in the Faubling Dropt	And the Transfer

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs. a. p.			Ils. a.	n. p.
Canital paid up	0 0 000,00,00	Notes :			
Reserve Fund	0 0 000,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India		29,31,51,816 0	0
Deposits :— (a) Government*	1 6 525,18,926	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only		1,06,555 0	0
(h) Banks	20,16,38,933 6 4	Rupee Coin		4,68,014 8	0
	1,26,43,117 15 10	Subsidiary Coin		8,79,408 0	01
Bills Payable	11,65,384 8 7	Bills Discounted :			
Other Liabilities	56,36,561 3 0	(a) Internal		NH. NH.	
		Government India Treasn Bills		NH.	
		Balances held abroad†		8,63,76,275 8	00
		Loans and Advances to the Government		2,00,00,000	0
		Other Loans and Advances.		2,00,000 0	0
		Investments		6,24,08,283 14	-1
		Other Assets		56,24,870 2	10
Constitution of the second of	41.87.15.923 1.10	TOTAL ASSETS		41,87,15,223 1	1 10

* Includes £28,596-10-7 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s, 6d, to the rupec. † Includes Cash and Short term Securities,

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or comreceived the assent of the Governor-General on pany incorporated by or under an Act of Parlia-

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve

of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system:

monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable

It is hereby enacted as follows :--

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name suc and be sued.

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of runces divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be regisresident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a person who is not-

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian s ibject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State ia India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912,

March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve ment or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in

any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, mank for India to regulate the issue of bank! any away aganasa nanaa sungects of this najesty, and having a branch in British India, and securing monetary stability in British India, and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation is a thresholder, causes to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to excercise the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation is a thresholder, causes to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to excercise the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation in the present disorganisation is a thresholder or the entitled to payment of any dividend on any dividen than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the But whereas it is expedient to make temparts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall porary provision on the basis of the existing be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally to make it possible to frame permanent measures; assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely :-

> (a) to the Bombay register-one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees :

(b) to the Calcutta register-one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees :

(c) to the Delhi register-one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees. (d) to the Madras register-seventy lakhs

of rupces. (e) to the Rangoon register-thirty lakhs of runées:

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras rupees, the Central Board shall, before proand Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares ceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares shall be made in each of the areas served by not applied for up to a maximum nominal value those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register and shares shall be transferable from one in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected memtered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily bers of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by nonofficial members of the respective Houses shall stareholder in more than one register; and no be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

> In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares; and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less 1912, than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned or any other law for the time being in force in to the register, the Central Board shall allot the British India relating to co-operative societies remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of onehalf of such remaining shares, to those appli- may exercise all powers and do all acts and cants who have applied for less than five shares, things which may be exercised or done by the and thereafter as to the balance to the various | Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakes and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.
- (9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.
- (10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).
- A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.

- (2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares con-stituting the original share capital.
- (3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the Council.
- (4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of themselves by the sh the affairs and business of the Bank shall be terred on the registe entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which qualified to vote, and

or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

- (1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely :-
- (a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.
- (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council, (c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf
 - of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely :-
- (i) for the Bombay register—two Directors: for the Calcutta register-two Direc-(ii) tors :
- (iii) for the Delhi register-two Directors; (iv) for the Madras register-one Director: (2) for the Rangoon register-one Director,
- (d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.
- (2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.
- (3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote.

Provided that when the Governor is absent Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

- (4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated previous sanction of the Governor General in or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.
 - A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.
 - No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.
 - Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—
 - (a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are regis-tered on the register for that area and are

(b) not more than three members nominated (1) No person may be a Director or a member by the Central Board from amongst the share- of a Local Board who holders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time.

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.

- At an election of members of a Local or Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with registered as having more than five shares shall societies. have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each
- (3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) (c) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) as the case may be.
- (4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place,
- (5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding before the date fixed for the election.
- (6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.
- (7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected. elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.
- (8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or

- (a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or
- (b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or
- (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or
 - (d) is an officer or employee of any bank,
- (e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies the date of the election, as holding five shares Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being shall have one vote, and each shareholder so in force in British India relating to co-operative
- (2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same may be exercised by proxy appointed on teach consists for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other, a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.
 - Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause of section 8.
- (1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director. Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors.
- (2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease five or more shares, with the dates on which to hold office if, at any time after six months from their shares were registered, and with their the date of his nomination or election, he is registered addresses, and such list shall be not registered as a holder of unencumbered available for purchase not less than three weeks shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.
 - (3) The Governor General in Council shalf remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10,
 - (4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.
- (5) The appointment, nomination or election specifically referred to it and shall perform such as Director or member of a Local Board of any duties as the Board may by regulations, person who is a member of the Indian Legisla-delegate to it.

unless, within two months of the date of his for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central appointment, nomination or election, he ceases Board, and, in the event of an equality of appointments, nonfination or election, he exists pound, and, in the event of an equality to be such member, and, if any Director or mem-votes, shall have a second or easting vote, ber of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

- (6) A Director may resign his office to the accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general Governor General in Council, and a member of a meeting may be convened by the Central Board Local Board may resign his office to the Central at any other time: Board, and on the accentance of the resignation the office shall become vacant
- If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by any one place, infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or of executing his dirties or is absent on leave or mosting shall be entitled to discuss the annual observation in directurstances not involving the accounts, the report of the Central Board or vacation of his appointment, the Governor the working of the Bank throughout the year recommendations made by the Central Board and the antitors' report on the annual balancein this behalf, appoint another person to sleet and accounts, officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of tend at any general meeting and each shareholder sub-section (1) of section 10. he an officer who has been registered on any register, for a of the Bank
- If an elected Director is for any reason un-Director.
- (2) Where any casual vacancy in the office of Bank. any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise (1) than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance qualified person recommended by the elected therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted members of the Local Board.
- (4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected and allowances as he may determine, Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors.

Provided that before such election is made the Provided that before stien election is made the provided that before stien election is made in committed by the Governor General in Commel continued which may have been filled by a lost such Board which may have been filled by a lost such Board which may have been filled by a lost such Board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which may have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by a lost such board which we have been filled by the filled be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be by lot from among the registers still represented convened by the Governor at least six times in by nominated Directors, and for the purposes

each year and at least once in each quarter. (2) Any three Directors may require the shall be treated as if they comprised one register Governor to convene a meeting of the Central only.

Board at any time and the Governor shall forth—

As soon as may be after the commencement

general meeting) shall be held annually at a six weeks from the date on which the annual

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual

- (3) Every chareholder shall be entitled to atperiod of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more (2) Han elected Director is for any reason unitable to attend a particular needing of the Central slares shall have one vote and on a poll being Board, the elected members of the Local Board and the representation of the area which he represents may elect one of the area which he represents may elect one depend on the representation of the area which he represents may elect one described by proxy appointed on each occasion their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director. and not being an officer or employee of the
 - (1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section in accordance with this Act.
- (2) The first Governor and the first Deputy office of a Director other than the vacancies Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointprovided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy ed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries
 - (3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).
- (4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elect-(5) A person nominated or elected under this ed in the manner provided in section 9 until all section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject the Directors so nominated have been replaced section to fill a casual vacatacy smail subject the Directors so nominated have been replaced to the provise contained in sub-section (3), by elected Directors holding office in accordance hold office for the unexpired portion of the with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected within the election is to be held shall be selected.

of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers

with convenie a meeting accordingly.

(3) The dovernor, or in his absence the Depth close to the conditions, in the problem of the provisions of section 2 in the convenience of the con

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely :-

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;

(a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn or only or exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United King-dom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of-

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

the same :

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance :

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills :

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase;

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board:

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State ;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

 (a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or divi-dends, of any such securities ;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property. whether movable or immovable, which may force in British India;
(b) gold or silver or documents of title to Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims ;

- State in Conneil, the Governor General in Conneil for any Local Covernment or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely :-
 - (a) the nurchase and sale of gold or silver:
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any aammany :
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares : (d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the
- risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere :
 - (s) the management of public debt .
- (12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion :
- (13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank. which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in country under the law for the time being in-force in that country or any international bank; formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank
- (14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed :

Provided that no money shall be horrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country:

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank :

- (15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act; and
- generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.
- When, in the opinion of the Central Board or. where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—
- purchase, sell or discount any of the bills

- (11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank or
 - (2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees : or
 - (3) make loans or advances renavable on demand or on the expire of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section:

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith

Forbidden Business --- Sava as otherwise provided in sections 17 18 and 45 the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims: provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

(2) nurchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares:

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so mises and residences for its officers and servants;

(4) make loans or advances:

accounts.

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand : (6) allow interest on deposits or current

Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditons as may be agreed upon, with all their money remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank :

of exchange or promissory notes specified in Sub-elause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-elause (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-elause (a) and (b) of clause (c) or (b) or (clause (c)) or (cl

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon. with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans,

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes -- (1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the

thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board,

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note:

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

 If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superinten-dence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, values smill be of the denominational payment of money payable to bearer on demand values of five rupees, ten rupees, littly rupees, lor borrow, one or take up any sum or sums of thousand runners and the other control of the contro hundi, promissory note or engagement for the bearer on demand of any such person :

> Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

> Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall shall be guaranteed by the Governor General be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

- (1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined
- (2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin gold bullion or sterling securities;
- Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value,
- The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18:

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupce securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanc-tion of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees,

- (4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupec, rupec coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining
- (5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

- (6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely :-
- (a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England :
- (b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days;
- (c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:
- Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be

- amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.
- (2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, he raid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department. as the case may be; but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.
- On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33:

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees :

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities :

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount

the greater the Governor General in Council | Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purshall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five erores of runees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that subsection shall cease to be operative:

Provided that the gold com and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to subsection (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "preseribed by sub-section (2) of section 33: and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent, per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent, or part of such decrease :

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent, per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section ; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta,

chase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee;

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks.—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation .-- For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing-

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India, (b) the total amount held in India in cur-

rency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively, (d) the amounts of advances made and of

bills discounted in India, respectively and (e) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

- (3) If at the close of Insiness on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the before the day fixed for the latent return, the balance held at the fixed fixed fixed the balance held at the fixed fixed fixed fixed bank is below the minimum prescribed in subsection (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent, above the bank in the amount by which the balance with the theory fixed fi
- (4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.
- (5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the Bank, and, in the event of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where Court having jurisdiction in the area where direction to be made only upon application made in this healst to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Pank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or by the Pank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or by the Pank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council, or the Governor General in Council in General in General in Council in General in General in Council in General in General in General in General in
- (6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—
- (a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakks of rapees, and
- (b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakis of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial cooperative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return any of its income, profits or gains.

(3) If at the close of business on any day referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, clore the day fixed for the next return, the and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sectional tame held at the Bank by any scheduled (4) and (5) of section 12 shall apply so far as the below the minimum prescribed in sub
[10] (1) such scheduled between the bld II, and any he to such co-operative bank as if it were cliffed (1) such scheduled between the bld III and the scheduled between the bld III are the scheduled between the bld III are the scheduled between the bld III are the scheduled between the bld III are the scheduled between the

Agraement with the Imperial Bank-(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fitteen years and thereafter until terminated after years and thereafter until terminated after the provisions set forth in the Third Schottle.

Provided that the agreement shall be condiional on the maintenance of a sound financial the online of the Control Board, the Imperial lank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement of to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommentation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monles or the assets of the Issue Department in the envisory of the of the Issue Beauting and the Council Sank Bank disregarding such instructions in the Council Sank declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupes securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for had and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superamutation funds, and such other confingencies as are usually provided for by annual profits of a cumulative dividend as such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annua on the share capital as the Governor General such rate of the contribution of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the share such particular and the isalance of the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fornth Schedule and the Isalance of the In Council: be paid to the Governor General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fitty lakes of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.

affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

- (1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.
- (2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be. and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto: and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board. whether it has been given and whether it is

· Provided that nothing in this section shall | shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

> Returns .- (1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

- (2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank. and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.
- (3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.-The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Depart. ment the functions of which shall be-

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

- (1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely :-
- (a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and
- (b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.
- (2) When the Bank is of opinion that the whether it has been given and whether it is international monetary position has become satisfactory. Any such report made to the sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible

to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and the generality of the foregoing provision, such to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor following matters, namely :-General in Council.

- (1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.
- (2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.
- (3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, cither under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.
- (4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under subsection (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.
- (5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank,
- (6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted,
- Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.
- (2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventyfive per cent, and twenty-five per cent. respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent, for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent,

(1) The Central Board may, with the pre-vious sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

- (2) In particular and without prejudice to regulations may provide for all or any of the
- (a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:
- (b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;
 - (c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;
 - (d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised;
 - (e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons :
 - (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the proeedure to be followed at meetings thereof;
- (g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions;
- (h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank ;
- (i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees:
- (i) the constitution and management of staif and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;
- (k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;
- (l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use ;
- (m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;
- (n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank: the relations of the scheduled banks
- with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank;
- (p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks:
- (q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and
- (r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

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(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted. namely :-

"11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee,

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

Reserve Bank of India

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended December 31, 1937 states that after the payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs.27,91,200. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a divident at the rate of 31 per cent, per annum, being the camulative rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council In accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs.10,41,200 for payment to the GovernorGeneral in Council in accordance with the said shows the income of the Bank as Rs. 127,10,792 Section.

No. of Shareholders.

The total number of shareholders has declined considerably since the inception of the Bank in April 1935. Under Section 14(3) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934, each share-holder has one vote for each five shares subject to a maximum of ten votes so that if this tendency continues blocks of shares might become concentrated in the hands of a few holders, with the effect of restricting the electorate and the risk of detracting from the representative character of the directorate chosen by it.

The Directors, therefore, reported the position to Government with the suggestion that they might consider the limitation of the shares that a holder may register in his name to a maximum of 200 shares. The Directors also reported certain drafting flaws of a minor nature in the wording of the Act with the suggestion that they might be remedied by legislation,

Bank's Notes

The Bank's notes are not likely to be issued earlier than June or July 1938, because it is not the intention that the notes should be put into circulation until all available stocks of existing patterns of Government of India currency notes have been exhausted. As regards the Burma notes, it is expected that the lower denominations will be ready for issue about the end of March 1938.

Scheduled Banks.

The total number of scheduled banks increased from 50 to 54 during the course of the year. The advantages of contact with the central bank of the country are being increasingly reorganised by the joint-stock banks and some of them increased their share capital apparently with the primary object of being included in the Bank's Schedule.

and establishment charges alone as Rs.34,86,255.

There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their applications for the registration of Copyright. Protection translations and musical compositions. In the for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copy- case of works first published in Italial Indian Tight Act under which there is now no regis- the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or right Act under which there is now no regis-the solor light to produce, reproduce, perform or ration of rights, but the printer has to supply publish a translation it, subject to an important of the product of the pr force in India by proclamation in the Gazette written in staff notation, except through the of India on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 medium of the phonograph. It is impossible of that Act there is limited power for the in many cases to identify the original composer legsilature of British possessions to modify or or author, and the melodies are subject to great add to the provisions of the Actinite application variety of notation and tune. To meet these to the possession, and it is under this power conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the that the Indian Act follows the that the Indian Act for Indian Act follows the bear size in indian act or 1914 was passed. The English Musical Copyright Act or 1912 by Dortfolms of the Imperial Act applicable to defining musical work as meaning any British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The combination of melody and harmony, or Act to which these provisions are scheduled either of them, printed, reduced to writing, makes some formal adaptations of them to or otherwise graphically produced or repro-liminal was and procedure, and some material duced.

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural coun- manufacturing industries are few in number try, and that fact dominates the course of its and are concentrated in a few areas, but they trade. The great export staples are the pro- are of great importance. The largest is the duce of the soll—cotton, jute and seeds, cotton textile industry, which has its home in If we look back on the course of Indian trade the town and Island of Bombay, with import-If we look back on the course of Indian trade the town and Island of Bomboy, with Importance is a battiking development towards stability. In the lapter and Nagour, Next in Importance is subjected to periodic shocks from families and the subject of the periodic shocks from families ploy of learned and the indian monotonic production of the saling of the rains, when the texted in and near Calcutta. The metallurary export rude in these staples windled to small region the failure of the rains, when the texted in and near Calcutta. The metallurary proportions. But the spread of irrigation has principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of produced a great change, and dtough no doubt the works of the Tital from and Steet Company produced a great change and though no doubt in the produced a great change and though no doubt in the produced a great change and though no doubt in the weakness of the monsoons, they are never to the knowledge of the produced and the produced as a 1800-79 and 1800-1800. Much puts as 1800-79 and 1800-1800. Much puts as 1800-79 and 1800-1800. Much puts as 1800-79 and 1800-1800. Much puts manufactures is exported. The cotton of the cultivable area of the Punjab area of the superior trigation, and home new works have of the export trade to Japan, the Far Last and of the Industry in the produced the produced of the Industry in the produced of the Industry in the produced of the Industry in the produced of the Industry in the produced of the Industry in the produced the produced of the Industry is for the rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracel the Industry is for the rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracel tracel and steel industry is for the rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracel and steel industry is for the rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracel and steel industry is for the rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing the produced of the production of the steel of the Industry is for the rivers of the North, other works in the production of the production of the North of the N Cauvery are

harnessed to preserve country, three-quarters of her population drawtheir flood waters for Madras. Ing their sustenance from the soil, her manu-but whilst India is pre-eminently an agri-facturing industries are of large and growing ultimal country, she ranks at the Interna-limportance, and their prosperity every year tional Labour Office at Geneva as one of the affects in an increasing degree the general great inductrial countries of the world. Her prosperity of the people.

I.-GENERAL.

omeed amguom or this arrace as a result of laverage price for the year wal preference, and this coupled with the relatively as that for the preceding year, better prices secured for it, resulted in an increase in production. The area sown under sugarneeter prices secured for it, resulted in an in-crease in production. The area sown under sugar-cane also recorded an increase in 1938-37 by over 75 per cent. as compared with 1928-30 and this greeter than in 1928-29, whereas that of remarkable expansion is mainly accounted for by the rapid growth of sugar industry in India

Agricultural Conditions in India,-Apart generally hopeful but the position was not from seasonable vieissitades, agricultural production in India has shown no definite trend since groundnuts from India showed a decided imand a minimum and showed to demand some groundmin from man showed before the control of the cont some propaganda to reduce the acreage under except in 1935-36 when the large Plate crop of some propagaman to rotuce the acrong enter (except in 1956-si when the larger Plate crop), at the crop, but this does not appear to have [1954-53 email into the world narrice. During output of the two plate. On the other hand, tons some incentive to increase the area under liness one incentive to increase the area under liness one incentive to increase the area under liness out of which 217 thousand tons went to Rulled Magadom for this attack of a result of the under the same than the same lines are all the same of a work of the same was almost the same

by the rapid growth of sugar industry in India during the bast few years.

Agricultural prices improved in a marked manner during 1938-37. This was chiefly in the fallow of the functions in the quantum of trade, the values of the funjorts and exports of primary commodities and resource in the destand for or primary commodities and resource in the destand for primary commodities and resource in the destand for primary commodities and resource in the destand for primary commodities and resource in the destand for primary commodities and resource in the destand for the destand to the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary composition of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary committee and the primary commodities and resource in the price-level of the destand to the primary committee and the primary committee and the primary commodities and th

Year.			QUANT	UM OF	PRICE-LEVEL OF		
1			Exports.	Imports.	Exports,	Imports.	
			Crores of Rs.	Crores of Rs.			
1927-28			319.2(100.0)	249.8(100.0)	100.0	100.0	
1928-29			338.6(106.1)	262.8(105.2)	97.5	96.4	
1929-30			344.6(108.0)	258.4(103.4)	90.2	93.2	
1930-31			308.4(96.6)	206.0(82.5)	71.5	80.0	
1931-32		1	263.3(82.5)	176.3(70.6)	59.2	71.7	
1932-33			239.2(74.9)	203.4(81.4)	55.3	65.2	
1933-34			275.2(86.2)	181.7(72.7)	53.5	63.5	
1934-35			280.4(87.8)	210.0(84.1)	54.1	63.0	
1935-36			282.1(88.4)	216.4(86.6)	56.9	62.1	
1936-37			342.9(107.4)	199.4(79.8)	57.2	62.8	

mercanantses, varient was over 48, 88 erores in 101 oder Rinus of tototo piecegoods and Tadrits. 1028-29, had beyinded to Rs. 3, coross in 1028-23, of Diffush manufacture with the exception of 1028-20, had been supported by the coross of

was fixed at the rate at which excise duty is existing duties had become excessive for the for the time being leviable on sugar, plus Rs. 7-4 purpose of securing the protection intended to a cwt. The import duty on silver was raised be afforded by them to similar articles of Indian from two annas an ounce to three annas an imanifacture. These changes came into effect ounce. The protective duty of Re. 1 per cwt. on the 25th June, 1936. Under the provisions on wheat and wheat flour expired on March 31, of section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, 1937.

goods with the many grey consists, managers, m

Balance of Trade.—The balance of trade in or 33 as, per lb., whichever is higher and that merchandise, which was over Rs, 86 crores in on other kinds of cotton piecegoods and fabrics review, is increased to nearly its, 78 crores as set (9) (a) to the indian Customs ratin from compared with Rs, 31 crores in the preceding given can day observe to 30 per cent ad voicem to 30 per the minimum specific import duty on non-1937. Besides the statutory changes mentioned British fabries assessable under Item Nos. 48 above the import duty on grey cotton piece[1](b) and 48(5) (b)(ii) of the Indian Customs goods (excluding bordered grey chadars, flattles, I frair was increased from 4 as, to 5 as, per

II-IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported Into British India :-

IMPORTS.					(In thousands of Rupees,		
	1932-33,	1933-34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936-37.	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1936-37.	
Cotton and cotton goods Machinery and millwork Metals and ores Oil Venicles Instruments, apparatus	34,08,53 10,54,24 9,73,49 8,00,01 3,81,94	21,30,05 12,76,93 9,49,86 6,75,47 4,76,83	27,04,58 12,63,20 11,37,74 6,97,19 6,60,00	27,89,62 13,67,66 12,03,32 7,24,54 6,92,14	23,33,02 14,13,94 9,68,70 7,25,27 6,57,78	18.63 11.29 7.73 5.79 5.25	
and appliances Artificial silk Provisions and oilman's	3,84,77 4,15,85	4,02,04 2,74,15	4,72,62 3,59,29	5,17,62 3,15,78	5,19,14 3,85,60	4.15 3.08	
stores Dyes Hardware Wool, raw and manufac-	2,92,87 2,50,48 2,99,22	2,71,56 2,46,10 2,87,83	2,89,06 3,07,51 3,05,30	3,11,87 3,33,67 3,26,76	3,20,22 3.01,34 2,89,35	2.56 2.41 2.31	
tured	2,96,47	2,54,93	3,86,47	2,78,54	2,86,94	2.20	

Imports-(continued).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

				(111	emoneumas	or mupassa
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise
		-				in 1936-37.
Paper and pasteboard	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2,99,00	2.81.68	2.25
Chemicals	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	3,11,88	2,72,19	2.17
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2,77,65	2,41,87	1.93
Liquors	2,25,70	2.26.98	2,35,56	2,47,56	2,39,61	1.91
Rubber manufactures	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	2,06,85	2,11,31	1.69
Drugs and medicines	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	2,11,17	2,07,02	1.65
Spices	1,72,50	1,55,67	1,55,49	1,61,77	1,87,75	1.50
Fruits and vegetables	1,16,57	1,00,14	1,29,99	1,33,41	1,41,69	1.13
Glass and glassware	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1,39,40	1,27,92	1.02
Precious stones and pearls unset		24.00		42.00		0.70
Paints and painters'	83,64	74,82	50,10	48,06	97,62	0.78
materials		92,19	96,83	1,02,05	96,83	0.77
Tobacco	96,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	80,83	0.65
Manures		52,42	67,06	71,14	80,08	0.64
Apparel	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	79,72	0.64
Stationery	72,36	66,22	68,80	76,10	75,17	0.60
Grain, pulse and flour Building and engineering	70 98	83,70	2,66,45	1,62,49	72,61	0 57
materials	77,35	64,35	59,90	72.79	67,32	0.54
Tollet requisites	58,14	56,61	64,05	66,06	67,25	0.54
Arms, ammunition and		10.05	40.00	. 10.01	22.00	
military stores	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	66,09	0.53
Haberdashery and millinery		54,57	67,36	59,05	64,34	0.51
Salt		49,79	52,08	56,74	60,49	0.48
Books, printed, etc		49,33	51,88	53,31	57,03	0.46
Tea chests	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	56,27	0.45
Wood and timber	51,44	54.00	56,79	53.42	49.02	0.39
Earthenware and procelain	49,56	43,15	44.24	45,97	46,62	0.38
Belting for machinery Toys and requsites for	52,86	46,06	49,83	53,51	45,95	0.37
games	47,33	58,35	50,55	47,51	43,53	0.35
parts		15.93	16,25	18,15	40,37	0.32
Tallow and stearine		19,65	22,32	28,36	35,71	0.29
Cutlery		25,50	27,98	28,70	28,58	0.23
Soap	82.63	78,37	63,21	34,27	26,86	0.21
Sugar		2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,73	23,91	0.19
Gums and resins	23,63	26,61	26,98	26,10	23,11	0.18
Bobbins	28,57	22,31	28,75	31.03	22,44	0.18
Furniture and cabinetware.	17.65	16,89	20,16	23,28	21,50	0.17
Boots and shoes	51,77	47,51	34,77	28,78	21,19	0.17
Umbrellas and fittings	51,77 27,77	26,66	27,16	29,18	19,40	0.15
Tea	34,63	25,13	17,13	24,97	18,16	0.14
Fish (excluding canned fish)	13,66	15,05	16,57	19,34	17,80	0.14
Flax, raw and manufac		50,00	,,,,,,			1
tured Jewellery, also plate of gold	16,75	16,64	17,58	17,93	17,02	0.14
and silver	34,43	5,50	21,20	10,76	16,17	0.13
Animals, living		28,12	24,94	26,43	15,68	0.13
Coal and coke	9.63	13,59	12,50	26,43 13,21	15,18	0.12
Paper making materials	22,09	27,10	26.28	20,48	14.64	0.72
Jute and jute goods	13,49	9,85	8,62	10,80	9,26	0.07
Matches	52	74	62	1,09	48	1
All other articles	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,24	8,01,01	8,18,31	6.53
Total value of Imports	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,28,65	134,42,72	125,24,28	100

Manufactures (Rs. 17,88 lakhs.)-The total value of imports of cotton manufactures into India dropped to nearly Rs. 18 crores in the year under review from the pre-ceding year's figure of Rs. 211 crores. Both the yarns and piecegoods sections shared in the at Rs. 99 lakhs as compared with 14.9 million general decrease.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn during 1936-37 amounted to 281 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2,55 lakhs, a decrease of 16 million lbs. or 36 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 1,16 lakhs or 31 per cent, in value as compared with the or 31 per cent, in value as comparing the year preceding year. The imports during the year were lowest on record since 1919-20. decrease was mostly in evidence in the imports of grey yarns, while those of white, coloured and increerised yarns showed comparatively smaller decreases. Notwithstanding the

The imports of cotton pieces cods into British The imports of cotton piece-goods into British India totalled 764 million yards in 1936-37, or 188 million yards less than in the preceding year. The value of these innotes was Rs. 18,37 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15,78 lakhs in 1935-36. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a reduced scale, and amounted to 417 million yards and 334 million yards as against 496 million yards and 440 million yards, respectively, in 1935-36. The fall in the yards, respectively, in 1905-20. The main safe imports of pheogoods was distributed over all the three varieties. This decrease was more marked in the importations from the United Kingdom than in those from Japan, though not to the same extent in the case of beached goods which are mainly of the United Kingdom origin. Expressed in percentages, the imports from Japan of grey and coloured goods declined, as compared with 1935-36, by 15 and 16 per cent. respectively; the corresponding decreases in the case of the United Kingdom were of 38 and 25 per cent. In the case of white goods, the United Kingdom suffered a loss of 18 per cent. and Japan of 17 per cent.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,42 Jakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review, were valued at Rs. 641 lakhs as compared with 574 lakhs in Imports from China, in comparison with the year preceding, and renched a total of Rs. 42 lakhs, declined to from other sources were insignificant.

Artificial silk (Rs. 3,86 lakhs).—There was a notable expansion in the imports of artificial silk under all the three main descriptions. The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 17 6 million lbs. valued nb is 39 axis as compared was 12.5 fitting be, valued at Rs, 84 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan continued to increase her supplies which totalled 15 million lbs, as against 10 million lbs, in 1935-36, and nearly 9 million lbs. in 1934-35. On the other hand, imports from Italy and the United hand, imports from Harry and the Counted Kingdom steadily declined in the case of the former from 4 million lbs. to 2 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 522,000 lbs. to 242000, lbs.

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk successed in quantities of varies imports during the plass regarded a marked increase, imports during decrease in quantities of varies imported for increase in the United Margion and Japan, the presentage in milions yets, with a total value of Rs. 2.33 the United Margion and Japan, the presentage in milions yets, with a total value of Rs. 2.33 the United Margion and Japan. also recorded a marked increase, imports during decrease in quantums or yarms imposed from the year under review having amounted to 302 the Onice that the countries advanced from lakes an against 74.5 million year, and 22 and 48 to 27 and 55, respectively, at large and 18 to 27 and 55, respectively, at large and 28 to 27 and 55, respectively, at large and 28 to 27 and 55, respectively, at large and 28 to 28 and 28 and 28 to 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and 28 and yds, as compared with 73.7 million yds, in 1935-36.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,87 lakhs).—The total imports of raw wool and woolien manufactures were valued at Rs. 2,87, lakhs as compared with Rs 2,79 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 3,86 lakhs in 1934-35. imports of raw wool declined from 7.5 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from Rs. 44 lakhs to nearly Rs. 60 lakhs.

There was a small increase in the Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods which totalled 5.4 million yards (2.8 million lbs.) valued at 5-4 million yarda (2-5 million 1bs.) valued at 8. 3 kilbir sa acaints 7-5 million yarda (3-7 million 1bs.) valued at 8s. 81 kilbir 10.35-56. Beschist from the United Kingdom further declined from 1-9 million yards valued at 1s. 43½ kilbis to 1.7 million yards valued 1s. 43½ kilbis to 1.7 million yards supplies 1ston 2.5 million yards to 1ston 1ston 1ston 2 million yards the value of 3 kilbir. Japan increase 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards the value of 3 kilbir. Imports from Germany 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 1sting from 1s. 30 million yards 2sting from 1s. 30 million yards 3sting advanced from 266,000 yards to 417,000 yards and those from Belgium from 10,000 yards to 15,000 yards.

5.94 lakhs).--Steel (Rs. Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the the precesting year. Impores from a country in the precessing year. Impores from the which had declined from Rs. 95 lakes in United Kingdom, receded to 1,600 tons from 1843-25 to only Rs. 15 lakes in 1955-30, re-1,700 tons in 1935-36; likewise, those of ferro eovered to Rs. 28 lakes in 1935-37. The share alloys fell from 3,100 tons to 1,300 tons of Japan, which had nearly doubted in 1935-36 Manufactured from and skeel, excluding fig. from and old iron and steel, showed a decline from m comparison what the year increasing, and and on iron and seen, showed a decime from renched a total of Rs. 42 laking declined to 446,000 toons to 306,000 towns in quantity and Rs. 36 laking the type runder review. Imports Rs. 36 laking the type runder review. Imports

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years:—

	Qua	ntity Ton	(000)	VaI	uc R s. (lak	hs.)
	1984-85.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Steel angle and tee Steel bars (other than east steel). Beams, channels, pillars, girders	62.6	19.4 54.5	14.9 27.5	14.1 68.8	19.6 61.7	15.9 36.5
and bridgework	22.3	28.7	24.0	23.5	31.2	29.6
Bolts and nuts		12.6	9.4	28.6	31.9	23.4
fencing wire) Hoops and strips	7.3	8.8 46.9	7.8 41.2	18.1 45.3	18.1 57.1	15.2 58.9
Nails, rivets and washers Galvanised sheets and plates Tinned sheets and plates	12.2 58.8 5.6	15.9 73.2 6.5	12.3 64.6 1.4	32.1 1,10.9 17.0	40.0 1,29.7 20.4	32° 5 1,10.0 5.7
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinued Rails, chairs and fishplates Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	31.4 5.3	97.4 7.9 62.1	26.5 10.0 10.4	42.6 7.5 88.8	48: 5 7. 8 1,11. 8	36.0 10.1 79.5
Wire rope	15.7 3.2 1.6	$15.3 \\ 3.0 \\ 1.4$	8,0 3,4 1,4	$\begin{array}{c} 24.1 \\ 15.5 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$	22.0 14.9 6.8	12.5 17.6 6.6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways	4.3	4.5	4.6	6.5	7.0	6.5

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 14,78 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years:—

The state of the s	1929-30.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935- 36.	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(lakhs.)	(lakhs).	(lakhs.)	(lakhs).	(lakhs).	(lakhs)
Prime-movers Electrical Boilers Metal working (chiefly machine	4,12	1,00	1,21	1,44	1,57	1,65
	2,41	1,56	1,27	1,69	2,05	2,55
	1,09	45	66	44	76	87
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	15	16	14	18	30
Mining Oil crushing and refining Paper mill Refrigerating	61	38	32	52	41	74
	43	19	27	21	22	28
	7	5	11	9	8	8
	20	9	9	11	15	16
Rice and flour mill Saw mill Sewing and knitting Sugar machinery	24	9	7	10	9	8
	9	3	3	3	5	5
	85	45	50	83	74	61
	9	1,53	3,36	1,05	66	95
Tea machine Cotton machinery Jute mill machinery Wool machinery	28 2,10 1,44 6	21 2,08 36 3	2,03 32 3	22 2,41 54 2	13 2,00 1,15 4	15 1,81 74 3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories Printingand lithographing presses Belting for machinery	26	7 9 53	10 15 46	18 15 50	19 17 54	19 18 46

Motor Vehicles (Re. 4,52 lakh.)—Since 1934-35, 1934-37, as compared with 13,500 valued at the trade in motor vehicles has developed a IRs. 2,51 lakhs in the preceding year a state of great activity. Imports of motor cars | 14,434 valued at Rs. 2,59 lakhs in 1934-35.

Number of motor cars imported.

	_	United Kingdom,	United States of America,	Canada,	France.	Italy.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
1927-2		3,600	6,031 10,145	3,400 4,366	538 277	1,367	186 167	15,122 19,567
1929-3	0	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-8 1931-8		2,885 2,178	5,098 3,368	3,250 676	261 161	917 510	190 327	12,601 7,220
1932-3 1933-3		3,958 5,348	1,201 2,227	296 1,715	84 62	226 221	436 186	6,201 9,759
1934-8	5	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267 210	209 444	14,434 13,590
1935-3 1936-3		6,744	3,851 3,870	2,328 1,290	13 42	382	1,018	12,939

Hardware (Rs. 2,89 lakhs).—Imports of hardware, which had improved from Rs. 3,05 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 3,27 lakhs in 1935-36, receded to Bs. 2.89 lakhs in 1936-37.

Mineral oils (Rs. 5,93 lakhs).-The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds showed a small increase from Rs, 5,92 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 5,93 lakhs in the year under review. India's requirements of kerosene and motor spirit are largely met from the oilfields of Burma, Assam and the Punjab. The pro-duction of kerosene in India and Burma in 1936-37 was reported to be 173.8 million gallons as against 162.4 million gallons in 1935-36, The quantity of petrol produced slightly decreased from 91.7 million gallons to 91.1 million gallens

Chemicals (Rs. 2.72 lakhs.) -There was a decrease in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of Rs. 2,72 lakhs in 1936-37 as against Rs. 3,12 lakhs in 1935-36 and Rs. 2,92 lakhs in 1934-35. Sodium compounds represented 42 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received declining from 2,012,000 cwts. to 1,998,000 cwts, with a corresponding decrease in value from Rs. 1.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.14 lakhs, Imports of sodium carbonate fell from 1,253,000 ewts, valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 1,251,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda continued to advance In quantity and amounted to 424,000 cwts, as against 406,000 cwts, in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decline from Rs, 411 lakhs to Rs. 363 lakhs.

The total imports of acids fell from 41,100 cwts, valued at Rs. 12 lakhs to 31,600 cwts valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 2,07 lakhs).— The imports of drugs and medicines showed decrease from Rs. 2,11 lakhs in 1935-36 t Rs. 2,07 lakhs in the year under review. trade in proprietary and patent medicines ha recorded a marked expansion in recent years The imports which were valued at Rs. 39 lakh in 1934-35, advanced to Rs. 64 lakhs in 1935-3 and further to Rs. 68 lakhs in 1936-37. Not withstanding intense competition, the United Kingdom increased her supplies from Rs. 2lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs and her percentage shar in the total trade rose from 41 to 43.

Paper and Pasteboards (Rs. 2,82 lakhs).— There was a setback in the import trade in paper and pasteboards during the year under review, the aggregate imports being valued at Rs. 2.82 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.99 lakhs in 1935-36, Imports of paper of all kinds declined from 2,836,000 cwts, to 2,718,000 cwts, in quantity and from Rs. 2,62 lakhs to Rs. 2,46 lakhs in value. Printing paper recorded a decrease from 1,014,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 96 lakhs to 991,000 cwts, valued at Rs. 87 lakhs. analysis of the detailed figures would, however, reveal the steady advance in the receipts of newsprints and similar papers, while those needed for posters and display advertising were in smaller demand

Liquors (Rs. 2.49 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors, returned at 5.1 million gallons, were almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however showing a decrease from Rs. 2,48 lakhs to Rs. 2,40 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, ale, beer and porter accounted for 75 per cent as against 76 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder consisted of spirit and wines in the proportion of 21 per cent and 3 per cent as compared with 20 per cent and 4

per cent, respectively, in 1935-36.

Salt (Rs. 69 lakhs).—Imports of salt declined in quality from 389,000 tons in 1935-36 to 382,000 tons in the year under review but the value of the imports rose from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. Aden, as usual, was the principal supplier, and receipts from that source amounted to 295-000 tons valued at Rs. 45 lakhs as against 296,000 cons valued at Rs. 40

lakhs in 1935-36, Other Articles .- The following table shows the course of the trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :--

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.(lakhs).	Rs.(lakhs).
Instruments, apparatus etc. Dyeing and tanning	5.18	5,19
substances	3,34	3,01
Spices	1,62	1,88 1,28
Precious stones and		1,20
pearls, unset	48	98
Tobacco	62	81
Cement	22	19
Coaland coke	13	15

III.-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India:—

EXPORTS. (In thousands of Rupees.)

		2.22		(In	thousands v	Kupees.)
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1930-37.
Cotton, raw and waste Cotton manufactures Jute, raw	20,69,95 3,29,11 9,73,03	27,91,47 2,72,63 10,93,27	35,44,87 2,64,80 10,87,11	34,47,04 2,92,72 13,70,76	45,17,38 3,78,43 14,77,10	23,03 1.93 7.58 14,25
Jute manufactures Tea	21,71,18 17,15,28 11,30,68	21,37,49 19,84,50 13,66,15	21,46,83 20,13,19 10,54,10	23,48,95 19,82,41 10,33,05	27,94,75 20,03,81 18,46,93	9.42
Seeds Grain, pulse and flour Metals and ores Leather	16,07,69 4,68,18 4,76,42	11,74,79 5,48,70 5,82,98	11,84,40 5,91,27 5,47,88 3,13,07	12,40,87 7,73,35 5,62,89 4,13,10	15,37,92 8,01,92 7,36,37 4,43,40	7.84 4.09 3.75 2.26
Hides and skins, raw Wool, raw and manufac- tured	2,76,87 1,77,78 1,24,24	4,25,33 2,72,48 2,46,44	2,19,27 3,29,96	2,92,56 1,58,36	3,73,89 2,34,21	1.91 1.19
Oilcakes	1,96,51 2,01,88	1,64,72 2,28,91 84,24	1,96,99 1,91,93 1,10,27	1,81,70 2,27,87 1,34,57	2,26,93 1,95,99 1,77,47	1.16 1.00 0.91
Wood and timber Fruits and vegetables	56,18 69,52	99,06	1,07,78	1,64,66 88,71	1,69,89	0.87
Rubber, raw Fodder, bran and pollards Mica Tobacco	8,78 70,29 31,52 77,11	31,18 46,64 44,74 93,80	77,30 69,07 81,90	73,43 83,49 92,43	95,74 94,06 92,51 83,67	0.49 0.48 0.47 0.43
Coffee	1,09,81 60,24 53,79 32,16	1,02,45 76,96 57,24 86,09	72,71 79,86 55,86 39,03	87,81 63,65	70,96 69,97 69,27	0.36 0.36 0.35
Hemp, raw Dyeing and tanning sub- stances spices	75,43 72,33	78,69 72,20 25,45	71,61 77,34 31,84	54,98	64,43 55,41 51,42	0.28
Manures Bones for manufacturing	20,39	24,38	l		46,45	1
Fish (excluding canne fish) Bristles	45,71 13,65	44,87 17,47	44,55 23,4			0.23
Provisions and oilman stores	32,62	28,12	27,8		100	
Drugs and medicines . Coal and coke	31,26 44,10	23,81 37,35		5 25,44 2 17,33	20,41	0.10
Fibro for brushes an	24,02	22,02 11,14	19,1 11,3	5 21,93 12,81	19,95 13,76	0.10
materials other than iron, steel or wood Saltpetre Animals, living	9,24 12,26 10,10 7,73	15,26	5 13,7 5 12,2	8 13,20	11,5	3 0.06 1 0.04 1 0.04
Silk, raw and manufa tured Sugar Candles	3,18 2,10 4,74 2,48	2,34 5,3 3,2	8 2,4 3 5,0 2 2.4 8 1.	13 2,3 10 5,3 17 2,8 19 8	5,6 1 4,9 2 4,3 0 9	8 0.03
Tallow, stearine and wax Opium All other articles	11,25	72,6	5 0,0	31		
Total Value of Exports	132,27,2	1 147,25,0	7 151,66,	97 160,52,1	9 196,12,4	100

Catton (Rs. 44.41 lakbo): The exports of 771,000 tons valued at Rs. 13,71 laklis in the Indian cotton in 1936-37 totalled 4,268,000 preceding year. The United Kington increased bales as compared with 3,307,000 hale her pure, parts from 165,000 tons in 1935-36 in the preceding year. Japan, as usual to 189,000 tons in 1936-37. Exports to the best obstoner; total 2,425,000 labs Germany were very much reduced, having or 667,000 bales more than in 1935-36. It is interesting to observe that the share of India tons in the preceding year. in the total imports of raw cotton into Japan, as recorded in the Japanese trade accounts, which had stood at nearly 32 per cent in 1934 prior to the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, sharply rose to nearly 43 per cent in 1934 and further to 44 per cent in 1936, chiefly at the expense of the United States of America from which Japan still continues to draw the bulk of her requirements. Owing chiefly to the activities of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the exports to the United Kingdom steadily ad-Associated the United Kingdom steamy as-vanced from 32,000 bales in 333-34 to 437,000 | The total quantity of gunny cloth experted vanced from 32,500 bales in 1935-36 and increased from 1.218 million years vanied at bales in 1934-35, 456,000 bales in 1935-36 and increased from 1.218 million years vanied at bales in 1934-35, 456,000 bales in 1935-36 and increased from 1.218 million years vanied at the properties of the second properties of th to Germany from 264,000 bales to 215,000 bales was largely compensated by increased shipments to Belgium which amounted to 311,000 bales in 1936-37 as compared with 225,000 bales in 1935-36. Exports to Italy were 11,000 bales more than in the preceding year and amounted to 165,000 bales, while those to France were smaller by a like amount and totalled 155,000 from 68,000 bales and 109,000 bales to 26,000 also advanced from 86 million yards and 2.4 bales and 72,000 bales, respectively, in 1936-37 while those to the United States of America and the Netherlands increased from 57,000 bales and 44,000 bales to 92,000 bales and 51,000 bales, respectively.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 3,78 lakhs).-The following table sets forth the quantitie of piecegoods exported :-

(In thousand yards). 1934-35 1935-36 1936-3 Cotton piecegoods-6,350 Grey .. White 534 1.323 Coloured 50,809 61,060 73,76 TOTAL 57,693 71,250 101.63 Jute and Jute manufactures (Rs. 42,72 lakhs).-

The total exports of raw and manufacture jute amounted to 1,702,000 tons as compar, with 1,523,000 tons in the preceding year, a increase of 18 per cent. The value of the shipments also rose by 16 per cent. from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 43 crores. Both raw and man factured jute showed increases.

The exports of raw jute at 821,000 tons we the highest since 1928-29 and were valued : Rs. 14,77 lakhs. These figures compare with

Germany were very much reduced, having amounted to 134,000 tons as against 152,000

Purchases by the United States of America, France and Belgium were on a larger scale and amounted to 88,000 tons, 86,000 tons and 70.000 tons as compared with 79,000 tons, 75,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36.

The total exports of gunny bags in 1936-37 numbered 567 million as compared with 459 million in 1935-36, the value of the shipments rising from Rs, 11,01 lakbs to Rs, 12,09 lakhs,

valued at Rs. 15,47 lakhs of which hesslan gunny cloth represented 1,671 million vards valued at Rs. 15,000 lakhs as compared with 1,182 million yards valued at Rs. 11,74 lakhs in 1935-36. The United States of America, as usual the largest purchaser, increased her tak-ings from 775 million yards to 1,040 million by a like amount and totalled 155,000 yards in the year under review. Shipments to Shipments to Spain and China declined the United Kingdom and to the Irish Free State million yards to 133 million yards and 11 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37.

> Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 15,38 lakhs).— The statement below shows the exports of foodgrains:-

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk .	1,394	1,457
" in the husk	. 16	8
Wheat	. 10	232
" flour	. 18	24
Pulse	. 99	137
Barley	. 3	10
Jowar and bajra	. 9	7
Maize	2	
Other sorts	. 2	2
TOTAL	1,553	1,877
VALUE Rs. (lakhs)	. 12,41	15,38

Tea (Rs. 20,04 lakbs).—The quota for overseas exports of tea from India for 1936-37 was wood amounted to 51.9 million lbs. so compared with Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder a law of the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.4 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 40.5 million lbs. winder the Rs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2.56 lakbs as compared with 80.5 million lbs. 2 in 1934-35. Exports abroad during the year. estendated on the basis of the statistical month which generally ends on or about the 25th amounted to 202 million the as against nearly 313 million lbs. in the preceding year, the value, however, showing an increase from Rs. 19.82 lakhs to Rs. 20.04 lakhs. The exports in the year under review represented 77 the balance left for domestic consumption being 92 million lbs. as compared with 82 million lbs, in the preceding year.

Of the total exports of 302 million lbs. in 1936-37, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 256 million lbs. In the preceding vear the United Kingdom took nearly 976 million lbs, out of a total of 313 million lbs.

Direct exports to Canada from India rose from 12 8 million lbs to 14 9 million lbs and those to the United States of America from 6.9 million lbs. to 7.9 million lbs. Exports to Auspreceding year, and amounted to 1 million has and 181,000 lbs. as against 1.9 million has, and 181,000 lbs. as against 1.9 million has, and 407,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36.

Oilseeds (Rs. 18,44 lakhs.)—The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 72 per cent in quantity and 79 per cent in value, and amounted to 1,155,000 tons valued at Rs. 18,44 lakhs as compared with 673.000 tons valued at Rs. 10.29 lakhs in 1935-86.

Shipments of linseed from India increase by 79 per cent in quantity from 165,000 tons in 1935-36 to 296,000 tons in 1936-37 and by 97 per cent in value from Rs. 2,21 lakhs to Rs. 4,36 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom were lakhs. more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 218,000 tons as against 90,000

Exports of groundants advanced to 739,000 tons from 413,000 tons in the preceding year and 511.00 tons in 1934-35.

Exports of rapeseed in 1936-37 advanced to 38,000 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs from 19,000 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of Germany, all the principal European countries increased their purchases.

Exports of easter seed declined from 60,000 tons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs to 43,000 ton valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in 1936-37.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 11,18 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 5 per cent in quantity and by 7 per cent in value, from 48,800 tons valued at Rs. 4,43 lakhs. Raw hides represented 47 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported in 1936-37 and recorded an increase from 22,700 tons valued at Rs. 1,12 lakhs to 24,200 tons valued a Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

hs. valued at Rs. 2,10 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 34.7 million lbs. to 39 1 million and those to Belgium from nearly 1.9 million lbs, to over 2 million lbs., while the United States of America reduced her takings from 11.7 million lbs. to 9.4 million lbs.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 8,02 lakhs).—The in 1936-37, or 45,000 tons less than in the preced-ing year. Manganese ore represented 91 per cent of this total, exports of which declined from 729.000 tons in 1935-36 to 677.000 tons in the vear under review. As in the preceding year the United Kingdom was the best customer.

Lac (Rs. 2.34 Lakhs.) - The total shipments ofshellacamounted to 497,000 cwts., as compared with 285,000 cwts, in the preceding year and 432,000 cwts, in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 145,000 cwts, as against 44,000 cwts in 1935-36 and 220 000 cwts in 1934-35

Other Articles. - The following is a summary

	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Oilcakes	1,82 2,28 1,65	2,27 1,96 1,70
Teakwood Rubber, raw Fodder, bran and	1,12 89	1,46 1,04
pollards	73 83 88	96 94 88
Coffee	1,02 87	84 71
Hemp, raw	64 60 70	70 69 64
Spices	55 38	55 51
Bones for manufactur- ing purposes Fish Provisions and oilman-	32 46	46 45
stores Drugs and Medicines	27 25	28 27
Fibre for brushes, etc Coal and coke Saltpetre	22 17 13	20 20 12

Number of Motor Vehicles Running in Rritish India.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in the different

Province.	Motor cars including taxi cabs.	Motor Cycles including scooters and auto- wheels,	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total No. of motor vehicles.	No. of persons to a motor vehicle
Honeats Machas Punjah; Luisel Provinces* N.W.F. Provinces\$ Bilar Central Provinces and Berar Assan Sind Delhi Province Orlisa (Ajmer-Merwara)	27,300 18,247 14,768 8,908 12,508 5,163 5,778 4,076 2,661 2,537 2,338 750 6,575 12,100	1,550 1,055 1,352 1,690 1,277 1,658 587 732 90 355 268 88 87 77	1,750 4,716 4,903 8,578 3,313 3,787 1,030 2,119 1,694 875 650 279 175 6,693	30,600 25,972 21,113 19,176 17,098 10,608 7,404 6,927 4,445 3,250 1,117 909 19,746	588 1,949 2,214 1,230 2,831 2,831 2,940 1,940 1,940 4,750 616 743
m.d.l	118,825	11,697	40.941	172,132	1.529

* Approximate. * As on 1st January 1937.

Registered up to 31st March 1937.

§ Progressive figures from commencement of registration,

The average number of persons per motor vehicle in British India is 1,529. The position in Bombay is 588 per motor vehicle, in Bengal 1,949 per motor vehicle and in Madras 2,214 per motor vehicle.

Number of Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles running in Indian States are not available. The States vary in size from 19 square rules or a little more than small holdings to States like Hyderaked with an area of 82,608 square miles or as large as Italy. The number in some of the more important States as on 1st January 1937 is shown in the following table:—

State,	No. of private cars.	No. of Taxis,	No. of buses.	No. of lorries.	No. of Motor Cycles.	Total.	no. of persons to a motor vehicle.
Hyderabad	 3,609	325	350	313	369	4,966	3,600
Mysore	 2,697	158	752	430	409	4,446	1,475
Travancore	 1,583	179	1,081	454	603	3,900	1,306
Gwalior	 1,216	274	623	.19.	68	2,200	1,601
Jaipar	 776	76	341	23	30	1,246	2,111
Baroda	 566	4.7	479	129	15	1,236	1,977
Jodhpur	 580	6	68	122	53	849	2,503
Coehin	 450	80	195	30	50	805	1,497
Pudukkottai	 419	7	103	11	- 5	545	734
Bhopal State	 383	51	77		- 22	532	1,370
Kolhapur	 228		309	61	11	609	1,571
Bhavnagar	 191	22	19	27	9	268	1,866
Sawantwadi	 17	123	129			269	855
Porbander	 47	. 39	30	. 9		125	920
Rajkot	 . 85	98	7		.9	199	377
Alwar	 58	2	30	3	16	109	6,872
Total	 12,905	1,487	4,503	1,631	1,669	22,244	2,032

The average number of persons in Indian States per motor vehicle as revealed by the above figures is 2,032. This figure, if at all, errs on the conservative side, as most large and advanced States are included.

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the unintelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to weighted index numbers of 1 imported articles; time an addendum to the publication Index (3) the general unweighted index number for Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931 which 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers brings upt-octate (1) the unweighted index of 100 articles.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :--

(Price in 1873 = 100)

		Year			Exported articles 28 (unweighted).	Imported articles 11 (unweighted).	General Index No, for all (39) Articles (unweighted).	Weighted Index No. (100 Articles)
192	5		٠.		283	211	227	265
192	6				225	195	216	260
192	7				209	185	202	258
192	s .		••		212	171	201	261
192	9		٠		216	170	203	254
193	o				177	157	171	213
193	1				125	134	127	157
193	2				120	139	126	149
193	з.				118	128	121	139
193	4 .				117	122	119	186
193	5.				128	122	127	149
193	6 .	. '	٠	٠	126	122	125	Not available.
193	7 .				135	141	137	,, ,,
				* *				

Besides the above wholesale price index price index number for Calcutta while the Conmunitiers, the Director-General of Commercial missioner of Labour, Bombay and Sind, comlisting conclusions, compiles a wholesale piles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925:-

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100).

	Year.	 Calcutta,	Bombay.	Karachi.
1925		 159	163	151
1926		 148	149	140
1927		 148	147	137
1928		 145	146	137
1929		 141	145	133
1930	•••	 116	126	108

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100).—Contd.

FF HOLE CLE	te prince						
	Year,				Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
					96	109	95
.931			••		91	109	99
932					87	98	97
933						95	96
934					89		
935					91	99	99
					91	96	102
1936					102	106	108
1937					102	1	1

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices when continued a sangoon, rour culterent index numbers with during 1939 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale base 1931-190 are compiled for (a) Burmese, prices showed a tendency to call and in 1933 (b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindur they definitely resistered and trend was some burmers in December 1937 for these were 92, lowest level. This good was trend as some burmers in December 1937 for these were 92, lowest levels. what checked in 1934. The next two years brought appreciable improvement in prices at Karachi which was more than maintained during the year 1937, but it was not till 1937 that the position showed definite improvement in Calcutta and Bombay. The various Provincial Governments publish

in their respective Gazettes fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. the to these, however, some of Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Census and Statistics Act. This latter Office of the Government of Bombay: for tion was also endorsed by the Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for centres in Bihar six by the Department of Industries, Bihar and for Rangoon by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay, which was hitherto compiled on a institute shoot as to in mecemoer may wante restal prices they recommend that the data has shalapur cost of living index number with should be compiled for India as a whole, and not have February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood for separate provinces, and that they should at 76 in December 1937. The Nagpur cost of not be intiated till certain preliminary sleps of living index number on base January 1927-100 improvement of the data suggested by them was 62 in December 1937 while the Jubburl-have been taken.

pore Index on the same base was 61. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of Census and Statistics Act. This latter sugges-Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made pre-war base, was revised during the year, the certain recommendations for improving Indian base adopted for the new series being July 1933 price statistics. As regards the General Index base adopted for the new series being July 1933 price statistics. As regards the Gonda to June 1934-100. The revised induce number number of without price and the Gonda to June 1934 in December 1937, the average for suggest the construction of a new index number 1937 being 105. The Ahmedahad cost of living on the model of that of the Board of Trade in index number with base August 1926 to July England. With regard to index numbers of 1927-100 stood at 75 in December 1937 while retail prices they recommend that the data

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Incre were 500 Supersoned posts and Indian Stores Department at Government of department at the end of 1936-37, 71 of these Indian Stores Department at the end of 1936-37, 71 of these Indian Stores Department at the end of 1936-37, 71 of these Indian Stores Department of the Indian Stores Department of the Indian Stores Department of the Indian Stores Department of the Indian Stores Department of 1936-37, 71 of these Indian Stores Department of Indian Stor or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order :-

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality ; Fourth, toarticles manufactured abroad which

need to be specially imported.

The activities of the Department have since its establishment annually shown expansion. The number of orders placed by the Department during the year 1936-37, the latest period for which statistics are available, was compared with 75,361 in the preceding year and their value was Rs. 6,49,60,534, an increase of 16.1 per cent compared with that in the preceding preceding year, when the value was lts 5,59,04,866. The increase in the value of the orders was partly due to increased demands made by the Purchase Departments and partly to a general increase in price levels.

The revised rules for the supply of articles required to be purchased for the public service, which make it obligatory on all purchasing departments to obtain their requirements of stores (with certain exceptions) on condition that they are delivered and paid for in rupees in India, were in the year 1936-37 in force in all Government of India Departments and in all Governors' Provinces except the Punjab. The Punjab Government still had their Stores Purchase Rules under consideration.

The services of the Stores Department are also utilized by the Resident Engineer, Royal Airship base, Karachi, for the purchase and inspection of miscellaneous stores by the Inspector General, Police, Singapore, for The Colonial uniforms and accourrements. The Colonial Store Keeper, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa, the Palestine Government and the Singapore Municipality are other authorities which also availed themselves of its services,

The cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores and the fees carned on these operations showed for the year 1936-37 a net deficit of Rs. 6.00,290. The total direct and indirect expenditure upon the department in 1936-37 amounted to Rs, 25,81,895,

India headquarters and on the successive orders of European and Indian officers on 31 March issued by Government to assure as far as possible of European and Indian officers on 31 March issued by Government or stores of Indian manufacture 1937 stood at 21 and 50 respectively against 21 and 43 on the same date in the preceding

> The Department constantly labours to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products, affording them technical advice and suggestions in the course of purchase and inspection. The Department makes every endeavour to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrifice of economy and efficiency, for supplies from other stores.

> The organisation of the Department recently underwent considerable overhaul to improve its efficiency and at the same time an important new development was the institution by the Government of India, under the control of the Department, of an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau. The principal functions of this office

> (1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence :

> (2) Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and industrialists in all matters

> relating to industrial research; (3) The publication at intervals of bulletins

> relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial development; (4) Assistance to industrialists in India by

> giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken:

> (5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation;

> (6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India.

The Bureau has been given Rs. 5 lakhs to cover its cost of working for three years and an Advisory Council constituted as follows:-

(a) Members nominated by the Government of India to represent the Departments of Industries and Labour, Railways, Commerce and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research :

(b) The Director of Industries of each Province or the Provincial Officer entrusted with industrial affairs :

(c) Corresponding officers of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwallor, Jammu and Kashmir, Indore, Travancore and such other States as may subsequently enter the scheme;

(d) Non-official members nominated Provincial Governments; (e) Non-official members nominated by

Government of India; and

(f) Such additional members as the Advisory Council may co-opt,

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100). -- Conta

	Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi,
1931		 96	109	95
1932	••	91	109	99
		 87	98	97
1933		89	. 95	96
1934		91	99	99
1935		 91	96	102
1936		 102	106	108
1937		 100		1

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall, reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was some-what checked in 1934. The next two years brought appreciable improvement in prices at Karachi which was more than maintained during the year 1937. but it was not till 1937 that the position showed definite improvement in Calcutta and Bombay The various Provincial Governments publish

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A detailed account of the organisation of the A detailed account of the organisation of the. There were 835 sanctioned posts in the Indian Stores Department at Government of department at the end of 1936-37, 71 of these India headquarters and of the successive orders being held by gazetted officers. The number issued by Government to assure as far as possible of European and Indian officers on 31 March the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture 1937 stood at 21 and 50 respectively against or in India is to be found in earlier issues of 21 and 43 on the same date in the preceding the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to year. regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order :-

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Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality : Fourth, toarticles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The activities of the Department have since its establishment annually shown expansion. The number of orders placed by the Department The minimum of orders placed by the Department during the year 1936-37, the latest period for which statistics are available, was 80,318 compared with 75,361 in the preceding year and their value was Rs. 6,49,60,534, an increase of 16.1 per cent compared with that in the was preceding year, when the value was Rs. 5.59,04,866. The increase in the value of the orders was partly due to increased demands made by the Purchase Departments and partly to a general increase in price levels.

The revised rules for the supply of articles required to be purchased for the public service, which make it obligatory on all purchasing departments to obtain their requirements of stores (with certain exceptions) on condition that they are delivered and paid for in rupees in India, were in the year 1936-37 in force in all Government of India Departments and in all Governors' Provinces except the Punjab. The Puniab Government still had their Stores Purchase Rules under consideration.

The services of the Stores Department are also utilized by the Resident Engineer, Royal Airship base, Karachi, for the purchase and inspection of miscellaneous stores by the Inspector General, Police, Singapore, for uniforms and accoutrements. The Colonial Ceylon, the Union of South alestine Government and the Store Keeper, Ceylon. Airica, the Palestine Singapore Municipality are other authorities which also availed themselves of its services,

The cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores and the fees carned on these operations showed for the year 1936-37 a net deficit of Rs. 6.00,290. The total direct and indirect expenditure upon the department in 1936-37 amounted to Rs, 25,81,895.

The Department constantly labours to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products, affording them advice and suggestions in the course of purchase and inspection. The Department makes every endeavour to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrifice of economy and efficiency, for supplies from other stores.

The organisation of the Department recently underwent considerable overhaul to improve its efficiency and at the same time an important new development was the institution by the Govern-ment of India, under the control of the Department, of an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau. The principal functions of this office are-

- (1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence ;
- Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research;
- (3) The publication at intervals of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial development;
- (4) Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken:
- (5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation; (6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India,

The Bureau has been given Rs. 5 lakhs to cover its cost of working for three years and an Advisory Council constituted as follows:—

- (a) Members nominated by the Government of India to represent the Departments of Industries and Labour, Railways, Commerce and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research:
 - (b) The Director of Industries of each Province or the Provincial Officer entrusted with industrial affairs;
 - (c) Corresponding officers of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu and Kashmir, Indore, Travancore and such other States as may subsequently enter the scheme; (d) Non-official members nominated
 - Provincial Governments: (e) Non-official members nominated by Government of India; and
 - (f) Such additional members as the Advisory Council may co-opt,

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20 0 1	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond	0	12
	Affidavit or Declaration 2 0 Agreement or Memo, of Agreement	Rs. 1,000	3	12
	(a) If relating to the sale of a bill	Bond, Administration, Customs, Security		
		or Mortgage Deed-For amount not		
	(an) If relating to the sale of Govt.	exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond,		
	Security-Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000		10	G
	or part.	Cancellation	5	0
	(b) If relating to sale of a share in an	Certificate or other Document relating to		
	incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000	Shares	0	2
	or part thereof of the value of the	Cheque and demand drafts are exempt	2	0
	chora	from stamp duty with effect from 1st		
		July 1927.		
	Appointment in execution of a power-	Composition—Deed Conveyance, not being a Transfer—	20	0
	(b) Of property moveable or immove-	Not exceeding Rs, 50	à	8
	able	Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100	ï	ŏ
	Articles of Association of Company-	Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed		
	(a) Where the company has no share	Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed	. 2	0
	capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Bs. 2,500 25 0	Rs. 300	4	8
	does not exceed Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 50 0	For every Rs, 100 or part in excess of		
	exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not	Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in	. 1	8
	(c) Where the nominal share capital	excess of Rs. 1,000	7	8
		Conveyance relating to immoveable pro	mei	ty
	Articles of Clerkship	situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmed	abs	ιd,
	Award, any decision in writing by an	Poona and Karachi, for the entries in a 23 the following entries shall be substit	irti Ente	ale ad
	Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond	namely :		,
		23. Conveyance (as defined by sect	ion	9
	nerty to which the award related as	(10) not being a Transfer charged or exer	upt	ed
	set forth in such award subject to a maximum 20 0	under No. 62-	9	
	Bill of Exchange-	1 Alm	med	la-
	Where percepte otherwise that on demand	Bom- b	ad,	
	but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc.		one	
	ks. 200. a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not	Rs. a.	Rs.	
	sight (if drawn singly)—Not offer, 18, 200, 0, 5; exc., 18, 200, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	Where the amount or value		
	exc. Rs. 600, a. 9; exc. Rs. 600, not	of the consideration for such conveyances as set		
	Rs. 1 000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc.	forth therein does not		
	Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a. 2; exc. Rs. 1,200, not	exceed Rs. 50 0 8	0	8
	exc. Rs. 1,600, R. 1 a. 8; exc. Rs. 1,000,	Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 1 0	1	0
	2.500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc.	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but	٠.	·
	Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6 a. 12;	does not exceed Rs. 200 2 0	2	0
	exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000; Rs.	Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 8 8	6	8
	19 a 8 eve Rs. 15,000; not exc. Rs.	Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but		
	20,000 Rs 18 exc. Rs. 20,000 not exc.	does not exceed Rs. 400 12 0	9	0
	Rs. 25,000, Rs. 22 a. 8; exc. Rs. 25,000, not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 27; and for every	Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 15 8	11	8
	add, Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, in excess	Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but	٠.	
	of Rs. 30 000. Rs. 2.	does not exceed Rs. 600, 19 0	14	0
	Where payable at more than one year after	Where it exceeds Rs, 600 but does not exceed Rs, 700 22 S	16	8
	date or sight, same duty as a Bond.	Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but	-	
	Rs. a. Rill of Lading	does not exceed Rs. 800 26 0	19	0
	Bill of Lading 0 8 Bond (not otherwise provided for)—	Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 29 8	21	8
	Not exceeding Rs. 10 0 2	Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but	: -	
	Exc. Rs. 10 but not exc. Rs. 50 0 4		24	0
	Exc. Rs. 50 but not exc. Rs. 100 0 8	And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of		
	Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200 1 0 Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 300 2 4	Rs. 1,000 17 8	12	8
-000				

D.	-	-		n.	
a w Fotzact_If the original was not	•	a.	Policy of Insurance -	Rs.	
		- 1	I TO THE STATE OF		
which it was chargeable does not		.	 Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or 1 per cent. of 		
In any other case	2	0	amount insured	· U :	
counterpart or Duplicate-If the duty			In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof		
with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—			(2) For time—For every Rs. 1,000 or	U	
The same duty as is payable on the		J	partinsured, not exc. 6 months	0	1
original. In any other case	2	0	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12	. 1	
Delivery Order	D	1	months	0	4
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	0	0	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.— Half the above rates, for Sea and		
In the case of an Attorney50		0	Time.		
Instrument—Apprenticeship		0	(3) Fire—When the sum insured does	_	
	5	0	not exceed Rs. 5,000	0	3
Other than Will, recording an adoption	-		In any other case	1	
or conferring or purporting to confer	^		In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any		
Authority to adopt 2	U	0	renewal of an original nolicy—()ne-		
Lease-Where rent is fixed and no pre-			half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to		
mium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not			the amount, if any chargeable under		
more than 3 years, same as Bond for			Art. 53 (Receipt). (4) Accident and Sickness—Against		
average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consi-			Railway accident, valid for a single		
deration equal to amount or value of		-	journey only	0	1
the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance			In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable		
for a consideration equal to the amount			in the case of any single accident or		
or value of the average annual rent			sickness where such amount does not		
which would be paid or delivered for			exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every		
the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Convey-			Rs. 1,000 or part	Ω	
ance for consideration equal to one-		-	(5) Life, or other Insurance, not speci-		
fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium		- "	fically provided for-		
and no rent, same as Conveyance for			For every sum not exceeding		
amount of premium; premium with			Rs. 250	0	3
rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty			Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceed-		
which would have been navable on the			ing Rs. 500	0	1
lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered.			For every sum insured not exceed- ing Rs. 1,000 and also for every		
had been paid and delivered.		-	Rs. 1,000 or part	-0	
gotton mitotimente de dimerco	0	2	If drawn in duplicate for each part		
	0	2	half the above rates.		
License 1	U	0	Insurance by way of indemnity		
Memo. of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association 8	0	0	against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to		
If not so accompanied 8		0	workmen employed by or under	. 33	Ė
	2	0	the insurer or against liability		
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase	-	.,	to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act		
or sale-			of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or		
	0	4	part payable as premium	u.	
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Secu- rity exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part.			In case of a re-insurance by one Com- pany with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above		
(bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as, for every Rs. 10,000, or part,			-1 of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.		
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	ì	0	Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I		
Partnership-Where the capital does not	7	·	of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods,		
	5	0	merchandise, personal effects, crops		
			and other property against loss or		
In any other case 2	0	.0	damage, or liable to the same duty	439.0	

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Annual Control of the	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
Power of Attorney- For the sole purpose of procuring the			Settlement-The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities		
registration of one or more documents In relation to a single transaction	•		of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance		
or for admitting execution of one or more such documents		0	if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than		
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes			to the amount or value of the property		
Courts Act, 1882	1	0	—settled as set forth in such settlement. Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty		
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0	as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a con-		
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally	10	0	veyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a		
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20	0	sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not		
authorising the Attorney to sell any im- movable property—The same duty as a			exceeding ten rupees. Share-warrant to bearer issued under the		
Conveyance for the amount of the consideration. In any other case, for each person	2	0	Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal		
Promissory Notes-	Ť	·	amount of the shares specified in the		
(a) When payable on demand-			Shipping Order	. 0	1
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0	1	Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which		
ceeds Rs. 250 but does not ex-	0	2	such Lease is chargeable. In any other case	5	C
(iii) In any other case	0	4	Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares.		
of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		_	Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is		
Protest of Bill or Note	. 2	0	hable to duty or not, except deben-		
Protest by the Master of a Ship Proxy	0	2	liable to duty or not, except deben- tures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture.		
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0	1			
Reconveyance of mortgaged property— (a) If the consideration for which the			Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not		
property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the			exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable. In any other case	10	0
Reconveyance.	10	0	—of any property under the Adminis- trator General's Act, 1874, Section 31.	10	(
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property— (a) If the amount or value of the claim	i		—of any trust property without con- sideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a benefi- ciary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for		
does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.	,		transfer of shares, Transfer of Lease by way of assignment		
(b) In any other case	10	0	and not by way of under-lease.—The same duty as a conveyance for a consi- deration equal to the amount of the con- sideration for the transfer.		
secured. Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—			Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or		
The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.			value of the property concerned, but	15	
(b) In any other ones	30	. 0	Warrant or Goods	0	. 1

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement re- | down, while the Liberals moved towards the resented by the Indian National Congress | left, with the result that for a time there appeared a reader is referred to earlier editions of the | to, | be a commonness of purpose between the presented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the Indian Year Book. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be :-

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along

all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extrefor Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extre-mists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by consti-tutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administrapublic spirit and developing and organising the thorner, the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental; the extremists captemists was fundamental; the extremists capof the institutions established by the reformed
used the machinery of the Congress and from
the period of the special session held at Galoutta
in constitution, although two planet due rest
make the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his
sustants. In 1927 the Congress actually
such several constitution of Mr. Gandhi
suttenants. In 1927 the Congress actually
superior of the congress of the

Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Govern-ment, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference, While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. present, the Congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again decided to contest elections to the legislatures. Mr. Gandhi retired from it and from politics tion and by promoting national unity, fostering although he continued to be" the power behind

> From the latter half of 1934 he ceased to be even a four-anna member of the Congress, but his advice was sought on most important decisions of the Congress. His personality and influence were fully exploited by and influence were fully exploited by Congressmen generally and by right wing Congressmen in particular. By "right wing Congressmen" is meant that group of Congressmen who were inclined to make use of the institutions established by the reformed

socialism under the leadership of Pandit the has been concentrating in rural unlift work-Socialism under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a sense, he kept the

The youth, personal magnetism, sacrifice and announce of Pandit Nehru attracted a large following to his creed of socialism: but, although for a time the movement appeared to spread liba wild fire it was effectively kent under check by Mr. Gandhi's secret influence. Nevertheless it has succeeded in sending out its

In spite of open hostility to the political reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 the Congress decided to contest elections under the much wider franchise conferred by it and scored signal success at the polls. Congressmen secured clear majorities in six of the eleven provinces. A sharp difference of opinion prevailed on how to utilise these majorities—the right wing desiring to assume executive power and thereby bringing about a replacement of the "unwanted constitution" by one designed by Indians themselves, and the left wing wishing to adopt obstructive tactics on the scene as the peace-maker and evolved a to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to place the British Government in the wrong. He advised Congress majorities to form Cabinets provided the Governors of Provinces undertook in advance not to exercise their discretionary powers of interference with Ministers in respect of their "constitutional activities". This the the provisions of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions. The Congress refused to form Cabinets without the assurance demanded, and Cabinets without the assurance demanded, and the Governors called upon leaders of minority groups to form Ministries. These Ministries were short-lived—they could not be otherwise. For one thing, they had hardly any suppor-behind them and for another the majority party soon came to claim their rightful place. The controversy over the conditions on which the Congress agreed to take office was amicably settled, with the result that in six of the eleven provinces the quondam outlaw assumed the reigns of His Majesty's Government. Subreigns of His Majessy's Government, Subsequently, thanks to a coalition, a seventh province, the Frontier, came under the Congress influence. Later still, the Congress was primarily responsible for throwing out of office the first Ministry in Sind and facilitating the formation of another which depends considerably on the Congress support for its continuance in office. As in the Frontier and Sind provinces, the Congress is trying, at the time of writing, to oust the Cabinets in Bengal and Assam while a feeble attempt on similar lines is being made even in the Puniab. Thus the Congress is proving an adept in parliamentary tactics as in direct action. As Government, the Congress Ministries in the various provinces are dis-playing initiative sagacity, fact and firmness and have earned well deserved encomiums from friend and foe alike.

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi has come into his own as far as the Congress is concerned, although he has not, at the time of writing, formally re-enter-

he has been concenerating in rural upuit work, thereby exploring the possibilities of a new held for exploitation. His foresight was amply rewarded by the success of Congressmen at the general elections of 1936. In that year, for the general elections of 1990. In that year, for the first time in the history of the Congress, the annual session was held in a village. It broved the correctness of Mr. Gandhi's plan for itserved to send the Congress into the villages the real masses of India were touched by the —the real masses of India were touched by the Congress. It is indeed a new phase of Congress activity whose value Mr. Gandhi had the vision to see. (See earlier editions of the Indian Year Book for a listory of the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements)

Since the failure of his satvagraha experiments and his exit from the Congress in the autumn of 1934. Mr. Gandhi had had little to do with the Congress directly. He had been quietly working Congress directly. He had been quietly working in another direction, namely, the villages. It is well known that India is in her villages. Having failed with the classes, the townsfolk and the intelligentia, he turned to the masses, the villagers and the litterate peasants. He was prospecting a new field. He made an experimental bore and he struck oil. He wished experimental pore and he sawa on. He wished to sound the villager, and the latter responded. He insisted on holding the great, big annual session of the Congress in an annual session of the Congress in an out-of-the-way village, amidst typical rural surroundings. The session was a phenomenal success from many points of view. It struck the imagination of the peasants, many of whom came closer to the Congress. Mr. Gandhi was able to see for himself that the Congress was not dead and that his own personal influence on the masses was still there undiminished. He had been groping in the dark and now he began to been groping in the eark and now he began to see light. The countryside was to be his main-stay for his next campaign—if and when he chose to launch it—and he was overjoyed. He the first after months of alcoiness. The session itself was of great propagandist value to the Congress election workers.

Fresh from the triumph of the Faizpur session, Congress leaders toured the country and organised the election campaign in an efficient manner. "A vote for the Congress is a efficient manner. "A vote for the Congress is a vote for liberty; a vote against the Congress is a vote for slavery"—was their war cry. What with their appeal to sentiment, their demand in the name of an organisation which had just come into its own and the total inactivity of any other political parties in the country, the Congress swept the polls. Apart from the sentimental appeal referred to above, the Congress leaders presented a dual picture to the electorate. On the one hand, they undertook to pursue a programme of amelioration of the grievances of the masses and, on the other, they pledged themselves to end the present constitution with a view to its replacement by a constitution evolved by a Constituent Assembly summoned by the Congress. It was one or the other—rather both—and they carried with them the bulk of the electorate, which, under the new Constitution, comprised a large body of the lower classes easily amenable to Congress influence. In six of the eleven provinces Congressmen were returned in a majority, and in most of the others ed the Congress. During the past year or two their number is by no means inconsiderable.

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The following table gives the results of the elections to all the provincial Assemblies at a dance (although since it was compiled there have been a few changes) ;-

Province.	Total Strength.	Congress,	Indepen- dent (General.)	Muslim League,	Others,	Muslim Indepen- dents,
Madras	 215	159	15	11	30 including 17 Justice Party	
Bombay	 175	88	. 41	20	16	10
Bengal	 250	50	29	40	78 including 38 Proja Party,	43
United Provinces	 228	134	10	27	27 including 16 National Agr. Party,	30
Punjab	 175	18	16	1	140 Unionist Party and others.	::
Bihar	 152	98	24		15	15
Central Provinces	 112	-71	,		27	14
Assam	 108	25	10	. 9	40	1.4
NW. Fr. Province	 50	19	21	1	8	2
Orissa	 60	26	- 11		13	
Sind	 60	7 .	17	·	10 others, 23 United P., 3 Europeans.	

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Faizpur resolution, a meeting of the A. I. C. C. was held at Delhi, followed by a convention of members of the various provincial legislatures.

On the question of office acceptance the Committee authorized and permitted the acceptance of Ministerial offices in provinces where the Congress commanded a majority in the legislatures; "provided ministership shall not be accepted unless the Leader of the Congress Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities."

This was mainly the handiwork of Mr. Gandhi who served several objects thereby. Firstly he pleased the parliamentarians by giving them an opening to form cabinets; at the same time he pleased the socialists by imposing a condition which they expected the Governors to reject, Secondly, he managed to evolve a formula which would save the Congress face with the electorate. To accept offices without conditions leaders of minority parties to form cabinets. or not to do so in any event, would have or not to do so in any event, wome have growed the Congress to a charge of breach of the growth of the Congress to a charge of breach of the severely entitled by the congress had created for itself: or otherwise of giving the undertaking demands on the Congress had created for itself: or otherwise of giving the undertaking demands will be congress. The congress the product of the congress the created for itself: or otherwise of giving the undertaking demandey of by the Congress, the prudence or necessity of

complete independence, direct action, etc., on the other, it would virtually have to work the constitution which it set out to wreck. To avoid this, Mr. Gandhi sought for the Congress Ministers such powers as would enable them in the first instance to do much tangible good to the people and by virtue of it strengthen the Congress hold on them so as to prepare them for the next revolutionary campaign, if and when it was decided upon. Above all, he desired, by means of the Delhi proviso, to rid the Government of India Act of some of the safeguards and in effect to establish complete provincial autonomy in place of the restricted one contemplated.

In due course the leaders of the majority parties were summoned by the various Governors to assist them in the formation of cabinets. The leaders repeated the Delhi condition and refused to be satisfied with a general assurance by the Governors of help, sympathy and co-operation. Thereupon, they withdrew, refusing to form ministries unless the A. I. C. C.'s demand was compiled with. The Governors then invited

making such a demand and the propriety of the Governors were all anxious so to work the the Congress in sacrificing the real interests of Act and so exercise their special powers as the people on a technical assurance were the not to precipitate an irretrievable clash subjects of prolonged controversy in which the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India, other British statesmen, Mr. Gandhi formally concele the demand of the Congress, and the Congress leaders and numerous nonand one congress readers and numerous non-congress politicians in India, not to speak of in spirit what it could not give in letter the press, took an active part. Statements, replies, counter statements and rejoinders repnes, counter statements and rejoinders filled the summer of 1937. An Indian newspaper summarised the various stages of the Congress demand thus: "At first a written assurance was demanded of Governors that they would, under no circumstances, interfere with the work of their Ministers. Later, it was felt sufficient if Congress leaders could say publicly that there would be no gubernatorial meddlesomeness in their constitutional activities. This was further elucidated by Mr. Gandhi to mean that the Congress was not attempting to secure a modifieation of the Act. It would work it with the idea of ending it ultimately. A series of explana-tions which followed led the Congress to the position that, in the event of a serious difference of opinion, the Governors should dismiss the Ministers. We were one of those who contended that there was very little difference between dismissal and resignation and that in prolonging the deadlock on this minor issue Congressmen were ill-advised. Mr. Gandhi now states that he will be satisfied if the Governors gave an undertaking that in the event of serious disagreement they would demand their Ministers' resignation.

Viewed as points in a negotiation, these gradations may appear to be a climb-down on the part of Mr. Gandhi, but he regarded them apparently as so many phases of the same move, namely, to make the Government recognise the position of the Congress in Indian politics and give proof of their desire to welcome it back to the path of constitutionalism. The controversy was brought to a conclusion with a lengthy statement issued by the Viceroy late in June 1937. After giving an authoritative reaffirma-tion of the position of the Governors and the British Government, namely, that the Act itself and the Instrument of Instructions precludes the Governors from giving an advance guarantee of the kind demanded by the Congress. The statement was a direct answer to the various points raised by the Congress and its spokesman and explained how exactly the reforms would be worked by the Governors. It dispelled the doubts expressed by Congressmen that real power would not be surrendered to the Ministers and that the latter would be subject to vexatious nagging and interference at every turn, preventing them from carrying out their policy and programme. His Excellency made it clear, for example, that even as the Congress wanted full freedom of action in the sphere of action entrusted to the care of popular Ministers, action interfision correct care on the first state of control in the control in t

was eminently conciliatory in tone. It gave convinced the Congress and Mr. Gandhi that the British Government wished the Congress to take seriously to the constitutional experiment on which it had embarked. The influence of this was not lost on the Working Committee of the Congress which met shortly after and decided that the leaders of Congress Parties in the various legislatures should proceed to undertake the task of forming Cabinets without any condition. It may be mentioned that the main factor in bringing about this decision was the unanimous desire of people returned to the legislatures on the Congress ticket that they should be allowed to form Governments. Thus in the latter half of July 1937 the Congress became the Government in six of the eleven provinces. It was a great change for the Congress which since 1920 had been in the wilderness.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability. Almost everyone of the new Ministeries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency, but by in the shape of mannean stringency, one by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were, generally speaking, applanded. In the field of law and order, they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity. This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces. where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation. The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness, so much so that the right wing leaders had a hard time of it at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in the autumn of 1937. Similarly, in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps: the zemindars threatened satyagraha owing to certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government, while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate. It was a delicate situation, but the Government, aided by right Wing leaders, tided over the difficulty by carrying the zemindars and peasants with them. The peasant leaders, who were extremist Congressmen, were for a time inclined to create trouble for the Ministry, but they were dealt with with a firm

Pariament to conicr on animsters responsible (agen unacytoox benearch measures accumace to their own legislatures unrestricted powers to to help the under-dog. The poorer classes administer the provincial government—which, were the special concern of the Congress Minister Vicery ovendsafed to the people of India, iries and their legislature and executive acts was the wholehearted desire of the servants of were designed to help the masses. A few the Crown in India liberally to Implement— Governments sought to increase their revenue

by levying a tax on agricultural meetings. Bross around of 1937 at Calcutta, they seemed preor them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experinone nquor and orngs in sman areas an experi-ment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was intraduced in most of the Congress provinces. The took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar took concerned measures to readmanse the sugar nousary from top to bottom and wred to ensure for the grower of sugarcane a minimum economic price for his produce. Attempts were made to reform education, local self-government and several branches of public activity.

of special importance is the experiment or special importance is the experiment undertaken by the United Provinces Governundertaken by the United Provinces Govern-ment to do rural uplift work with the aid of local Congressmen. This led to clash of autho-rity in the districts, and a certain amount of confusion resulted. But it was soon surmounted. by a clarification of the functions of official and non-official agencies. Barring a few cases here and there, the Services, both in the Secretariats and in the districts, co-operated willingly tariats and if the districts, co-operated withingly with their new masters. The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later). On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency.

An important development, as far as the Congress was concerned, which occurred during the year 1937-38 was the growing influence of the Congress on the masses. This was due not only to the fact that the outlaw Congress had become His Majesty's Government in the majority of the provinces, but also to the en-couragement which the various provincial Governments gave to the Congress. The memprovincial The membership of the Congress which was about 600,000 odd before increased in the past few months to odd pelore increased in one past rew monars to over three million. This increase in the extra-legislative influence, coupled with the over-whelming majorities which the Congress Parties enjoyed in most provincial legislatures, led them to what critics described as "steam roller methods" so far as the non-Congress opposition was concerned. The Opposition in most cases was a disorganised group which exerted little influence on the policy and programme of the provincial Governments.

While the Congress Ministries were engaged on the one hand in promoting the welfare of the masses and on the other administering the provinces with firmness, the left-wing Congressmen were spitting fre and loudly protesting against the restrictions placed on their so-called freedom of speech and movement. They would have untranimelled license to go about where

by levying a tax on agricultural incomes. Most; autumn of 1937 at Calcutta, they seemed presession of the Congress at Haripura.

> Meanwhile their hands were strengthened by the non-release of certain political prisoners in one non-recease or certain political prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces. This was one of the promises made by the Congress in its election manifesto, and the Ministries' failure to give effect to it was put down by the extremists to their weakness. The death from hunger strike of a political prisoner in Dacca (Bengal) provided a war cry for them. Thus the demand for the release of all political prisoners assumed first class importance in current politics

> An additional complication was introduced by the bearing which the release of prisoners in the two Congress provinces mentioned above had on the release of the detenus and political on the recease or the detenus and poincear prisoners in Bengal, which was not under the control of the Congress. Ever since the aban-donment of the hunger strike by the Andamans in the summer of 1937 in response to the appeal made by the Congress and Mr. Gandhi, the latter had evinced a keen interest in steps to bring about their repatriation to India and their eventual release from imprisonment Indeed it was his promise to lend the weight of his personality to the demand for their release that personanty to the demand for their release that was the principal factor in inducing them to give up their lunger strike. True to his pro-mise Mr. Gandhi went to Calcutta and had prolonged discussions with the Governor and members of the Government of Bengal and was thereby largely instrumental in securing the release of hundreds of detenus. There were others the examination of whose cases was deferred. In arguing the case for the release of the remainder of the detenus and of the political prisoners Mr. Gandhi was obviously handicapped by the fact that in provinces where his own lieutenants were running the Government it had not been possible to order the release of the outstanding political prisoners.
> Thus it was that the question of political prisoners' release in Bihar and the United Provinces assumed an importance out of all proportion to their intrinsic value

On the eve of the annual session of the Congress the Working Committee met at Wardha to draw up the programme for the session. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President-elect for the next year, was present. He is a young man, perhaps the youngest Congress President. His choice was apparently a concession to youth and to the radical element in the Congress. On his way to India to take up an I.C.S. appointment he relinquished a promising career and joined Mr. Gandhi's first non-co-operation movement and had since then taken an active part in the political life of the country. He had been imprisoned and externed for long periods, which invested him with a certain amount of glamour. The fact that he hails from Bengal and that no-one from Bengal had been honoured with the Congress crown for a number have informalment received to go about solution in the property of the control of

The presence of Mr. Subhas Bose at the activity in which they were engaged in their meeting of the Working Committee (of which he respective spheres. Everybody deplored the had been a member for months past but which developments in the two provinces, and everyhe could not attend owing to ill health) gave jone was contrased. Even the members of the point to the question of the release of political Working Committee did not seem to know what prisoners. The problem of prisoners is foremost in Bengal and no Bengali politician is free from the obsession that the prisoners problem should occupy the first place in any programme of national activity. Mr. Bose therefore exaggerated the importance of the issue which exercised the minds of the members of the Working Committee considerably. A resolution was passed urging the Premiers of Bihar and the United Provinces to press for the release of the outstanding political prisoners,

a mystery. There was some bungling somewhere. Pandit Nehru who was still President this Lord Linlithgow issued a reply which was of the Congress is said to have given instructions couched in conciliatory terms. While reaffirmto the Premiers of the two provinces to back up ing that the Governor-General or the Governor their demand for the release with a threat to resign. The Congress executive did not apparently authorise such a course. Nor did Mr. Gandhi himself appear to be in favour of such a as a whole and of the provinces individually, drastic step. As things happened, the Premiers His Excellency declared that the Ministers insisted on their right to order the wholesale reinsisted on their right to order the Wholeson of the Prisoners with a view to their ultimate lease of all political prisoners, but the Governors vidual prisoners with a view to their ultimate release. The Governor-General, too, hoped that might be examined before the order was issued, the Ministries could resume their interrupted The Governors insisted that indiscriminate labours. The Viceroy's statement eased the release might lead to a situation in which the peace and tranquillity not only of their respective provinces but also of adjacent provinces would be threatened. The Premiers demanded passed off without leaving any trace on the that nothing should be done to restrict their political life of the country. responsibility for the administration of law and order and gave a few hours' ultimatum to their respective Governors that unless the latter agreed to a wholesale release they (the Premiers) would resign. At this stage the Governor-General stepped in under section 265 of the Government of India Act and withheld consent for the release order. The Ministries resigned. A first class political crisis ensued.

of the Congress at Haripura in February 1938. Every other issue was naturally cellipsed and everyone concentrated on this question. The left wingers who had come prepared to launch a determined attack on the entire parliamentary programme of the Congress were non-plussed. Although at first they were glad that a crisis had occurred which might wreck the parliamentary activity of the Congress, on closer consideration they were aghast at the implications of the crisis. If it were allowed to spread, that is, if other provincial Ministries were to follow suit, the major part of the country would be plunged in a strife with unimaginable consequences,

A few tense days ensued. Other Ministries

exactly to do in the circumstances.

Mr. Gandhi once again stepped into the breach and relieved the tension with an appeal to the Governor-General and the British Government to reconsider their decision to withhold consent. to the release ordered by the two Ministries. He challenged the application of section 265 and insisted that the Ministers should have unfettered right to direct the administration of law and order in accordance with the assurance by the Viceroy in July 1937. He concluded What happened in the next few days is still with the hope that the British authority had not become tired of the Congress Governments. To could not divest themselves of the special respossibility placed on them by the Act of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country would be enabled to examine the cases of inditension considerably and the Premiers withdrew their resignations. The crisis which a few days ago threatened to envelope the whole of India

To resume the survey of the work done by the Harlpura session of the Congress. Mr. Bose's presidential address revealed that he is walking in the footsteps of his predecessor, Pandit Nehru. It was full of modern ideas in respect of the social and political reconstruction of India. As in the case of Pandit Nehru. Mr. Bose expected much from the trend of international events and revelled in the fact This was during the Congress week, that is that "the clay feet of the British Empire now on the eve of the meeting of the plenary session stand exposed." He pledged himself to the establishment of a socialist state in India and pleaded for a progamme of industrialisation side by side with the cottage industries. Mr. Bose confessed that "opposing or resisting the provincial part of the constitution would be hardly possible now with the formation of the Congress Ministries," but he reiterated the Congress hostility to federation. He was easer that the Working Committee, which he described as "the shadow cabinet of independent India," should continue to exercise control over all the Congress Ministries and recognise the development of extremist organisations inside the Congress, in order that "anti-imperialistic forces may be consolidated,"

Although the resolution on the ministerial seemed bardly inclined to copy the example of crisis was the principal business before the Bihar and the United Provinces. In the first session, it is not necessary for the purposes of place, they had no prisoners problem like the the present narrative to discuss it at length, United Provinces and Bihar; in the second, in view of its satisfactory solution. With this they could not before the measures to rescut it meets to receive the section out of the way, the work of the session with such gravity as the Premiers of those two may be dismissed with the observation that it provinces did. Moreover, they were very saw the unifaction of the different sections required to interrupt the nation-building within the Congress in face of the cloud which when the congress in face of the cloud which came over it in the shape of the crisis, demonstrating that Congressmen were ready to forget their differences, however sharp, when some hig problem cropped up.

There were a few passages-at-arms over the resolution on federation and that on the relationship of the Congress to jointleast activities in the States and the constraint of the Congress to signal triumph. The resolutions of the Working Committee condomning the excesses of the Kissus Sabha leaders and of labour agitators and pleading for support to the constraints of the Working Committee condomning the excesses of the Kissus Sabha leaders and of labour agitators and pleading for support to the positions are now worth reproducing, especially the one on Indian States, as it marks the beginning of a new policy with regard to the political agitation in the States, which till head had been curried on in the name of the

The resolution on federation ran—"The Congress has rejected the new constitution and declared that a constitution for India, which can be accepted by the people, must be based people themselves by means of a constituent assembly, without interference by any foreign authority. Adhering to this policy of rejection, and the proposed themselves by means of a constituent of the proposed themselves by means of a constituent of the proposed themselves of the policy of rejection, and the proposed federation, no such considerations apply even for independence. In regard to the proposed federation, no such considerations apply even of this federation will do grave injury to India and tighten the bonds which hold her in subjection to imperiatist domination. This scheme of federation excludes from the sphere parts.

"The Congress is not opposed to the idea of identation; but a real federation must, even spart from the question of responsibility, consist of free units enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty, and representation by the democratic process of the following provides of the following provines in the establishment of the proviness in the establishment of representative institutions and responsible government, civil institutions and responsible government, civil instended provides in the federation as it is now contemplated, will, instead of building up inclin unity, encourage separatist tendencies conflicts.

"The Cougress therefore reiterates its condemantion of the proposed federal scheme and calls upon the provincial and local Congress committees and the people generally, as well to prevent its inauguration. In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt vincial flowermouts and Mainstries must refuse toe-operate with it. In ease such a confingency raises, the All-India Congress Committee is authorised and directed to determine is authorised and directed to determine regard."

On the subject of Indian States, the Congress on the subject of trained Seeders and Original Presided;—"In view of the fact that owing to the growth of public life and the demand for freedom in the Indian States, new problems are arising and new condicts are taking place, the Congress lays down afresh its policy in regard to the States. The Congress stands for the same political, social and economic freedom in the States as in the rest of India and considers the States as integral parts of India which cannot be separated. The Purna Swaraj or complete independence, which is the objective of the Congress, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, for the integrity and unity of India must be maintained in freedom as it has been maintained in subjection. The only kind of federation that can be acceptable to the Congress is one in which the States participate as free units, enjoying the same measure of democratic freedom as the rest of India. The Congress, therefore, stands for full responsible government and the guarantee of civil liberty in the States, and deplores the present back-ward conditions and utter lack of freedom and suppression of civil liberties in many of these States.

"The Congress considers its right and pervilege to work for the attainment of this oblective in the States. But, under existing circumstances, the Congress is not in a position to work natural control of the control of the control of the control of the numerous limitations and restrictions, imposed by the rulers, or by British authority working through them, hamper its activities. The loop interest in the control of the control of the States find no immediate fulfilment, and distillusion results. It is not in consumace with the results of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the which cannot function of the control of the control of the digitality to the national larg. The inability of the Congress to give protection or effective holp, when hopes have been raised, produces a hinders the development of their movement for freedom,

" In view of the different conditions prevailing in the States and the rest of India, the general policy of the Congress is often unsuited to the States and may result in preventing or hampering the natural growth of a freedom movement in a State, Such movements are likely to develop more rapidly and to have a broader basis, they draw their strength from the people of the State, produce self-reliance in them, and are in tune with the conditions prevailing there, and do not rely on extraneous help and assistance or on the prestige of the Congress name. The Congress welcomes such movements but, in the nature of things and under present conditions, the burden of carrying on the struggle for freedom must fall on the people of the States. The Congress will always extend its good-will and support to such struggles, carried on in a peaceful and legitimate manner, but that organisational help will inevitably be, under existing conditions, moral support and sym-pathy. Individual Congressmen, however, will be free to render further assistance in their personal capacities. In this way the struggle can develop without committing the Congress organisation, and thus unhindered by external considerations.

"The Congross therefore directs that, for the present, Congress committee in the States shall innetion under the direction and control of the Congress Working Committee and control of the Congress working Committee and the Congress of the Congress of the Congress, Internal struggles of the people of the States must not be undertaken in the name of the Congress should be started and continued where they exist already within the States.

"The Congress desires to assure the people of the States of its solidarity with them and of its active and vigilant interest in and sympathy with their movement for freedom. It trusts that the day of their deliverance is not far distant."

In view of the growing bitterness in the relationship between the Congress and the Hurslim Losgie (who has in comparison and the advantage of the Hurslim community and which had losely strengthened its position and which had to the the Hurslim community and the Hurslim Community and the Hurslim Community and the Hurslim Congress indicates the attitude of the Congress towards the Muslim community and other uncortices —

The Congress welcomes the growth of antiimperialist feeling among the Muslims and other minorities in India and the growing unity of all classes and communities in India in the struggle for India's independence which is essentially one and indivisible and can only be carried on effectively on a united national basis. In particular the Congress welcome the large numbers of members of the minority communities who have joined the Congress during the past year and given their mass support to the struggle for freedom and the ending of the exploitation of India's masses. The Congress approves of and confirms the resolution of the Working Committee on minority rights passed in Calcutta in October 1937 and declares afresh that it regards it as its primary duty and fundamental policy to protect the religious, linguistic, cultural and other rights of the minorities in India, so as to ensure for them in any scheme of government to which the Congress is a party the widest scope for their development and their participation in the fullest measure in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation."

The resolution of the Working Committee referred to above said: "The Congress has selemily and repeatedly declared its policy in regard to the rights of the minorities in India and has stated that it considers it its duty to protect these rights and ensure the wides possible scope for rights and ensure the wides possible scope for participation in the fullest measure in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation. The objective of the Congress is an independent and untited India where no class or group or majority or minority may capital to the content of the work of the content of the work of the content in the national properties and the comments in the national condition of the people of India. This objective of unity and mutual co-operation in a common freedom does not mean the suppression.

in any way of the rich variety and cultural diversity of Indian life, which have to be preserved in order to give freedom and opportunity to the individual as well as to each group to develop unhindered according to its capacity and inclination.

"In view, however, of attempts having been made to misinterpret the Congress policy in this regard, the All-India Congress Committee desire to reiterate this policy. The Congress has included in its resolution on Fundamental Rights that:—

- (i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination, and the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, for a purpose not opposed to law or morality.
- (ii) Every citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality.
- (iii) The culture, language and script of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.
- (iv) All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.
- (e) No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, easte, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.
- (ni) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, tanks, roads, schools and places of public resort, maintained out of State, or local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public.
- (vii) The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions.
- (viii) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
- (ix) Every citizen is free to move throughout India and to stay and settle in any part thereof, to acquire property and to follow any trade or calling, and to be treated equally with regard to legal prosecution or protection in all parts of India.
- "These clauses of the Fundamental Rights resolution make it clear that there should be no interference in matters of conscience, religion, or culture, and a minority is entitled to keep its personal law without any change in this respect imposed by the majority.
- "The position of the Congress in regard to the Communal Decision has been repeatedly made election manifold the construction of the construction of decision as it is an interest to the construction of this decision as it is an it. To congress is opposed to this decision as it is an it. To congress it opposed to the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of velopment of Indian unity. The construction of the construction of the construction of be brought about by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned. The Congress is and valued of we can opportunity to bring about such a change by mutual agreement.

ment of all the people of India.

Indian Princes.

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machine of British India. They became actively interest of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All-India federation pro-vided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm waned, however, in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronounce-ments of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to He december that smaller states were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German princi-palities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown. He was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that mless adequate guarantees were given for the continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to oin the proposed Federation.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the idea, on behalf of his brother Princes, at the idea, on behalf of his orderer rinices, at the first Round Table Conference, to join the All-India Federation, no details of the scheme for the entry of the Princes were discussed. When the question was later gone into at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. it became evident that the Princes had a number of mental reservations and conditions precedent to their entry. On their return to India they had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Patiala became the sponsor of a modified plan of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own terms, the matter should be discussed by the Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented

This gave a new aspect to the whole question. For some time there was difference of opinion between one section of Princes led by the Maharaja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja of Patiala.

"In all matters affecting the minorities in unless a proportion of over fifty per cent, of the India, the Congress wishes to proceed by their States joined no State should join singly. As India, the Congress wishes to proceed by their scapes joined no State should join singly. As cooperation and through their goodwill in a regards their representation in the two federal common undertaking and for the realisation of a Chambers, it was found that however widely the common aim which is the freedom and better-legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian States. Out of these 600 more than half are what may be called small or minor States. And the larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda naturally objected to be placed on the same level as the smaller States which are no more than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller States on the group system. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 the Princes made a serious attempt to bring about a settlement of this question. were also made since then to settle this thorny problem, but the general opinion seemed to be in favour of leaving it to be settled by Government.

Apart from this, the main anxiety of the States in joining the federation is that their integrity and their rights under treaties should not in any way be affected except to the extent that they voluntarily agree to accede in what are called treaties of accession. They fear that once they enter democratic chambers they will not be able to hold on against the onslaught of democracy and by a process of wearing down they will soon be reduced to the position of mere principalities. It was with this object that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, proposed several safeguards for guaranteeing the position. Of the States against the danger foreshadowed

Almost all the Princes of India or their representatives had gathered at Delhi about the representatives and gathered at Delhi about the representatives and gathered at Delhi about the Paper. The scheme production of the White Paper. The scheme production of the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Incorporation of Internal autonomy, an equitable clean of the Internal autonomy, an equitable scheme production of the Internal autonomy, and equitable scheme to the claims made by the Princes under the vague term "paramountey."

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed Federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all-India, Later on they arrived at a settlement between litself to provincial autonomy but should include themselves and a common plan was evolved the establishment of a federation for all-India, whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of the position of the States in the Federation entry of all of them: it was also proposed that naturally became an important consideration

with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parlia-Committee's recommendations mentary they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers' Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the General ris-a-ris the Indian States, provisions the smaller states to secure for themselves some consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor-General.

The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservaand was promptly seized upon by the conserva-tive die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Prince's representations in respect of details. On the representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountcy, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill.

(For details see past is sues of this book.)

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers. During the report stage of the Bill amendments

A new development occurred with the passing of the Government of India Act. The picture was complete and it was no more open to the Princes to argue that they could not come to a decision on their entry into federation until after they had known the final constitution of the federation. Following on the parliamentary enactment of the reformed constitution, the officers of the Political Department in India sent to the various Princes draft Instruments of Accession to the federation with a request that the reply should be sent at an early date. The larger question of the entry into federation was narrowed down to the terms on which each on the subject. The Princes have submitted half of 1936. At this conference, which met the alternative draft Instruments are submitted and in 1936. At this conference, which met the alternative draft Instruments are submitted and including the submitted at two consists of the decisions reached at two conference, one in Postbay at the conference, one in Postbay at the conference, one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the conference one in Postbay at the Conference on P the other at Delhi early in 1937.

As soon as the Act was complete there occurred a schism between the bigger and smaller States. The former seemed inclined to join the federation straightaway, because the scheme of federation, it is argued in certain quarters, is such that the bigger states need not be afraid of any financial as loss by accession to federation, and also because each of the bigger states could be sure of entering into an administrative agreement with the into an administrative agreement with the federation ensuring the integrity of their respec-tive internal administrations. The same could not be said of the smaller states, according to this school of thought. These smaller states would be subjected to much loss in revenue as the result of accession to the federation and might also loose a part of their internal administrative powers.

It also appeared that some of the larger states. who were, generally speaking, inclined to enter the federation, utilised the critical attitude of extra-federal advantages, such as the retro-cession of Bangalore and the Baroda Canton-ment. Barring these negotiations, however, the bigger states generally kept out of the discussions of the past few months.

It may be explained here that most of the smaller states were critical of the federal scheme for two reasons : the first is one of revenue, and the second one of internal autonomy. Most of their revenue at present is drawn from excise or land custom. As a large number of excise levies will be proposed by the Federal Government and as federal excise is superior in claim to the state excise, it is felt that the smaller states will lose the major portion of their revenue if they federate without reservation. Secondly, when it came to be known that administrative agreements between the federation and the states will be sparingly given, the smaller states began were introduced by the Government which, to suspect that their administrative sovereignty were introduced by the dovernment which it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes of many federal subjects will suffer. It has been openly expressed that in course of by the Princes It has been openly expressed that in course of time, except for the police, judiciary and land revenue, most of the state administrative departments will be absorbed by the federal machinery, and the sovereignty of the rulers of smaller states will correspondingly diminish. In the absence of an administrative agreement, it will be open to the federal authority to expect a specified standard of efficiency on the part of the state departments administering federal subjects, the enforcement of which condition will lead to increasing interference by federal officers with the internal administration of the states. So on and so forth argue the smaller

With this background it will be easy to follow in the matter of details many of the Princes the spate of criticism to which the federal rights and privileges and seemed inclined to in the British Government's draft Instruments federate for the minimum purposes. The next of Accession was subjected by the smaller states, stage of discussion was confined to the extent in order to ventilate these voints and to evolve stage of the smaller states. atternite for the minimum purposes. Inc next of Accession was suspected by the Standier States stage of discussion was confined to the extent of norther to ventilate these points and to very to be within the should go. The original time of minimum formula on which most states the standier of the discussion of the standier of the sta on the terms proposed. Important amendments the inauguration of the federal part of the on the terms proposed. Important an emissions of the draft Government of India Act intensified its opposiwere suggested to the provisions of the cardii (sovernment of India Act intensified its opposition instruments of Accession and it, was sought to thou since July 1937 when its nominees became withhold a number of sounders mentioned in the Ministers in the majority of British Indian withhold a number of sounders mentioned in the Ministers in the majority of British Indian list of clearly the majority of British Indian list of Control of the Control of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of India Act. The Control of the Minister of the Minister of India Act. The Minister of the Minister of India Act. The Minister of the Minister of India Act. The Minister of the Minister of India Act. The Minister of India Nawab of Bhopal. And former had the assistance of two legal experts, namely Mr. Morgan and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and the latter was assisted by Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr. Manu Subedar. The conin Delhi and the latter met from time to time at Bhopal and submitted their reports to the Chamber of Princes.

The main recommendation of the constitu-tional sub-committee was that the sphere of paramountcy must be quite distinct from the federal sphere and the obligations of the Crown arising out of the treaties and must in no way be affected by the federation. It was also made clear that it must be understood that the states clear that it must be understood that the states would join the federation only in respect of the subjects to which they acceded and with the limitations proposed by them. Moreover the sovereignty of the states must remain as before Instruments of Accession.

The finance sub-committee recommended The finance sub-committee recommended that there should be no direct taxation of the states subject except in respect of the surcharge on income-tax. Even in respect of indirect taxation, only those mentioned in the Act should be levied, and the list should not be added to. Whatever tributes were now payable should cease after federation.

Both the reports were in the main adopted by the meeting of Princes and Ministers which met at Delhi early in 1937.

Most of the States have since sent to Government alternative draft Instruments of Accession ment alternative draft instruments of accession embodying the suggestion approved by the Delhi conference, but many are reported to have gone beyond the Delhi formula. These alterna-tive drafts were considered by Whitehall which final drafts of Instruments of Accession. The consideration and acceptance of these is, how-

The Congress which had all this while opposed India federation.

of India Act. To consuler these suggestions introns passed at public meetings and Congress the conference appointed two sub-committees, conferences became the considered judgments that the contraction of the Manaria of Patalia and the present of the Governments. They also induced their charmonality of the Manarias of Patalia and the prespective great of the Manaria of Patalia and the prespective great cannot be federal Scheme Amante sub-committee present and the assistance contained in the Government of India Act of Nambod Blogal. The contract New Morrows and 1998 Government of India Act of Nambod Blogal. its inauguration and setting out in detail their Mr. D. G. Dary, and non-mode was assessed by its management and secting out in decan dient gir J. N. Mirra and Mr. Manu Subelar. The one objections to the proposed referration. One gir J. N. String and Mr. Manu Subelar is one objections to the proposed referration. One gir J. N. String and Mr. Manu Subelar is of the principal objections was the amount to Delhi and the latter met from time to time of "Jorcetia, an allance between democratic of "Jorcetia, and lineare between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the State of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many except to the extent agreed to be transferred States could not escape the influence of auto-to the federation by their rulers through the nomous adjacent provinces. Thus the Maharaja of Cochin announced a restricted system of responsible government of the dyarchic type. Several States, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Patiala, set up committees to consider measures for democratising and liberalising their administrations. This movement was encouraged by an announcement by a spokesman of His Majesty's Government that the introduction of responsible government in the States was not inconsistent with Paramountey.

Thus at the time of writing the tendency among States rulers is so to shape their policies as to render themselves less obnexious to progressive forces in British India. Of their own free will they seem ready to accomplish internal reforms which will minimise, if not altogether remove, the objection of British India to federate ave draits were considered to the various states with them. How, if at all, to meet the other is believed to have sent to the various states with them. How, if at all, to meet the other hand traits of Instruments of Accession. The objection of British Indian politicians to ally themselves with the States, namely, the method ever, regarded as a matter of procedure and of choosing States representatives to the federal tene.

A new factor in the accession of the State
The considered at the moment. The control of the proposed federation, arose carly in 1938, activity in States politics vis-u-size the all-

The National Liberal Federation.

leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presume. The rederation adopted for its juition, had still inged that it should be worked or even the old Congress formula which This the Congress was now doing—and more was set aside by the Nagury Congress. The less successfully. Now the Liberals asked the Liberal Farty in India has always been the Congress to adopt a similar attitude towards Liberal Farty in India has always been the Congress to adopt a similar attitude towards rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian S. Montagu was a serious blow to the indual Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the fore-Table Conference brought it again to the fore-front, but its indusme again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions," of the Government of India Act of 1985 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day.

Shortly after the annual session of the Liberal Federation in 1935 there were rumours of an understanding with the Congress in order jointly to contest the elections, but these were soon proved to be unfounded. Efforts were doubtless proved to be unfounded. made to bring about this consummation, but it was found there was very little chance of the Congress and Liberals agreeing on any joint programme of work—their outlook was so widely divergent.

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 not only proved that the Congress Age of 1995 not only proved that the Congress had enormous influence over the electorate but also confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates public questions.

Thus during the prolonged negotiations between the Congress and the representatives of British authority in India immediately after the inauguration of provincial autonomy Liberal politicians made substantial contributions to the clarification of the issues involved in the controversy. They repeatedly urged the Congress not to shirk the responsibility for assuming the by virtue of having been returned in a majority in 4 number of provinces.

The definite breach between the moderate The claim that the eventual acceptance of The definite breach between the moderate and extremist characteristic between the congress at the office by the Congress was a victory for the and extremist characteristic between the congress are stated of the congress was a victory for the congress was a victory for the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress when the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress when the congress was native to the congress when the congress was native to the congress when the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress when the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was native to the congress was a victory for the congress was a in The Liberals, declared Sir Chimanial, while dee recognising the imperfections of the new Constitution, had still urged that it should be worked. Federation. All progressive groups should combine and extract the best out of it. at the same time working for its replacement by a genuinely responsible democratic federal Government.

Communism was fast growing, Sir Chimanlal asserted, under the guise of socialism. This to his mind, was the greatest danger not only to the Congress but to the whole country. Another important question was the attainment of unity among the various communities in the country, particularly the Hindu and Muslim communities. Sir Chimanlal accused the Congress of not giving the Muslims a fair deal in the Congress provinces.

The session passed the following resolutions :--

(1) "The National Liberal Federation of India reiterates its considered opinion that the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 is extremely unsatisfactory and altogether unacceptable. It is not merely utterly inadequate, but is retrograde in many respects and includes features obnoxious to Indian nationalist opinion.

"Nonetheless, the Federation repeats that it has to be utilised to the best advantage of the people for the amelioration of their social and economic conditions and for accelerating the attainment of Dominion Status.

"The Federation views with satisfaction that Cabinets responsible to popularly elected representatives of the people have taken over the administration in the various provinces, including those in which the Congress party commands a majority in the legislature, and hopes that those Cabinets will so work the political life in fruits. Few Jaberas candinates commands a majority in the legislators and contested in clerkins, but hardly any was loopes that these Cabinets will so work and contested the Daring the past two or three years constitution as to secure the contest the Liberal Party existed only in name, it classes, creed the leaders, however, made their existence field by minorithes and folliation the early removal constituent on the discussion of the contest of the of Governors and other restraints that exist in the present Government of India Act, thereby leading to a full and complete transfer of power to the people's representatives in the provinces.

"The Federation urges that no concession should be made to the Princes in the course of the negotiations now being carried on with them, with regard to the establishment of Federation, rehas of the administration which was its right which is calculated to increase still more the Federal Government,

(2) "The National Liberal Federation re-the Press, freedom of association, and an in-affirms its complete sympathy with the natural dependent judiciary as well as representative and perfectly legitimate aspirations of the government as a prelude to responsible govern-people of the Indian States for civic and ment." nolitical liberties.

to be returned by election.

The Federation also condemned the unres-"The Federation deeply regrets that no possiveness of Government to the repeated de-Provision has been made in the new Government in and for the nationalisation of the army in of India Act for the election of representatives India by rapid increase of the facilities for States in the coming Federal Legislature or training Indians as officers and urged that of States in any coming reversit Againstate or standing indicates an officest from I tight under the continuality. The Peteration, however, provinces and all communities. Wider expansions that the rulers of Indian States will allow should be considered the province and all communities. Wider expansions that the rulers of Indian States will allow should be considered the province of the consideration of Indians in the Indians in the Indians in the Indians in the Indians in the Indians in Indians in Indians in Indians in Indians in Indians in Indians in Indians in India Auxiliary Force was the subject of criticism by the Federation which urged that steps be taken "The Federation strongly urges once again in accordance with the recommendations of the that the rulers of States should without further Sinea Committee to bring about the introduction delay conced to their subjects rights of security of military drill and the establishment of cadet of person and property, liberty of speech and of corps in schools,

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

The awakening of political consciousness reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond among Sindims in India as a separate entity the sphere of his direct influence. But he has a state back to share the state of the second o An attempt was made early in consolidate the community by in 1934 to healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisasteament into the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a when the past year. Wignors and activities with flattered Mr. Jinnah and his Manuvhile, the Muslim Conference had results with flattered Mr. Jinnah and his Manuvhile, the Muslim Conference had co-owneries. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was gradually loss its influence over the community. Bis guiding spirit behind this new activity, was in fact one heard very little of its handleapped by fissiparous tendencies and activities.

on evil days in the 'tweetles, and differences set in the summer of 1936 may be said to have in among its members. When enhanced powers begun a new cra in the history of the Muslim were conferred on India by the Monttord Longue, Instead of being a purely deliberation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the administration it is not control of the administration in the next annual session, the League decided of the country and in Government posts. This to get into grips with current politics, in feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body pursuance of the resolution passed at the whose promoters concentrated on aggressive Bombay session, Mr. Jinah formed a Central presentation of Muslim demands. With the Parliamentary Board, comprising influential prospect of still further constitutional reforms representatives of the various provinces. at the end of the first ten years of the working Provincial boards were soon established and the at the Stronton of Schemon Years features storong Provincian others were storod under congress Muslims into an inflamental body which anaptees. Local problems and inflaments brown the storograms Muslims into an inflamental body which anaptees. Local problems and influences threat-would safeguard their interests more effectively end to impair the solidarity of the League than the League. The result was the All- and some prominent members of the League would staggmant their interests more electricity under the more prominent members of the Longue The result was the All- and some prominent members of the Longue Parliamentary Board, Parlises Muslim Conference in 1923. The resigned from the League Parliamentary Board, publication of the Communal Award and its but Mr. Jinharh persevered interested. He saw includes the communication of the Communication of t

"We are engaged," he said in April 1936, "in the task of organising the electorates and training 80,000,000 Muslims to a higher level of political understanding, so that ultimately they might be soldiers for the national struggle. I have always felt that if Muslims could speak with one voice a settlement between come speak wan one voice a settlement netwent Hindus and Muslims would come more quickly. Muslims are making a mistake if they lean on either Government or the Congress." This in essence was the programme of the Muslim League in the past year.

tions and in face of defections and local intrisions and in face of detectaons and focal inter- not prepared to merge ourselves into any gues made an attempt at mass contact, my organisation, however great it may be, and Bengal, the League secured of per cent, of the however advanced its programme and policy seats contacted by it, and is the largest Muslim may be unless it is determined by common group. In the United Provinces, it put up consent." only 35 candidates for the lower house, and secured 29 out of a total of 66 Muslim

In Madras, the Muslim League Board put up 11 candidates for the Assembly and three for the Council, and succeeded except for one seat in the Assembly. Bombay achieved the greatest success. It secured two-thirds out of a total number of 30 Muslim seats.

No Muslim League Board was formed in Bihar, Orissa, Sind and the North West Frontier Province. In Assam the League annexed 9 out of 34 Muslim seats. In the Central Provinces a schism set in, with the result that two League parties functioned side by side. The League's efforts failed thoroughly in the Punjab where the Muslims co-operated with right wing Hindus in the formation of the Unionist Party-a purely political organisation-which carried away the seats and which of formed a stable ministry with a definite programme.

after the elections, Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures vis-a-vis other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pundit Jawaharial Nehru. Mr. Jinnah refused to convert the League into an understudy of the Congress and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and and, similar resources. Any congress may and systematics causes a great cast on someries the monopoly, not are they the sole caustolians between the Congress and the League which had of Indian additionalism. I have always already become strained as the result of a maintened, the Musilian League is prepared to Musilian mass contact drive organised by the one hands with any progressive party in the [Congress.]

Then came the elections. The task of the hight for the country's freedom, but to achieve League was stupendous, considering that it was this the question of minorities must be settled the first time that the League, from the centre, satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only without effective provincial or district organisa. Muslims but all minorities, Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way, Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of Muslim leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces-that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party, The League, for its part. was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposition to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the legislature. Nowhere in any of the so-called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers congress provinces the end attention simisters have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. In Orissa the Cabinet included no Muslim Minister. In Madras and Bhar there is one Mislim Minister. each, but he is a Congress Muslim whom the bulk of the Muslims in the house disown. United Provinces, there are two Muslim Ministers one of whom is a Congress Muslim and the other joined the Congress after having once owed allegiance to the League. In Bombay and the Central Provinces, however, the Congress had to get two non-Congress Muslims, who had belonged to the League, to sign the Congress pledge so that they could be eligible for inclusion in the Congress Ministry.

Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility. They were frequently challenged to resign their seats and seek re-elec-tion on the Congress ticket. The challenge was not accepted by the Muslim Ministers of Bombay and the Central Provinces; but in the United Provinces the Muslim Minister who had formerly belonged to the League took up the challenge and resigned. He was, however, returned to the legislature on the Congress ticket. This byelection was hailed by the Congress leaders as a on the messes, attentions are well as intuities, and exceeds was more any site consistency. But their ought the nation as a whole. In this process friumph for short-body as three other types of the Legue and its leaders came in for a great triumph as the control of the contro Congress managers. On behalf of the League Provinces went against the Congress. These Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not by-elections caused a great deal of hitterness Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not

Having failed to reach an agreement with the erush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a an economic and incomes programme, for a failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counter-acted the Congress propaganda by counter-acces one consistent propagation by true interests lay in their organisation under the true interests my in sour organisation under the hanner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. Point was added to this complaint by the attempt of the Madras Speaker to insist on the Vande Mataram song (which was held to glorify Hindu ideals) being sung on the floor of the Assembly and the attempt to popularise the spread of Hindi. The Congress, on the other hand, inspired movements to undermine the authority of the Ministries in Bengal, the Punjab, Assam and Sind, and in the last named it actually succeeded in overthrowing the Ministry. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1987.

The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed including those which in their had occar opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. For example, the Muslim members of the Unionist Party of the Punjab, under Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, and the Muslim members of the Coalition Party of Bengal, under Mr. Fazlul Huq, declared their readiness to forget their erstwhile differences with the League and to merge their fortunes with those of the League, There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community,

Over two thousand delegates were present Over two taonsand decigates were present from every corner of British india, Burma and Assun. Even Bihar, which six months ago could scarcely secure a delegate prepared to attent the session of the League in Bombay, sent a contingent of 50. All brought stories of revived interest in the League in every province, and the proposals in the presidential address by Mr. Jinnah for the extension of the League into the furthermost district of every province were

cannot expect justice or fair play at their hands, he said. "Bande Mataram is to be the national song and is to be forced on us all," he went on derisively. "The Congress flag to be obeyed and revered by all and sundry. I venture to say", he added, "that the present Congress policy will result in class bitterness and communal war.

But while he devoted much of his address to Having and its leaders, the Congress tried to tearing the Congress to pieces, he did not fail to earing the Congress to pieces, he had not had to exhort members of the League to greater efforts. "Muslims must realise," he said, "that the time has come when they should devote their energies to self-organisation and full development of their power to the exclusion of every other consideration. I want the Muslims to believe in themselves and take their destiny in their own hands. The All-India Muslim League has now come to live and play its part in the world of Indian politics. Eighty millions of Muslims in India have nothing to fear. They have the magic power in their own hands," he enneluded

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. Another resolution strongly condemned the attitude of the Congress in "folding Vande Mataram as the national anthem upon the country in callous disregard of the feelings of Mussalmans," declaring the song "not only positively anti-Islamic and idolatrous in its inspiration and ideas but definitely subversive of the growth of genuine nationalism in India." The League also deprecated and protested against the formation of Ministries in certain provinces by Congress parties "in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Instrument of Instructions", and condemned the Governors for "their failure to enforce the special powers entrusted to them for safeguarding the interests of Mussalmans and other important minorities,

On the subject of federation, the League passed the following resolution: India Muslim League records its emphatic disapproval of the scheme of All-India federation as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, and is opposed to its introduction, and urges upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interests of the people of India generally and to those of Muslims in particular.

The session also adopted a definite scheme for the economic, social and cultural improvement of the community.

The enthusiasm engendered by the success of the Lucknow session was kept up in succeeding months by an intensive organisation of branch Leagues in every province and district. In order to consolidate the progress achieved till The President, Mr. Jinnah, delivered a fighting oration. He attacked the Congress tooth and ill. The Congress had shown in six provinces by words, deed and programme that Missilms by words, deed and programme that Missilms (analous except by the construction of the congress had shown as the construction of the construction o the Lucknow session. Mr. Jinnah referred to the overtures made by some Congress leaders in the interval and said: "I welcome a policy of live and let live; I welcome an understanding in matters economic and political; but we cannot surrender, submerge or submit to the dictates or the ukases of the high command of the Congress, which is developing into a totalitarian and authoritative caucus, functioning on the other for Congress-League peace.

To all this the Congress reply was a resolution passed at the Haripura session of that body passed at the frampura session of that body primary duty and thindamental poncy to protect which ran: "The Congress welcomes the growth the religious, linguistic, cultural and other of anti-imperialist feeling among the Muslims rights of the minorities in India so as to ensure and other minorities in India and the growing for them in any scheme of government to which unity of all classes and communities in India in the Congress is a party the widest scope for their the struggle for India's independence which is development and their participation in the fullessentially one and indivisible and can only est measure in the political, economic and be carried on effectively on a united national cultural life of the nation."

under the name of the Working Committee and | basis. In particular the Congress welcomes the under the name of the Working Commuttee and cases. In particular the congress wetcomes the appring to the potten of a shandown are proposed to the content of the minority of the letters which passed between Mr. Jimah on during the past year and given their mass support to the struggle for freedom and the ending of the exploitation of India's masses. The Congress declares afresh that it regards it as its primary duty and fundamental policy to protect

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935. were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Con-These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with responsibility at the Centre, and to provide for provincial autonomy as a preliminary

The Federation which the Act provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties.

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiasthe Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesias-tical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors; in the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responibilities for :

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof.
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.
- The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities.
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.
- (e) The prevention of discrimination,
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment,
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof.

(h) The securing that the due discharge of the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers : the Council of State and the Federal The Council of State will consist Assembly. of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representa-tives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third permanent oddy with a provision class a third of its members should retrie every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative mak and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composi-tion of the British Indian half of the Council of State.)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating more than 120 representances of the reterating fadian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Christians, representatives of commerce and authority. industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

An "annual financial statement" out the estimated receipts and expenditure of Name of the Private Comments of the Private Comments of the Private Comments of the Private Comments of the Private Comments of the Private Comments of the Well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposals for the imposition of State for India and makes him a Minister of General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws his functions with respect to matters upon any federal subject and the Provincial with respect to which he is by, or under, Legislature alone may make laws upon any the Act required to act in his discretion, subject treated as "concurrent"; but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

> The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India,

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemever was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume,

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, out the estimated recupies and expended to original direction and an appendic parisation, the Federation in respect of every financial year in the latter in appeals from High Cours in will be laid before both Chambers of the Federai British India and in Federated States. Its will be laid before bethe expenditure will original jurisliction will extend to any dispute how separately the sums required to meet between any two or more of the following, expenditure charged upon the revenues of the namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces Federation; and the sums required to meet and any of the Federated States. Provision is other expenditure proposed to be made from the also made for an appeal to the Judicial revenues of the Federation. Items falling under Committee of the Privy Council from a decision

purpose means to professation to the imposition of the composition of the appropriation of public the Covern individually responsible for the proposition of the coverness should be made otherwise than on the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in sugnessibility of the Execute, it is provided relation to the affairs of Inalia. He will, however, in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be constituted to the Crown in made unless recommended by the Governor—Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions.

It may take two or three years before the rederal part of the constitution is ready to funcwill be set up. Under the Act there will be selven Governors' provinces, unumly, Madras, substantial section of the puber of the small landholders, Bonntay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Bontay Bengal, the United Provinces, the Bontay Bengal, the United Provinces and Sind, which was the N. W. F. Frovince, Orless and Sind, undependent powers. The local Governments with power to the Crown by Order-in-Count are under the superintendence, direction and to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there will be the following Chief Commissioners' will be the lonowing Cine Communications provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Morwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam will have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others will have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Represen-tation in the Legislative Assembly will be by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats will be reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures will be the same as that of the Federal

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there will be no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly-all members of the Lower House will be elected—the Governor will have the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.)

The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately, as in some cases the payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise wider franchise, over 6,000,000 female electorates justified.

as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special

control of the Governor-General-in-Council and to crate, if deemed necessary, a new Province, (control of the Governor-General-in-council and increase or diminish the area of any province the Secretary of State for India. The first or alter the boundaries of any Province. The step which the new constitution proposes to Provincial Executive will be similar to that of take is to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. There will be a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will, as indicated above, be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial above, be excusively deart with by the trovincial Government which will have power to make laws for peace and good government. There will be no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects will be "transferred." The administration of all these subjects will pass from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects will include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

> Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments, the administration or their own departments. Under the existing constitution they are merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they will be effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor will retain a special responsibility will be have the right to act independently of the Ministers should be differ from their views. But normally such occasions should not be very frequent.

> Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills will be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor will be empowered to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Under the new Constitution the Governor will have almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers. power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquility of the Provinces. The grant of these powers will custure a smooth working of the constitution and prevent a breakdown.

Indeed, the proposed constitution will enable India to achieve considerable political power. Everything depends on whether it is worked in a about 10 per a least the relative period of the period of

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community.	Total scats,	General seats,	Scats for scheduled castes.	Sikh seats,	Muslim seats,	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10 .	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	8		.4	8	1
Bihar	15	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	· 8	6	1		1	
Assam	. 5	3			2	
N. W. F. Province	5	. 1			4	
Orissa	5	4			1	
Sind	- 5	. 2	j		3	
British Baluchistan	. 1	·			1	
Delhi	1	1				
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1				
Coorg	1	1		1		
Anglo-Indians	1			1		
Europeans	7					13.
Indian Christians	2			•		
Total	150	75	6	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

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	Province.	Madras Bombay Bengal Bengal P. P. P. P. P. P. Bullar Billar Sasam Assam N.W. F. Prov. Orissa

Note: -In Bombay seven of the general scats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar. In Assam and Orise, the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

The Indian Legislature.

1937. The principle official business during the session was provided by the annual Railway and General Budgets. The Hon, Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan, presenting the Railway Budget, showed a better state of affairs than was anticipated in the railway estimates laid before the paced in the rativaly estimated in the showed, to Finance Member's second proposal for filling the Legislature a year previously. He showed, to Finance Member's second proposal for filling the begin with, that the revised estimate for 1935-36 Budget gap was to raise the import duty on presented in the Assembly in February 1936 silver from 2 amas to 3 amas an onnee, showed a deficit of 4½ crores but that the actual The general discussion of the Budget ... result at the close of the year was a deficit of 4 erores. Railway earnings during the year 1937 had so steadily improved that instead of a deficit of 3½ crores provided in the Budget estimates the revised estimates expected a surplus of 15 lakhs. If a change had not been made in the system of accounting, the surplus would have been more than \(\frac{1}{2}\)-a crore. Gross traffic receipts were placed at \(\frac{1}{2}\) erores more than the precedwere maced as 44 crores more small like preceding year's figures, the corresponding increase in the working expenses being slight. The total net revenue the Railway Board showed now to be estimated at 4 crores better than the preceding year. The accounting change just mentioned would reduce the amount to three and a half crores.

The Railway member informed the House of a proposal to bring before the House at an early date a Resolution embodying an amendment of the Resolution passed in September 1924 for the separation of railway from general revenues. This resolution bore particular reference to the Railway Depreciation Fund and the portion of rallway profits to be paid to General revenues.

The Railway estimates for 1937-38 provided for a surplus of 15 lakhs, this position being reached in accordance with the proposed modification of the Separation Resolution.

The Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, presented on 27 February his annual Financial Statement and Budget. He showed that whereas a year earlier he anticipated a surplus of 197 lakhs for the year ending 31 March 1936, the actual surplus was 1,84 lakhs. His revised forecast for the year 1936-37 showed a deficit of 1,97 lakhs against an estimated sur-"There is an excess of 25 lakhs plus of 6 lakhs. in expenditure and a deterioration in revenue of 1,78 lakhs." The main heads of deterioration of revenue were Customs, Income Tax and currency, while improvements took place under Central Excises, Miscellaneous and Salt.

As regards the ensuing year, an important consideration was the separation of Burma from India, which was expected to cost the Central India, which was expected to cost the Central Exchequer 2,33 lakhs. Another important consideration the Finance Member showed to be the introduction of Provincial Autonomy to the the introduction of Provincial Autonomy to the the introduction of Provincial Autonomy to the constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of a Selection of the Constitution of the Con

The annual Budget session of the Indian Legis | showed on the basis of current taxation a gross lature commenced with the opening of the Indian | deficit of 3.42 | lakis, against which there was Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on 25 January | 1.84 | lakis in the Revenue Reserve Fund cover the net dificit the Finance Member proposed to increase the sugar excise from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2 per cwt., this to be accompanied by flying the import duty on sugar at Rs. 7-4 a cwt. plus the excise for the time being in force.

The general discussion of the Budget and the customary debates upon the different aspects of Government policy with which the demands for appropriation grants were connected lasted as usual several days and during the subsequent prolonged general discussion of the Finance Bill it became clear that the Congress Party in the Assembly were determined not to accent the financial proposals for the ensuing year, Eventually, the House divided over the clause of the Finance Bill providing for the proposed increase in the sugar excise and condemned the proposal by 74 votes to 41. The figures showed that everyone voted against the proposal except the 26 official members, the members of the non-official European Group and some of the nominated non-official members of the House, In consequence of this vote the Finance Member did not move the third reading of the Finance Bill as amended. The measure was thereupon submitted independently to the Council of State upon the Viceroy's certificate and was passed by that body in its original from and in that form became law.

An important matter negotiated through the Assembly during the session was a Government Resolution superceding that adopted by the Assembly on 21st April 1934, relating to the Road Fund. Like the earlier Resolution, it authorised the continuance of an excise duty of-2 annas per gallon on motor spirit and its allocation to a separate Road Fund and the revised terms of the Resolution, compared with the earlier one, were designed to give the Central Government increased power over the Fund in regard to allocation of funds to the Provinces. The main purpose of the fund being to finance road construction and maintenance by Provincial Governments these changes in the terms of the Resolution were considered necessary to assure the road policies of the Provinces being adjusted, as indicated by the Central Government, so as not unduly to interfere with railway revenues.

The Budget session of the Assembly concluded on 3 April and the corresponding session of the Council of State a few days later.

The Autumn session of the Legislature began

had the universally admitted advantage of siving Government and others time to study the amendments made in the Bill in the Assembly before its final submission to the revising chamber. In the circumstances it was not surprising that when the measure came before the Council of State in November a series of the Council of State in November a series of aurer or less agreed amendments was put forward from the Government side. These were carried. Others proposed from the non-official side of the House were rejected. The Bill as thus amended subsequently received the formal assent of the Lower House.

His Excellency addressed a joint sitting of the council of State and Legislative Assembly in the Assembly Chamber of 13 September. His Excellency specially referred to the problems of middle class unemployment and rural developmilitary expenditure, stating: "In consulta-tion with the Commander-in-Chief, I have been giving the closest consideration to the question of Army organisation and the re-equipment of the Army in India, so as to maintain its efficiency at the highest possible pitch having regard to recent developments elsewhere in the matter of mechanisation and the like. The expenditure involved is inevitably considerable. I have caused representations to be made in the matter The expenditure to His Majesty's Government for assistance in carrying out the reorganisation owing to the very heavy cost involved and it is my hope that we shall receive a favourable reply. Excellency referred in terms of restrained satisfaction to the progress made by the Provincial Governments since the inauguration of the new Provincial Autonomy Constitutions of 1937, "It is enough (he said) to claim that together we have overcome at least the most serious of the difficulties that have so far confronted us. By the early days in August there were esta-blished in office in every Province of India, Ministries enjoying the support of a majority of their respective Legislatures. The decision which has brought about this happy position does high credit to all concerned remarks had special reference to the acceptance of office by the representatives of the Congress party in the Provinces where they had a majority in the Legislatures and after a preliminary period during which they refused to accept

His Excellency also referred to the next and final stage of the Constitutional reforms now in process of introduction, namely Federation. In regard to this he said: "Since last I addressed you my representatives have toured the States and held discussions with the Ruling Princes and their Ministers; and replies from almost every State to my letter of enquiry of ast August have been received, expressing their riews on the matters connected with Federation in which they are particularly interested. The work of collating and analysing these voluminous have been taken on the many difficult and cancelled,

late for the Bill to be dealt with by the Council complicated questions of policy arising there of State in the current session, the Upper from a process now far advanced, it will be House had a special session in New Delhi in Joseph Corember, to deal with it. This procedure jession and the next phase of the proformed to the control of the proform o gramme, namely, that of placing the complete and final picture before the Ruding Princes and then formally addressing them in regard to their accession."

His Excellency declared his awareness of the criticisms levelled at the scheme of Federation laid down in the Constitution Act, but said that all these points had been considered when the Act was being prepared. He added; "We were conscious as well of many other Nevertheless, upon the best judgdifficulties, ment of which we were capable, there were two considerations which in our view must be held to ontweigh all others—the first, that the early establishment of a constitutional relationship within the federal sphere between the States and British India is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the maintenance of the unity of India; the second, that the existence on manuscusses and the costly but unavoidable operament and to the costly but unavoidable operations recently current in Wazirkstan, Ills economic policies affecting the interests of the
Excellency also made an important reference to such continent as a whole is of direct and immediate relevance to the economic circumstances of the India of to-day." The anomalies on which criticisms of the Federation scheme were based are, said His Excellency "the necessary and inescapable incidents not merely of the introduction of an All-India Federation at this moment but of its introduction at any time within the measurable future

The Legislative Assembly adopted on the last day of its session, namely 7 October, the Resolution promised in February by the Railway Member in connection with the separation of Railway finances from General finances. This Member and ran as follows: "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that railway revenues be declared not liable, before the 1st April, 1940, or before the fixation under section 187 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, of the sum therein referred to, whichever is earlier, to repay to the Depreciation Reserve Fund maintained for Indian State-owned railways the balance outstanding on 1st April, 1937, of loans taken from the Fund to meet railway deficits or to pay to general revenues any contributions due under the Resolution of this Assembly of the 20th September, 1924, in respect of the period, beginning on 1st April, 1931, and ending on the 31st March, 1937," Apart from the practical aspect of the matter covered by the Resolution namely the difficulty of repaying the dues in question without gravely disturbing railway management and finance for many years to come, the Finance Member in commending the Resolution to the House pointed out that the central fact in the requirement of the Resolution was the Niemeyer Order-in-Council under which the Provinces were to get a share of the centrally collected income tax whenever the divisable income tax pool plus the railway contribution exceeds 13 crores the railway contribution having for this purpose under the Niemeyer Order-in-Council been calculated as if both the arrears of contribution to the Central Government and the raplies is nearing completion, and after decisions debt to the Depreciation Fund have been

The Indian Tariff Roard

The Indian Tariff Roard continued in suspense | extent of protection required by the Indian throughout 1936, owing to the absence of in-Sugar Industry during the period from 31st quities to be made by it. By the fine these three March 1936 to 31st March 1946. quiries to be made by it. By the time these these appear in print it will be reconstituted, in order to undertake the first of a series of new inquiries which are statutorily required before the exwhich are statutorily required before the ex-piration of the different periods for which pro-tection has been given to various industries. Under the direction of the Government of India under the direction of the Government of India the following Board will take up at the beginning of Awil 1937 the statutory inquiry into the

President .- Sir Geoffrey Bracken. K.C.I R. C.S.I., I.C.S.

Members.—Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. D.Sc., Econ. (Lond.).

Secretary.-Mr. K. B. Bhatia. I.C.S.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers. - The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available returns,

	Name of country.	Indian population.		Date of estimates
			}	
	British Empire.	659,311†		1936
1.	Ceylon	657,720 4		1936
2.	British Malaya*	4,745		1931
3.	Hong Kong	9,140	!	1936
4.	Mauritius	268,211		1931
5.	Seychelles	503		2002
	Gibraltar	80 (approximately)	1	1932
6.	Gibraltar	32		1931
7.	Nigeria	38,325		1936
8.	Kenya	15,000		1936
9.	Uganda	1,558 (Asiatics)		1936
10.	Uganda	1,535 (Asheres)		
11.	Zanzibar	14.242		1931
11.	Zanzibar	23,422		1931
12.	Tanganyika Territory	18,487		1935
13,	Jamaica	151,076		1936
	Trinidad	138,334	1	1985
15.	British Guiana	100,00%	- 1	
		85.002		1936
16.	Fiji Islands	176 (Asiaties)		1931
17.		2,184 (Asiatics)	1	1936
18.		1.599		1931
19.	Canada	2,404		1933
20.	Australia	Z,HUT		
	New Zoaland	1,166	1	1932
21,	New Zealand	2,200		
		183,646		1936
22,		25,561		1936
23,	Transvaal	10,692		1936
24,	Cape Province	29		1936
25.	Orange Free State	40		
26.	South African Protectorates	409 (Asiatics)		1936
20.	South West Africa	14 ()		1936
27. 28.		550 (Approximately)		1933
	Maldives British North Borneo	1,298		1931
29.		7,287		1932
30.	Aden	1,401		
31.	British Somaliland	520		1931
32.	United Kingdom	7,128		1932
		41		1933
33.		5,000		1932
34,		2.189		1921
35.	St. Lucia	497		1931
36,	British Honduras			Laws and Call Bridge
	Total for British Empire	2,328,438		The second second second

Indian estate labourers only. Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

	Name of Country.	Indian Population.		Date of estima	tes.
	Foreign Countries.				
37. 38. 39. 40.	Dutch East Indies Siam French Indo-China Japan Bahrein	27,638 5,000 (approximately) 6,000 (,) 300 (,,)	::	1930 1931 1931 1931 1933	
42. 43. 44. 45. 46.	Iraq Muscat Portuguese East Africa Madagascar Reunion	2,596 441 5,000 7,945 1,533	::	1932 1933 1931 1931 1933	
47. 48. 49. 50.	United States of America Dutch Guiana	5.850 37,933 2,000 1,000 (approximately)	::	1930 1932 1931	

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emi- (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants gration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras. to Australia). In 1838 emigration was susand there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially re-corded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration coeurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regula-tion. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required exony in order to prevent undue advantage and consolidated the whole system of control, being taken or the simplicity and ignorance of it was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in imenigrants by providing that a magistrate portant respects with the object of preventing should astisy himself that all contracts were juddenics on enigrant vessels and improving entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to

pended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force that emigrants were being charapped by an order fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act tius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon, The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1894 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1800 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a conven tion with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control, sanitary conditions in settlements. emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the tenance during the voyage. A copy of every the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government under which the enigrants were to that it. The commendations were embodied in the first Bmigration Act (V of 1837), which parallel that control that country can be under all the restrictions also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration—Under the above the control of the emigration during the control of the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the control of terminable and the first of Mauritius, British Guinna and Australia complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana, A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their repor-led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants which was subsequently extended to Trinidac Owing to similar complaints from Natal an Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were als-instituted in both these colonies, and thei reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation .- In 1871 a fresh con solidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Act to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and othe when several cases of kindapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity wa taken to depute two officials (Major Pitche and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked the respects in which it was open to improve ment, and the attitude of the people towardemigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specific the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also t prohibit emigration to any of the countric in the list on the ground of epidemic discase and/or excessive mortality among emigrant in such country, or on the ground that propemeasures have not been taken for the protec tion of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration re-mained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were countries to which emigration was awill were the British Colonies of Maucitius, Jamaics. British Guiana, Trintdad, St. Lucia, Grenada St. Vincent, Natal, St. Klits, Nevls, Fiji, th. Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Ducid Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emi-gration to the French Colonies of Reunton. Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the

India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report re-ceived from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announce-ment to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured endgration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Present Position.-Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:-

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
- (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.
- These questions may be considered separately.
- of Emigration.—So far as Control unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—
- "10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and condi-tions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf,
- "(2) No Notification shall be made under reactions of the processor and continued of the processor with the processor of the process

or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Cevica on the following conditions:

- (1) The emigrant shall-
 - (a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinatter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Caylon, or
 - (b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.
- (2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.
- (3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as a the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon skull have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emicrant shall be void.
- (4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, substance during transport, or transports shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear anitable to the Colonia Government.
- (5) The Government of Ceyton shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.
- (6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unallastly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, he repatriated free of such trepatriation shall be defrayed by the cost of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the cost of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Association.
- (7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).
- (8) Within six months from the issue of this Northeation, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by northication appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a ceruiter to an emigrant to snable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now larsed.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below, but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guinna,—Emigration to British Guinan for the purpose of unsilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guinna notify in the Gazette of India on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative;—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of enigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to enigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1.500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person ifecused for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or mot from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admits and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Art.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British dulana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an ad- (13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory equate supply of good drinking water. All education in British Guiana shall be enforced of British Gujana and shall in no case be recover- communities. able from an emigrant.

exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to re-patriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Gulana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guians on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addifrom the Settlement Commission,

expenses in connection with the preparation of to the same extent in the case of Indian children the holdings shall be borne by the Government as in the case of children belonging to other

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed shall be established before the arrival of the by the Settlement Commission at a rate not emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

> (15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent, of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony,

> (16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become

incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Govast one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

> Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Govern-ment of india this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:-

> "(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

> "(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, with-out expressly differentiating against Indians tion to the cultivation of a holding on lease are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic, the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is Australia prolibits the entry of any person desirable that the rights of such Indians to who falls to pass a dictation test of not less citizensing should be recognised." than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of com-merce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to Impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Domiciled Overseas .- The Lawfully licy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:-

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should encomplete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference. therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of ing license holders should gradually be attracted.

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertbeless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position.

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows :--

(1) South Africa.-The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were set-tled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gaudhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:-

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws. the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights.

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914: "By vested rights I understand the right

of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township.

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Aslatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:-

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed. (2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics; but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain should have conditions :-

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics :

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which exist-

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, inter

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new liceuse may be refused.

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the applica-

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or

other place of business.

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Aslatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a fust manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommen- absence from the Union in agreement with the

dations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but the protest was not accepted by the Union Government.

As has been stated above, the representatives of the Union of South Africa dissented from the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 which recommended the recognition of the right of Indians to citizenship in the self-governing Dominions. The negotiations conducted between the two governments produced little result and the anti-Asiatic feeling prevailing was re-flected in the legislation passed during the following years, Between 1922 and 1925 the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, the Borough and Township Land Ordinance, the Natal Boroughs Ordinance (No. 19 of 1924) and the Natal Townships Ordinance of 1925 were all passed and were detrimental to Indian interests. In 1925, the Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament, the object of the Bill being to stiffen the immigration law in its application to Asiatics and to introduce segregation in Natal, The Bill roused consternation in South Africa and widespread resentment in India, After prolonged negotiations between the two Governments, the Union Government agreed to a conference between the representatives of the two Governments and to the postponement of the consideration of the Areas Reservation Bill until after the conference. The Conference met in Cane Town and arrived at an understanding, commonly known as the Cape Town Agree-ment of 1927. The terms of this agreement, which were ratified by both Governments in February, 1927, are reproduced below,

Cape Town Agreement 1927.

1. It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will,

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

2. The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

3. For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union demicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

- The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.
- The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.
- 6. In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happly reached between the two towerments, and in reached the control of the control of the control reached between the two towerments, and in operation under the most favourable suspices and above a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further Registration (Further Provision) [BII].
- 7. The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.
- S. The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incident-ally to trade. The Committee was required, inter alia, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919. were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable, The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Con-ference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para. 7 of that Agreement.

- The results of the Conference are contained in the following extracts from a statement made in the Indian Legislature on the 5th April, 1932;—
- J. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Cope Town Auroence of 1912 ableates of the Government of the Union of Scath Africa and of the Government of the Union of Scath Africa and of the Government of India met at Cape Town from January 12th to February 4th, 1922 to consider the working of the Auroence at and to exclanage the working of the Arrefund and Language and the Arrefund and India an
- 2. Both Governments consider that the Cape Town Agreement has been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they should continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indians resident in the Union
- It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent, of the Indian population of the Union are now South-Africanborn. As a consequence the possibilities of landsettlement outside India, as already contemplated In paragraph 3 of the Agreement, have been further considered. The Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. investigation, which should take place during the course of the present year a representative of the Indian community in South Africa will, if they so desire, be associated. As soon as the in-vestigation has been completed the two Governments will consider the results of the inquiry.
- 4. No other modification of the Agreement is for the present considered necessary.
- 5. I shall now endowour to deal with the Transvand Astate Tenture (Amendment) Bill. The Conference decided that it should be considered by a sub-committee consisting of two representatives of each Delegation. After discussion in the sub-committee D. Malian, who was one of Union representatives, agreed to place informally before monitoring the sub-consistency of the delegates from India. Hesuits of this consultation may be summarised as follows exultation may be summarised as follows consultation may be summarised as follows.
 - (1) Cause 5 of the Bill which embodied the principle of segregation by priording for the ear-marking of areas for the occupation or ownership of land by Askutis has been dieleted. Instead, the Gold Law is to be larger to be a seen of the constitution with the Minister of Mines to withdraw any land from the operation of sections 150 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This boundaries have been seen as the problem of the property of the problem of the property of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the printic exceptions to be made in future from a problem of the printic exceptions to be made in future from the problem of the printic exceptions to be made in future from the problem of the printic exceptions to be made in future from the problem of th

occupational restrictions of Gold Law. hoped that liberal use will be made of this new provision of the law so as to prevent the substantial dislocation of Indian business which strict application of the existing restrictions would involve, and to provide Indians in fature with reasonable facilities to trade in the mining areas without segregation

(2) The Bill has also been amended so as to protect fixed property acquired by Asiatic companies up to 1st March 1930, which are not protected by section 2 of Act 37 of 1919. This will have the effect of saving many Indian properties which, though not acquired in contravention of the letter of the Act of 1919, were acquired contrary to its spirit.

(3) Local bodies whom, clause 10 of the Bill required to refuse certificates of fitness to an Asiatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully curry on business on the premises for which the fleence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. As it is proposed to maintain hereafter a register of all lands in proclaimed areas where Asiatic occupation is permitted, such a provision should prove a valuable safeguard to the Indian community,

6. As against these important concessions, it has to be recognised that the recommendations of the Indian Delegation that areas like Springs and de-proclaimed land, to which the restrictions of clauses 130 and 131 do not at present apply should not be made subject to them, and that leases for ten years or more should not be treated as fixed property have not been accepted. On the balance, however, the amendments which, subject to ratification by the Union Parliament, have been made in the Bill represent a substantial advance on the original Bill.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, as amended in the manner mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the statement above, was passed into law in 1932 and a Commission, presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Feetham, was appointed in October, 1932, to enquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Transvaal, The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936, which was passed after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission, completed the legislation necessary to give effect to the policy of the original Act of 1932.

The Government of the Union of South Africa also appointed a Committee to undertake the inestigation of the possibilities of colonisation contemplated in the 1932 Agreement reforred to above. The report of this Committee was pub-lished simultaneously in India and in South Africa on the 2nd July, 1934. The main recom-

mendation of the Committee was that further investigation in regard to the successful operation of a colonisation scheme could advantageously be made by a joint commission in British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana. The idea of colonising Indians from the Union, however, does not appear to have been proceeded

Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, e.q., the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Courcils to prohibit the em-ployment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the ployment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any Euro-pean, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved accentance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the they were reterred to a solect communities of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian com-munity and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and

an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on. or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to indertake begislation later should circumstances domand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an aunouncement was made in the Union Carliament one to enquire lain on liked marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in area not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed. These Combattle of the Carliament of the Car

Present position: Indians only both the objective and multiple framibles only in the Cape Province. In the remaining provinces they are not entranentised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licences, especially in the Transwal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exists on inter-provincial migration. In the Transwal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and the movable property outside locations and the certain lope-holes which existed in the 6 old Law of 1908.

- (2) Kenya Colony.—The grievances of Indiams domicited in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—
- (a) FRANCHISE.—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis pilus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.
- (b) Eggradation.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India Objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.
- (d) IMMIGRATION.—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.
- The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parlament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided:—

(c) Franchise.—A communal frauchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) THE HIGHLANDS.—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) IMMORATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some armagement is required for securing a strictly inpartial examination of applications for entry upartial examination of applications for entry Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of Initis reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majestys Government did not feejustified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them." and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity threy stated their intention of making the properties of the properties

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an oppor-tunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Govern-ment of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee :--

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger eyer arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality, or character, as may likely be prejudicate to she economic interest of the natives, I hold myself.

entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to control the statistic and the statistical department of the fulfilm immigration. Such control may stop with the statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving no or departing from control the statistical department of the statistical depart

- (2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poil, but I am not prepared to resist the property of the proper
- (3) Highlands.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.
- (4) LOWILINIS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation plain that the is averse from any reservation that before applications for land in lowing areas are invited on opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. A present any consideration with colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness while existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian colonies of the Indian and the settler of the Indian co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chaltmanship of Lord Questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, for the commission presided over by Major Ormaby Gore, which visited Bast Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormaby Gore annonneed in the

House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to European to the Control of t

Closer Union—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government and authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Deparaments of Eastern and Central African Eastern and Central African Department of Eastern and Central African Eastern and Central African Department of Eastern and Central African Eastern and Central Eastern and

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State forthe Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, r.c., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

 (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike;

- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial (Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll :
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it :
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians :
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya.
- (9) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Conneil should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as seneme set out in the white Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of Closer Union, His Majesty's Government have accepted the | published in May 1934, recommended that the

view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa, A "Memorandum on Union' was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the oninion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races," In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll. the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election, Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

High lands .- The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and author-itative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following :

'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923.'

The Commission in their report, which was

boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Council so that the European community might have the same measure of securify in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives, His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission . The Indian community was Commission perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order in Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order in Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1936 :-

'(a) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for nonnative occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour har.

Lowlands. Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the | Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while

recommendations of the Kenya Transport Coordination Committee which was appointed in of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transport in Kenya, they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

(3) Fiji and British Guiana.-Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiil Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiil Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their Secretary of State for the colonies of state willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiti cancelled the indentures of arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India com-paratively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place-indeed foreigners-in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants. Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications formed primary to their what the apparent of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1999, Lesters Patent under which the constitution of the Fill Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, inter atia, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1999, one of the Indian members moved tresolution recommending the the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council Including the elected European and nominated Filian three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council Including the elected European and nominated Filian three Indian members resigned their seets and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself or election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1952 and as result two Indian to the Council, but no candidate offered himself to the Council, but no candidate offered himself to relection from the third constituency.

In 1035, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His

Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch dated the 20th July, 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were:—

(a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, vi., by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs;

(b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated;

(c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Completishould consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September 1937.

Another important matter which is attracting attention is that of land tenure. Indians ex-perience a number of practical difficulties connected with the leases of land and the administration of the land law and they have been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Government of In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners; and that all land (including leased) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians, Government has not so far appointed the Committee asked for by the Council of Chiefs and the position in regard to Indian land tenure is unchanged.

British futiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Horible Dr. J. J. Kiman, Attorney-General Control of the Control of the Attorney-General Control of the Co

was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British month a deputation from the Colony of Bridsin Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunau, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published, He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not In a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in Government to after the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, Indiana and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status the Colonian of East Indian race resident in the Control of t

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (a) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (b), inter alia, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers, whether resident or non-resident. There is rea-son to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immi-

gration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended.

 (i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed. As a result, the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour and the other recommendations are, it is understood, still under consideration.

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Ceylon and Malaya.—The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard mininum wage for India estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of manifeld work was declared lawful. In Ed2 under 1823.

Cevion.-A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927 as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No.27 of 1927.' The standard rates of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1933 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese works resolved to the problem of non-Ceylonese works for the council of the council of immigration to the council of the council of immigration including assist of carbon from other countries, including assist of the council of the council of the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner had not been published at the close of the year.

Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Governments decided

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance. The amendment sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon, With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of excepted classes, i.e., (Europeans, Indians and Burghers). who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the of India, who decided to Government to stop recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. No such settlement has been reached. The Bill was passed by the State Council but has been reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and the impasse continues,

Malaya.—In Malaya, standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain 'Key' areas in 1928. The rates fixed, however, were reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October, 1930, owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry. The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction in the wages but they represented to the Malayan Governments that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated, either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost. As a result of this suggestion. nearly 73,000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December, 1930. All recruitment of labour from India to Malsya, moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there. The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932 but towards the end of 1933 there was an upward trend in rubber prices. The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices continued to rise. The Malayan Governments accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emi-gration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930. Assisted emigration was re-sumed in May, 1934 and was regulated by a "quota" system subject to certain safeguards. This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation consisting of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., with Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., as his adviser, to Malaya to examine the condition of the enquiry.

to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Governments decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned. The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women. There was widespread labour unrest towards the end of 1926. The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision rates. Over 12,000 Indian labourers of wage employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November, 1936, and the Municipality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 52 cents a day to unskilled labourers, with free quarters and corresponding increases in the higher rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March, 1937. The Deputation returned to India in January, 1937, and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1928 level. As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937.

Zanziber,—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Penha, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 255,000, 15,000 and of a total population of 255,000, 15,000 and 15,000 a

2. So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that, after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed, the Government of India Diar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests. Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that (i) the clove legislation, i.e., the Colven Grower's Association Decree and University of the Colvent Grower's Association Decree and University of the Colvent Grower's Association Decree and University of the Colvent Grower's Association Decree and University of the Colvent Grower's Association Decree and University of the Colvent Grower's Association from the point of the opinion of the Colvent Grower's Association of the Co

3. After consideration of Mr. Menoris recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon, detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. Eventually, as a result of their representation of the Property

- 4. Mr. Binder's Report was published in and at the close of the period under review a ovember 1936 and he made the following revised scheme of control is understood to have November recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices.
- (i) Internal marketing.—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers' Association. The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season, and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working. The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers, to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality.
- (ii) Export trade.-No sales should made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters. The Association should not export direct unless oversea buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course. The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the licence fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished
- (iii) Advisory Committee.-Mr. recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee, to consist of two representatives of growers, one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba, two representatives of exporters and one of the C.G.A. to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed.
- Mr. Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India. Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, and came into force on the 1st August 1937. As a result of representations by the Government of India, safeguards were provided in the form of (i) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licenses and (ii) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C.G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven, and on the Advisory to the extent of two members x. These modifications, however, Committee modifications, however, of six, satisfy the Zanzibaa not Indlan community, who refused to nominate their representatives, and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade, both in the internal market and on the export side. Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country; in this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality.
- The new Resident is understood to have re-examined the whole question of the control

- been under consideration.
- Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land. The land alienation Decree passed in 1934, besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance, a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage. This moratorium was later extended from time to time, pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness. Mr. Menon's inquiries in regard to these questions also discussed a position unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review. atter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question, and appointed a Commission for the purpose. This Commission, which included one Indian member (Mr. Tayabali Rajabali), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect. The Government of Zanzibar, however, found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals.
- Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion, a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree, which came into force on the 1st December 1937. The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Billare:
- (a) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon,
- (b) Valuation, by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.
- (c) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee, in respect of the amount paid,
- (d) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment.
- (e) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper, unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation.
- (f) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation. If it is greater the Government must give effect to it, unless the of the clove trade in the light of the boycott, debtor himself prefers that the proceedings

against his land which have commenced shall Canada and Australia.—The present take their ordinary course.

(g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alien-Protectorate,

Mauritius,-In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December. 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government received a reply from a combinate dovernment stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till last year when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government has appointed a Commis-

under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, (g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount Indians demicted in Canada enjoy the feeter; advanced by the Government on his behalf franchise in eight out of the nine provinces, and interest thereon to be effected by suitable In the province of British Columbia, Indians instalments having due regard to the necessity of note chipy the provincial or the Dominion instalments having due regard to the necessity franchise and efforts so far made to remove of leaving means at his disposal to provide for this disability have not been successful, the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family. 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, ation Decree of 1934 was lifted at the same time.

The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a "Asia" the words, "except British India." favourable reception from all communities in the [This measure gives the Commonwealth Iranchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It was, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. This disability was also removed at the House. This disability was also removed at the end of 1934. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics, Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously good character and any resulted controlled from the last 20 years. An invalid Tension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whitst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason suggestions relating to other matters of interest of an accident or by resident to the Indian population now resident in the or blind, provided they have resided continuished. A distribution of the Indian population now resident in the or blind, provided they have resided continuishand, the Colonial Government expressed their outly in Australia for a riess five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of sion to enquire into and report on the distur-bances and its report is awaited. the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the gallery round the octagonal hall on the first Parsec community, in the persons of the late floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high Dadabhai Nancoll and other members of the vaulted library and reception rooms, and the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn central portion of the library provides accommod Indians in England for business purposes, modation for large receptions on special This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindin and Mahommedan business are both Hindin and Mahommedan business men firmly established there. Not are the professions unrepresented, for there are in professions unrepresented, for there are in the statement of the building. The walls of the control of the statement of the building. The walls of the statement of the building of the statement of the building. This lead it has since maintained, though there hondon and eisewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mr. Ameer All, the first Lord Sunna, the secretary and the first Lord Sunna, the secretary and the Lord Sunna, the late Sir Binote Mitter and Sir Dissina by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The Mulla-have served on the Judicial Com- use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly multee of the Privy Connell. Three Indians are gurgata, for flooring obviates the need for any on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1910, the late of the Connell Co the Home Government.

High Commissioner for India, This post was first, established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been :-

Sir Wm. Meyer, I.c.s. (Retd.), 1920-22. Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, 1923-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Firozkhan Noon, 1936.

India House.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Com-In March, 1930, the office of the High Com-missioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Modal, with the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company with the Case Faher as consulting engineer. was the work of Sir Retter bases, A.R.A.,
with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting enginee.
Although expression of the Indian character
of the building is mainly found in the interior,
the architect has given to the details of the
external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims Including baseit the London house of India. ment and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for cierical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtvard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India.

occusions

staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the jali in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padout have been used. The domes and vaults of the paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other depart-ments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road. Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure rapiny expanded from 1419 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, includ-ing heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial student. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young exhibits of the produces and art wates of indua, statement. Arogeomer including teenment and risk half is carried up two disors, the upper medicial statems, there are fully \$,000 young this half is carried up two disors, the upper medicial statems, there are fully \$,000 young conditions are exhibited in the reason of the exhibition half there are London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, recesses after the style of an Indian bazar Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, for special exhibits. From the octagonal Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres, entrance half a great public statemes belief to a London absorbs about half the total.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

ASSOCIATION. LONDON .-Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. Hon. Sec. H. M. C. Harris, M.B.E. 1, Peterborough Gardens, Hford, Essex.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION,-Founded in 1923. RITISH IADIAN ONION.—Founded in 1823.
Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races. President: H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Hon. Joint Secretaries and Treasurer: Sir James McKenna and R. S. Nehra. 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembly,

Middlesex.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN Founded for the exposition of Hindu philosophy; to provide facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding; to assist members in every reasonable way. President: R. S. Ne Chalkhill Road, Wembly, Middlesex, President: R. S. Nehra, 43.

CENTRAL INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established to represent Colonial Indians' cause to the Colonial Office, India Office, and other proper authorities: to protect, strengthen and enhance the to protect, strengthen and enhance interests, political, social, commercial and religious, of Colonial Indians in all parts of the World; to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London; to promote, encourage and strengthen friend ship and amity between Colonial Indians and other races: to assist in the achievement of other races; to assist in the actievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means.

President: R. S. Nehra. Hon. Sec., N. D. Tangri.

CHIEF PUNIAB ASSOCIATION .- Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations; promote better understanding between India and Great Britain; to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India; and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. President: Sirdar Hardit Singh. Secretary: M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, Singh. W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Its object is to pro-mote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions spirit, of the property of the state of the spirit, of the social contact between Indians and English of social gatherings and of private meetings of social gatherings and of private meetings. Indian questions; (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leafests correcting erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration; and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administrations

in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly Asiatic Review, £ 1-5-0 per annum. President: Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E. Chairman: Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B. Hon. Secretary: Sir Frank Brown, Kt., C.I.E., 3, Victoria, Street, S. W. 1.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—25. Lime Street. London, E. C. 3. Indian Empire Society.—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India.

President: Lord Middleton. Chairman of Committee: Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob. Hon. Secretary: Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 48. Broadway, S.W. 1.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD .- Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a recently erected fine Pavilion, at Osterley. recently erected the Paylion, at Osterley. Annual Subscription: £ 1-1-0. Ladies: 10/6d. Hon. Secretary: Mr. David S. Erulkar, "Africa House", 44/46, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3.

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THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS). --Founded in 1910 to promote the study and an preciation of India art and literature, in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo-China, Afghanistan, Iran and the middle East, Lectures at which papers are read by leading British, Indian and Continental specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures, papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in Imitian Art and Letters' which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1-11-6) volumes, as issued, on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society's activities. President: The Marquis of Zetland, G.C.S.I.-G.O.I.E. Chairman of Council: Sir Francis Zounghushand, K.O.S.I., K.O.I.E. Vice-Chairman; John de la Valette. Hon. Treasurer: Sir Frank Brown, G.I.E. Hon. Secretary: F. J. P. Richter, M.A., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Indian Students Union and Hostel.—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. Chairman: Sir Ewart Greaves. Warden: T. D. Santwan, B.Sc.

THE INDIA LEAGUE, - (Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes Weekly Press Service, "Notes on India." (monthly): Indian Information Bulletin (monthly). Sends speakers. Address:—105, PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED Strand, W. C. 2. Obditman: Bertrand Russell. Servatives: James Marley and V. K. Konsington, London, W. 14. Krishna Menon.

DIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1). Chairman: Carl Heath. Hon. Secretary: Agatha Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert

Bridge Road, S.W. 11,

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MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.-Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions, President: T. W. Salim Babonau, Secretary: Ahmed Bennett, Headquarters, 451, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.I.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION in aid of social Progress and Education in India-Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870. Objects of the Association :- To extend a knowledge of India, in England, and an interest in the people of that country; to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India; to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. President: Lord Lamington. Chairman of the Committee: Sir Schwyn H. Fremantle, Cheena House, Chalfout St. Peter. Bucks.

NEW BURMA CLUB,-101, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY,-Makes grants to deserving Indian students. Hon, Secretary : Pe Chichgar, Imperial Institute, S. Kensington, THE OXFORD MAJLIS,-Formerly known as the

Navaratman Club, and later as the Oxford United Club. The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1913. Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left. Full membership is restricted to Indians, Meets on Sundays during term. Officers elected each term. Address: President, The Oxford Majlis, c/o Union Society, Oxford.

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venor Street, London, W. 1. ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.—President: The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, p.c., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. Chairman : Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt. G.C.B., O.M. Hon-Secretaries: Brig.-General Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. and E. M. Gull, Esq., 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W.I.

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WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (Continuation Movement).-Organised to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion. International President : H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Chairman; Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E. Secretary: Arthur Jackman, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W.I.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

-41. Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm).

CHRISTIAN .- Churches in every district of London

GAUDIYA MISSION SOCIETY .- Gloucester House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 (Gloucester Road). HINDU,-HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE,-30.

Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belsize SIKH.—BHUPENDRA Park).

BUDDHIST.—THE BRITISH MAHA BODHI SOCIETY | MUSLIM.—THE LONDON MOSQUE.—53, Melrose Road, S.W. 18 (Southfields, S.R.).

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.-11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14 (Addison Road). RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIE-

TY .- 51, Lancaster Gate, W. 2 (Lancaster Gate). SHAH JEHAN MOSQUE .- Woking, Surrey

(Woking, S. R.). DHARMASALA .-- 79, Sinclair Road, W. 14 (Addison Road).

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S.W. 1 (Victoria).

THROSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.—50 Gloucester Place, W. 1 (Baker Street).

Sport, like everything else in India, continues wise and in several centres plans are being to progress and the year under review shows that discussed for the building of similar stadia. the Indian is rapidly becoming more sport. The visit of Lord Tennyson's team was the minded. Everywhere organisation is tightening up and the standard is improving with a rapidity which leads to the hope that the day is not far distant when Indians will be able to hold their own in International competition in other games besides hockey.

Interest in sport was given a filip by the tours in this country of foreign teams and players and everywhere they played, no matter what the game was, big crowds turned out to watch the competition between the tourists and the local

players.

During the year India was introduced to All-India wrestling and it quickly caught on. A number of European wrestlers toured India and matches were staged in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras attracting thousands nightly and as a result a movement has started to bring Indian Style wrestling more into line with the sport as understood in other parts of the world. While India has many fine grapplers it became obvious that they are greatly handicapped when meeting ment in 1938. foreigners under International rules and signs are that the Indian wrestling pit of soft earth will give way to a mat.

Football.

The unfortunate squabble between the Indian Football Association of Bengal and the rest of the provinces was finally settled through the intervention of the Army Sport Control Board and Indian Football is now united under the All-India Football Federation. For the first year in its history, the final of the Rovers Cup in Bombay,—one of India's premier tournaments—saw two Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are in the Indias are Indias In Indian civilian teams in opposition, and that in spite of a strong military entry, and the cup eventually went to Bangalore.

The visit of Islington Corinthians, a strong English amateur side, proved that the standard of the play of the Indian is rapidly improving and the visit will undoubtedly do a lot of good. In spite of a heavy programme the Englishmen were only beaten once, and then by the narrowest of marging

Two of the three biggest tournaments were won by Indian sides, the Indian entry in the other, the Durand Cup, not being representative of Indian civilian football,

Cricket.

The biggest thing in the cricket world during the biggess ching in the cricket work during the year was the opening of the Brabourne Stadium, by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, on the Back Bay Reclamation at Bombay, on December 7, giving India what is probably the finest covered cricket Stadium in the world. It is a magnificent enclosure, with its huge stands and splendid club house and pavilions, swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, the playing area being larger than Lord's and a wicket which in time will compare with any elsewhere. The Cricket Club of India, who own it, experienced financial difficulties but these were tackled and today the Club is in a sound position.

At present the game is controlled by the Board of Control for Cricket in India but a move is afoot for the amalgamation of the two bodies which, if it materialises, will place the Cricket Club in the same position as regards cricket in India as the M.C.C. is in England. The completion of this big scheme has inspired the rest of India to do like- to come.

highlight of the season, the inclusion of a number of players of Test Match status in the old England captain's team, being a big attraction. official Test Matches against the visitors were played, but the rubber went to the tourists by the odd game in five, a deciding match being played on the Brabourne Stadium. The tour resulted in the discovery of a young Indian allrounder who promises to develop into a cricketer who will make his mark in the world of Test cricket. He is Vinco Mankad, a young man from Nawanagar State, who shone with bat and ball. A number of promising youngsters were tried against the tourists but only one real discovery can be said to have been made.

The Bombay Pentangular tournament was marred by the absence of the Hindus, who were concerned in a dispute with the Cricket Club and would not play on the Brabourne Stadium, but that has since been satisfactorily settled and the Hindus will again take their place in the tourna-

Racing.

The Sport of Kings is still as popular as ever.

The big Turf Clubs were generous with their stakes and further encouragement was given to Indian bred animals. This move is likely to continue and ways and means of furthering the interest of the Indian breeder and owner, and the Indian Bred race-horse are being explored,

Tennis.

The visit of the "Filden Troupe," consisting of Cochet, Ramillion, Burke and Tilden was the event of the Tennis year. Everywhere they played they attracted large galleries and it was unfortunate that the present strict rules pre-vented some of India's best amateurs playing exhibition matches with them.

D. N. Kapoor won the Indian Singles title and Miss Leela Row the women's, though Leela was beaten by Mrs. Boland (the former Miss Jenny Sandison) in the East India championships. Mrs. Boland however, does not play much com-petition tennis these days though she is still India's best player.

Golf.

W. Hagen and J. Krikwood, the well-known professionals paid India a visit and great interest was taken in their matches. It was unfortunate that they could not play in any Indian tourna-ments but their exhibition games always had a large following. T. S. Prosser won the Indian. Amateur Championship, Miss Whatron being woman champion.

Athletics.

The Indian Olympic Games, held this year in Calcutta, proved that the standard of athletics in this country is getting better but it is still a long way behind that of European countries and others such as America and Japan. The lack of good training tracks is severely felt, and the need for expert coaches was again emphasised,

Hockey.

Hockey continues to be one of the principal team games in the country the, chief tournaments attracting huge crowds. The effect of the better organisation is now beginning to be felt and there seems little prospect of India losing the position she holds in the hockey world, for many years

Racing.

Bangalore.

H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs,-Mr. K. T. Sampat's Taj Shamama (8st. 13lbs.), Selby 1 Mr. Ahmedbhov's Kanda (8st. 4lbs.), Evans 2 Mr. A. J. Kolah's Forat (9st. 4lbs.), Roberts. 3 Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Prosperity (Sst. 10lbs.), Balfour 4 Won by 1 length, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time,-2 mins, 43 1-5 secs,

Apollo Cup. Distance 1 mile .--

Messrs, A. M. Jaffar and S. G. Subbarao's True Man (9st. 4lbs.), Brace 1 Mrs, M. Clarke's Quicksilver (7st. 3lbs.), Mrs. M. Alston's Knight at Arms (8st. 11b.),

Mrs. M. Tyrrell's Catalan (8st. 2lbs.), Roberts Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time,—1 min, 43 2-5 secs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .--

Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (Sst. 3lbs.), Roberts 1 The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Etessam (8st. 12lbs.), Selby 2 Mr. A. Svamvur's Heritance (8st. 10lbs.), Evans 3

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length. Time,-2 mins, 11 secs,

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup (Div. II). Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs-

Mr. Edgar's Wonston (9st.), Brace Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's Cybo (8st. 6lbs.), Rylands 2 The Earl of Shannon's Duratire (8st, 2lbs.),

Roberts 3 The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip (9st. 2lbs.), Selby . Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time -2 mins. 26 1-4 sees.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .--Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Starlight (9st. 7lbs.). Dr. J. J. Naegaumvala's Sagban Pasha (7st. 12lbs.), Marrable

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Fata Kashaf (8st. 2lbs.). Selby Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Zohal (8st. 5lbs.). Rylands Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, 1 length,

Time -2 mins, 26 1-4 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs,-The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (8st. 10 lbs.), Meekings 1 Mr. N. E. Raymond's The Grove (9st. 5lbs.), Brace Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's King Wallace (9st. Mr. N. Hickie's Golinda (7st. 6lbs.), Billett. 4 Won by 1 length, ½ length, ½ length, Time,—2 mins, 31 secs,

Bangalore Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile,-Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus' Winsharp (8st. 6lbs.), Obaid 1 Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (8st. 2lbs.). 2 Burn Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's Flare (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable 3 Mr. Reginald Foster's Isore (8st. 6lbs.). Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, neck. Time .-

1 min, 41 secs, Bangalore Cup (Div. II). Distance 1 mile .--Mr. W. M. Somasundram's Smoky Sea (8st. 4lbs.), B. McQuade.. 1 The Raja of Bobbili's Pursulvant (8st.), Meekings

Brig, R. C. R. Hill and Messrs, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st. 2lbs.), S. Black. . 3 Mr. E. F. Neilson's Bastion (9st, 4lbs.), Selby 4.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length. Time.—1 min, 43 1-5 sees.

Bombay.

Ganeshkhind Plate. Distance 6 furlongs .--The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (9st. 4lbs.), Obaid 1 Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st, 7lbs.). Synagogue (9st. 4lbs.), Munro 3 Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 9lbs.), Maxwell 4 Won by shorthead, 1 length, 2 length. Time,—1 min, 13 4-5 secs.

Wellington Plate. Distance 7 furlongs .--The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (8st. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st. 10lbs.),

Bromley 2 The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldner (7st, 4lbs.), Whiteside 3 The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover (9st.), Maxwell 4

Won by neck, 3 lengths, neck, Time .--1 min, 27 secs.

Wavertree Handicap, Distance 11 miles .--

Mr. N. E. Raymond's Ecclesiastic, (8st.), Brace

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir William Lamond's Ringsend (7st. 12lbs.), Bromley. 3 Begum Ferooza Dulban's Corcy (8st. 12lbs.),

Won by head, 2½ lengths, 8 lengths, Time,—2 mins, 8 3-5 secs.

Cheveley Handicap. Distance 1 mile,-

4 lbs.), Burn The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshall

(7st. 11lbs.), Britt ... Mr. Eve's Irongrey (8st. 5lbs.), Brace . . 3 A. C. Ardeshir's Barra Sahib (8st, 7lbs.), . . .

Won by ½ length, 6 lengths, ½ length. Time.—1 min, 39 3-5 secs.

Durdans Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong .-The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (9st, 9lbs.), Burn

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Barra Sahib (8st. 21bs.), Maxwell 2 The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (7st,

91bs.), Selby.. 3 Mr. Eve's Irongrey (8st. 2lbs.), Brace . . 4 Dead-heat, neck, 3 lengths. Time.-1 min. 53 1-5 secs.

Windsor Plate, Distance 7 furlongs .-

Mrs. M. Clarke's Lyon's Mail (7st. 6lbs.), Whiteside 1 The Maharani of Baroda's Dignitary (7st.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely (7st. 9lbs.), Bromley Diamond's Titanium (8st. 11lbs.),

Maxwell Won by 3 lengths, dead-heat, 3 lengths,

Time.-1 min. 26 secs.

Mentmore Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.— The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji The Great (8st. 12lbs.), Britt ... The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (8st. 10lbs.), Selby The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (9st.)

Rook.. The Maharaia of Raipipla's Carioca (8st. 3lbs.), B. McQuade.

Won by head, 3 lengths, ‡ length. Time.— 2 mins. 7 4-5 secs. Idar Gold Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .-

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (8st. 4lbs.), Maxwell 1 E. Sir Roger Lumley's Sappho (8st. 4lbs.) Selby ...

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Cherie (8st. 4lbs.), Whiteside The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 4Ibs.), Burn Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min, 28 3-5 secs.

Steward's Cup. Distance 11 miles .-

The Raja of Akalkot's Gay Bachelor (8st. 2lbs.), Burn Mrs. A. Svamvur's Dynamite (7st. 7lbs.),

Bromley Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj (8st. 9lbs.), Maxwell . . . 3 9lbs.), Maxwell

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Jubilee Essex (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside 4....4

Won by shorthead, 1 length, 13 lengths. Time,—2 mins, 8 2-5 secs. Western India Cup. Distance 1 mile .-

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (7st. 11lbs.), Selby Messrs. Kay and J. E. Bain's House of Lords

(8st.), Meekings Mrs. M. Clarke's Lyon's Mail (8st.), Whiteside 3

Mr. Osman Chotani's Light Sussex (7st.), 4

Won by neck, 2 length, 1 length. Time .-1 min. 39 2-5 secs.

Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Distance 6 furlongs .-Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely (7st. 9lbs.), Mr. Diamond's Titanuim (8st. 9lbs.), Max-

. . .

Messrs, Kay and J. E. Bain's House of Lords (8st. 2lbs.), Brace. . Won by head, 2 length, 1 length. Time .--1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 11 miles .-

Sultan M. Chinov's Talk (8st. 4lbs.), Harding The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (8st. 4lbs.), Burn ... The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (9st. 2lbs.), Selby... ... The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshall Won by shorthead, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—2 mins, 38 3-5 secs.

Danbury Handicap. Distance I mile .--The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji the Great (8st. 7lbs.), Obaid Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 2lbs.),

Marrable .. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell Won by 11 lengths, neck, short head. . Time

-1 min, 40 1-5 secs.

Newbury Plate. Distance 14 miles,-H.H. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 13lbs.), Evans

Mr. A. Svamvur's Why (8st. 4lbs), Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Talk (7st, 11lbs.), Harding 3 H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation (7st. 11lbs.), Selby 4

Won by 2 lengths, shorthead, neck. Time,-2 mins, 6 1-5 sees.

Victory Cup. Distance 11 miles,-

Mrs. M. Clarke's Motky (7st. 7lbs.), Sibbritt H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (8st. 9lbs.), Selby

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Corey (7st. 5lbs.), Bromley H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji

The Great (9st. 4lbs.), Obaid 4 Won by 2½ lengths, neck, 3 lengths. Time,-2 mins, 38 sees,

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup. Distance 11 miles .-

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Al Muqbil (9st.), Burn Mr. Diamond's Fadhilat al Hawa (8st. 7lbs.),

Maxwell Mr. T. A. Khan's Tohalla (7st. 7lbs.), B.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st.), C. Hoyt Won by neck, 1 length, neck. Time,-

2 mins, 17 4-5 sees. Grand Western Handicap. Distance 11 miles .--Mr. P. D. Bolton's Martara (8st. 4lbs.), Bromley The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover

H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation (7st. 7lbs.), J. O. Neale 3 H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship

(9st. 4lbs.), Burn Won by 1½ lengths, shorthead, shorthead. Time.—2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. Distance 7 Furlongs .-

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (8st. 7lbs.), Marrable Messrs, N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying Glance (9st; 5lbs.), Munro Mr. A. Svamvur's Why (7st. 12lbs.), Britt . . 3 Mr. Kay's House of Lords (8st.), Sibbritt . . 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 length. Time.-1 min. 23 2-5 secs. Jammu Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .--

Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st, 1210s.), 1910. Mr. A. Svamvur's Pomme D'Or (9st, 9lbs.), 2 Mr. A.M. Khairaz's Resolve (9st.), Obaid . . 3 Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's Vanity Fair (9st. 5lbs.), Selby ... 4 Won by 2 lengths, head, 3 lengths. Time,-

1 min. 14 4-5 secs.

Bombay Arab Derby. Distance 11 miles,-Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (9st. 21bs.), Sibbritt . . 1

Mr. Diamond's Fadhilat al Hawa (8st, 51bs.), Bromley 3 Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Jahan Ara (9st. 5lbs.), Jones 4

Won by shorthead, 11 lengths, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 54 1-5 secs.

Willingdon Plate, Distance 1 mile,-

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st.), Marrable . . 1 Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack (8st.), Rickaby. 2 H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (7st. 12lbs.), Selby 4 Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, neck. Time .-1 min, 38 2-5 secs.

Cambridgeshire Stakes. Distance 1 mile, furlong .--

Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Grand March (9st.), Munro 1 Mr. N.E. Raymond's Ecclesiastic (8st. 71bs.), Flynn 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's Light Sussex (8st. 12lbs.), Britt 3 H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Dignitary (9st.), Rook 4

Won by 11 lengths, head, shorthead. Time. -1 min, 53 secs,

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile,-Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (8st. 5lbs.), Britt 1 H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Quicksilver H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 5lbs.), R. Bell 3 Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man (9st. 7lbs.), Munro 4 Won by 21 lengths, 4 lengths, 20 lengths. Time. -1 min, 41 2-5 secs.

Hughes Memorial Plate. Distance 11 miles.-H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st.), Evans Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st.), C Hoyt .. 2 H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Mistral (8st. 7lbs.), Selby 3

Messrs, S. Bagree and Edgar's Synagogue 4 (9st.), Munro

Won by 4 lengths, shorthead, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.

Druids Lodge Handicop. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Messrs. N. D. Bagree, B. Choubey and H.
Ezeklei's Desort Night (7st. 7lbs.), Simpson 1
Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 2lbs.),
Bromley
Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrasone (8st. 13lbs.),
Rikchaby
Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 13lbs.),
Marrable
Won by head, 5 lengths, 1 length, Time.—
1 min. 29 1-5 sees.

C. N. Wadia Gold Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—
Mr. E. Esmond's Fastnet (6st, 6lbs.),
Rickaby
H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Mistral
(6st, 8lbs.), Sciby ...
L. H. the Maharani of Ida's Heritage II
(6st.) Obharania of Ida's Heritage II
(6st.) Obharania of Rajpipla's Carloca
(6st, 8lbs.), Meekings
Won by I length, 1½ lengths, 1 length,
Time.—2 miles. 40 seec.

Colabe Gup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's My Billy (8st.),
Harding.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Ticanto (8st. 9 lbs.),
Selby

Mr. A. Svamvur's Who's Who (8 st.),
R. Bell

3 Mr. P. B. Avasla's Bachelor's Bard (8 st.
9 lbs.), Evans

Won by head, 2½ lengths, neck. Time.—
1 min. 38 2-5 secs.

I min. 38 2-5 secs.

Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance I mile.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (0st. 6 lbs.),

Marrable ...

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love
(7st. 11lbs.), Silbritt ...

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 7lbs.),

Maxwell ...

Nawabzada Fakrulmuik of Bhopal's

Zuyder Zee (0st. 6lbs.), Jones ...

Won by shorthead, neck, neck. Time.—

I min. 37 secs.

Turf Club Cup. Distance 14 miles.—

Mr. A. M. Khaira's Flery Face (8st.),
Simons 1
Nawubzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's Jahan
Ara (9st.), Jones 1

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamil (8st. 11 lbs.),
Obaid 3

Mr. Gem's Nasserwan (9st.), Slbbritt 4
Won by nock, shorthead, neck, Time.—
Smin. 20 secs.

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (Sst. 10lbs.), 3
Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrazone (9st. 2lbs.), 5
Sibbritt

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, neck. Time.
—I min. 13 2-5 sees.

Byculla Club Cup. Distance 12 miles .--

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (7st. 5lbs.), Graham I.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (7st. 5lbs.), Meckings Mrs. M. Clarke's Motky (7st. 5lbs.), Sibbrith Mrs. Mrtan Chinoy's Talk (7st. 10lbs.), Harding 4
Won by 2 length, neck, neck. Time.—3 mins. 4 4-5 secs.

Lloyd Plate. Distance I milo.—
Marrable
M.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love
(7st. 13lbs.), Sibbritt
M.H. the Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship
(8st. 5lbs.), Birn
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopa's Zuyder
Zee (9st. 1lb.), Jones
Won by I length, 1½ lengths, shorthead
Time.—1 min. 38 4-5 secs.
Queensherry Handleap, Distance 7 furlongs.—

neensberry Handicap, Distance 7 iurlongs.—
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esamond's Flying
Orders (8st. 12lbs.), Gethin

1. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st.
4lbs.), Whitesido ... 2

Mrs. A. Svamvur's Who's Who (8st. 2lbs.),
R. Bell

Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—I min. 26 secs.

Northumberland Plate. Distance 2 miles.—
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (5st. 6lls.), Selby ... 1
Mr. Diamond's Auto Buz (9st. 12lbs.), Munro ...
Mr. J. P. Avasia's Tressex (7st. 4lbs.), Whiteside ...
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Corcy (7st. 11lbs.), B. McQuade ...
Won by 4 length, 1 length, head. Time.—
3 mins. 32 3-5 secs.

Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance 11 Miles .-Mr. A. Svamvur's Why (9st.) E. Britt H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st.) C. Hoyt ... 2 E. Esmond's Fastnet (9st. 7lbs.) Rickaby ... 3 Messrs, N. D. & K. D. Bagree's Flying Glance (9st. 71bs.), Munro 4 Won by neck, head, 1 length. Time.-2 mins.

Calcutta. Monsoon Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .--Messrs, N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grianeog (9st. 6lbs.), Simpson 1 Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's King Wallace (7st. 9lbs.), S. Black Mr. H. P. Poddar's Lucky Girl (7st. 7lbs.), Flynn Mrs. H. M. Thaddeus' Beautiful Shot (7st. Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time,-2 mins. 24 secs. August Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile, 3 fur-Mr. K. Charan's Boy's Hurrah (8st.), Stead. 1 Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Tampico (8st. 7lbs.). Oakey Mr. A. Jiyadnur's Ten Cents (9 st.), Perry. . 3 Mr. and Mrs. Gommaell's Scotch Kale (8st. 3lbs.), Raffaele 4 Time.-2 mins. 27 secs. August Cup (Div. If). Distance 1 mile, 3 forlongs .--Messrs, T. L. Martin and J. N. Mookerjee's Matousha (8st. 7lbs.), Lott 1 Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Queen of Hearts (8st. 1lb.), Ermer A. H. C. Rostron's King Evans (9st. Mr. N. D. Bagree's Empress (9st. 4lbs.), Simpson 4 I. illiard Plate. Distance 7 furlongs .--Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 7lbs.), C. 1 Hoyt awabzada Yeminulmulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antiles (9st. 7lbs.), Scarlett . . 2 Nawahzada Messrs. Bagree and Higgin's Synagogue The Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (8st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, Time.—1 min, 27 2-5 secs. King-Emperor's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying Glance (9st. 3lbs.), Munro . . . 1 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 3lbs.), C. Hoyt 2

The Raja of Bobbill's Multissimo (9st, 3lbs.). Marland ... 3 The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lower Won by I length, head, 11 lengths. Time,— 1 min. 39 3-5 secs. Merchants' Cup. Distance 11 miles.— Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's Devastate (8st. 1lb.), Flynn Sir David Ezra's Spencer (8st. 3lbs.), Rickaley 3 Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gaul (8st. 5lbs.), Scarlett. 4 Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 1 length. Time.—2 mins, 34 2-5 secs. Coronation Cup. Distance 1 mile,-The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover Messrs. B. K. and H. P. Poddar's Filter (8st.), Ermer ... 2 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (7st. 9lbs.), Flynn. 3 Messrs, Chamria and Higgin's Kahapa (7st. 11lbs.), Stead Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, neck.— Time:—1 min. 39 1-5 secs. The Metropolitan. Distance 6 furlongs,-Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (7st. 4lbs.), Christie Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black Peril (7st. 8lbs.), Raffaele . . . 2 Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Shell Out (7st. Mrs. L. Musry's Teller (7st. 13lbs.), Tomison. 4 Won by 2 lengths, 11 lengths, 11 lengths. Time.—1 min. 13 secs. Viceroy's Cup. Distance 17 miles,-Mr. Edward Esmond's Fastnet (9st.),

Rickaby Nawabzada Yeminulmulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 3lbs.), Jones ... Messrs. Chamria and A. Higgin's Kahapa (9st. 3lbs.), Morris Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 3lbs.), . . . Won by 11 lengths, 2 length, 1 length. Time. -3 mins. 2 4-5 secs.

New Year Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.— Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnae (9st. 4lbs.), Clarke Messrs. Bagree and Choubey's Desert Night (8st. 2lbs.), Simpson · · · · Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Vasiloff (8st. 13lbs.), Sibbritt A. Higgin's Tel Asur (8st. 5 lbs.) Morris 4 Won by a length, shorthead, 21 length.

Time,-1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

Kashmir Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .-Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (9st. 4lbs.), Jones

Mr. Edward Esmond's Tetrazone, Dead heat, (9st. 1lb.), Rickaby Lord Brabourne (7st, 12lbs.), Raffaele Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Shell Out (7st.

10lbs.), Stead 4 Won by head, ½ length, 1 length. Time.—

1 min, 26 secs. Cooch-Behar Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .--

Dr. O'Connor's Clamecy (7st. 5lbs.), Ermer. . 2 Messrs, Higgins and Bhatter's Grand March

Lady Benthall's Adonis (8st. 7lbs.), Raffaele. 4 Won by head, ½ length, 14 lengths. Time.-2 min. 19 4-5 secs.

Carmichael Cup. Distance 11 miles,-A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 7lbs.),

C. Hoyt 1 Mr. G. N. Musry's Auto Buz (8st. 12lbs.), Munro

Messrs, Chamria and Higgins's Kahapa (8st.) Morris Mr. A. Higgins's Synagogue (8st. 7lbs.),

Simpson 4 Won by 12 lengths, head, 2 length. Time.-2 mins, 7 1-5 secs.

Beresford Plate, Distance 13 miles,-Mr. F. Collingwood's Poet's Walk (8st. 10lbs.), Jones 1

Mr. Edgar's Wonston (9st, 5lbs.), Jockey . . 2 Mr. N. Hickie's Cumrew (8st, 3lbs.), Foy . . 3 Mr. E. G. Abbot's Bona Fide (8st. 3lbs.), Stead 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths.— Time.—3 mins, 1 2-5 secs.

Ronaldshay Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .-Messrs, Bagree and Choubey's Descrt Night

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st. 12lbs.), Flynn. 2 Mrs. L. Musry's Teller (8st. 13lbs.), Morris, 3 Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (9st, 4lbs.),

Won by 3 length, head, 11 lengths. Time,-1 min, 26 secs,

Governor's Cup. Distance 14 miles .---

Messrs, A. Higgins and Chamoria's Kahapa Dr. O'Connor's Clanecy (7st, 13lbs.), Ermer. 2 Hon. Lady Benthall's Adonis (7st. 8lbs.), Smith 3

Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gaul (7st. 6lbs.), Stead . . 4 Won by neck, 1 length, 21 lengths. Time.-

8 mins, 1 2-5 secs,

Mayfowl Cup. Distance 1 mile .-Dr. O'Connor and Mr. Gemmel's Lucian (8st. 1lb.), Ermer.. .. Mr, Alex, A. Apear's Greek Abbot (7st. 6lbs.), Carr

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st. 9lbs.), Sir David Ezra's Pride of Birth (8st. 1lb.), Raffaele

Won by head, 1 length, 21 lengths. Time,-1 min, 40 secs,

Macpherson Cup. Distance 11 miles .--Mr. R. Foster's Steephurst (7st. 7lbs.),

Stend S. K. Bhatter's Grand March (9st. 41bs.), Morris Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (7st. 7lbs.), Christie Mr. D. K. Bhatter's Lovalot (7st, 7lbs.),

Carr .. Won by 11 lengths, head, neck. Time,-2 mins, 32 3-5 secs,

Karachi.

Governor's Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .--

Lt.-Col. Gakelly and Capt. L. B. Poer's Had Again (8st. 2lbs.), Field 2 Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papewood (9st. 7lbs.), Balfour

Mr. M. Wemyss' Flamcoe (8st. 1lb.), Harding Won by head, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time.— 1 min, 29 secs.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .-

Mr. S. C. Woodward's Hi-he (9st.), Balfour 1 Mr. H. Haslam's Vivandiere (7st. 9lbs.), Harding 2 Mr. Moosa Issa's Kutch Mandvi (7st.), Purtoosingh 3

Mr. H. M. Mohamed's Black Eagle (7st.), Won by shorthead, 1½ lengths, neck. Time.—1 min, 15 4-5 secs.

Club Cup. Distance 11 miles .-

Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan's Darbis (8st.), Rylands

Mr. H. Y. Samma's Grand Prince (7st. 2lbs.),

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Munir al Iraq (9st.), Selby Mr. S. H. A. Kadar's Tofan Beg (8st. 5lbs.),

Jabbar Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, shorthead. Time.—2 mins, 56 1-5 secs. Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar Cup. Distance | W. I. T. C. Plate. Distance 5 furlongs .-7 furlongs .-Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan's Darbis (8st. 4lbs.), Rylands Mr. S. Mehdi's Mushkoor (9st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade 2 Mrs. J. Grimshaw and Mrs. M. B. Grimshaw's Hyder Beg (7st.), Mendoza 3 Mr. D. M. Shaw's Young Chayna (7st. 11lbs.), Fletcher 4 Won by shorthead, 1 length, 21 lengths.

Kolhapur.

Time,-1 min, 39 4-5 secs.

Shri Yuvarai of Dewas Cup, Distance 5 furlongs .-

Messrs, N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grimage (8st, 6lbs.), Marrable 1 Mrs. A. Higgins' Tatyoon (9st. 4lbs.), Brace. 2 The Akkasaheb Maharaj's Comte de Grasse (8st, 4lbs.), F. Black 3 Won by ? length, 5 lengths.

Shri Shiyaii Maharaia Commemoration Cup. Distance 1 mile .--

Mr. H. Latchford's Freestep (8st. 1lb.), Burn 1 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st. 4lbs.), Obaid 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala (8st, 4lbs.), Shamrao 3 Dowager Maharani of Kolhamur's Saloon 4 (7st, 7lbs.), S. Black . Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths, Time,-1 min. 48 secs.

R. R. S. Cup. Distance 6 furlongs,-Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilrai The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Castletoi (8st. 12lbs.), Obaid Mr. G. McElligott's Grease Spot (8st. 6lbs.), Burn 3 A. Higgins' Parsees (8st. 2lbs.), J. O'Neale Won by shorthead, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile,-

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Soltero (7st. 10lbs.), J. O'Neale 1 Messrs, N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Griancog (9st, 2lbs.), Marrable 2 Mrs. A. Higgin's Tatyoon (9st. 12lbs.), B.

*McQuade 4 Won. by 11 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time,-1 min. 46 secs.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bani Tamim Mr. M. Jamoor's Khalil (8st, 21bs.), S. Black. 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Dome (9st, 7lbs.), Forsyth 3 Mr. M. Lahori's Artighril (8st. 6lbs.),

Thompson 4 Won, by 2 length, 1 length, neck. Time .--1 minute 10 seconds.

S S Anisabeb Maharai Cup. Distance 14 mile .---

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gav Life (Sst. 5lbs.), Shamrao 1 The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah (9st. 2lbs.), F. Black 2 Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Gold Mine (8st.), B. McQuade 3 S. S. Akkasahab Maharai's Saif Antar (8st. 4lbs.), Jadhav 4 Won by # length, # length, 1 length. Time -2 mins. 27 secs.

Stewards Plate. Distance 1 mile ---

Mr. H. Romer's Madamoiselle Eileen (8st. 3lbs.), Burn 1 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Pratap Sinha (9st. 4lbs.), Forsyth 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Sanker (8st. 13lbs.). Marrable 4 Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time.-1 min. 47 1-5 secs.

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup. Distance 11 miles .--The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safradon Beg (9st, 8lbs.), Obaid 1 Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Virkumar (8st. 4lbs.). Jadhav 2 Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (8st. 7lbs.), R. Vithal 3 Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Lucky Son (8st, 6lbs.), B. McQuade 4 Won by 2 length, 2 length, 2 length. Time,-2 mins, 29 4-5 secs,

Maharaja Cup. Distance 11 miles .--

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Lucan (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable 1 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Black Prince (8st.), Shamrao 2 Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Knight's Adventure (7st. 12lbs.), Thompson 8 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Soltero

Madras.

Balmoral Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .--Messrs, Narsaria and Poddar's Barbarian (7st. 8lbs.), Black 1 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala H.

McQuade The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater

Mr. Kishenda's Brutus (7st. 10lbs.). 4 Packham Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time.-1 min. 18 3-5 secs. Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs-

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Red Dawn (Sst. 6lbs.), H. McQuade 1 Messrs, Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Purple Heron (8st. 13 lbs.), Bowley . . Mr. Gasson's Song of Six Pence (8st. 11lbs.), Wing........... 3

Mr. McElligot's Quarley Hill (8st. 3lbs.), Packham

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length. Time,-1 min. 18 1-5 secs.

Coronation Cup. Distance 11 miles.-Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Old Fogey (8st. 3lbs.), Bezant ... Mr. Bhagwandas' Curfew III (8st. 4lbs.), Marrs

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Black Prince (8st. 4lbs.), H. McQuade Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st.

9lbs.), Orme.. Won by 21 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time .- 2 mins, 15 1-5 secs,

Steward's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .--

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's First Impression (8st. 5lbs.), Marrs Mr. Desraj Ur's Eyelid (7st, 12lbs.), Orme. . 2 Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's King's Lead (9st, 4lbs.), Bowley , 3 Mrs. Johnstone's Honorine (8st. 7lbs.), Roberts Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time,-1 min. 17-1-5 secs.

Khallikhote Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (9st, 3lbs.), Bezant ... Mrs, D'Arcy's Albury (9st.), H. Black Mr Bhagwanda's Come Awa' (8st. 10lbs.), 3

Messrs. Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Purple Heron (9st. 4lbs.) Bowley Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 11 lengths. Time,—1 min. 44 4-5 secs.

Nizam's Cup. Distance 1 mile .-

Mr. Hallen's Tetramarte (7st. 5lbs.), Roberts

Mr. Somasunderam's Smoky Sea (7st, 8lbs.), 2 The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Laden La

(8st. 8lbs.), Bezant.. 3 Messrs, Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (7st. 11lbs.), Packham 4

Won by \(\frac{3}{4}\) length, shorthead, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) lengths. Time,-1 min, 40 1-5 secs.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .--Mrs. Tyrell's Catalan (8st. 8lbs.), Bowley . . 1

Mr. Latchford's Freestep (7st, 7lbs.), 2 Roberts Mr. Kishenda's Brutus (7st, 8lbs.), Pack-

ham 3

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (8st.), Marrs... . .

Won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length, ¾ length. Time,-1 min. 29 secs.

Parlakimedi Cup, Distance 11 miles,--

Mr. Sampat's Darbis (9st, 1lb.), Marrs .. 1 The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st. 1lb.), Orme Mr. Rajagopal's Nickel (8st.), Watson Mr. Moosajee's Young Kajid (9st. 4lbs.).

Bezant . . Won by shorthead, 2 lengths, shorthead. Time.—2 mins. 24 3-5 secs.

Governor's Cup. R. C. and distance .-

Mrs. D'Arev's Albury (7st, 6lbs.), Watson. . 1

Messrs, Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (7st, 11lbs.), Packham The Raia of Akalkot's Gay Bachelor (7st. 5lbs.), B. McQuade..

The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (7st, 9lbs.), Meekings 4

Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time,-2 mins, 54 2-5 secs,

Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .--Mr. Desraj Urs's Eyelid (8st, 11lbs.), Wells. . 1

The Raia of Venkatagiri's Gaitetra (9st. 2lbs.), Bezant . . . Brigadier Hill and Messrs, Johnstone and

Tosh's King's Lead (9st, 4lbs.), Bowley . . 4 Won by shorthead, 1½ lengths, head Time,—1 min, 15 1-5 secs.

Trades Cup. Distance 11 miles .--

Capt. D'Arcy's Angels (9st. 11b.), Marrs . . 1 H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Date Tree (8st, 8lbs.), Foster 2

Mr. Bhatter's Violet Ray (7st. 4lbs.), J.

Brigadier Hill and Messrs, Johnstone and Tosh's Romance (8st. 12lbs.) Bowley . . 4

Won by 21 lengths, 11 lengths, neck. Time 2 mins, 10 3-5 secs,

Maharaia of Venkatagiri Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlance -

H H The Maharuia of Kolhamur's Aild (8st. 5lbs.) Marrs Wr. Sved Patab's Desert Prince (8st. 12lbs.).

Dogout

Mr. Kolah's Mahmood Best (8st. 12lbs.).

Mr. Kolab's Full Moon (7st. 11lbs.), Warren, 4 Won by I longth & length & length Time -1 min 25 sees

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile-

Mr. H. Latchford's Freesten (7st. 9lbs.).

Mrs. Tyrell's Catalan (9st. 4lbs.), Bowley. . 2 H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vljayamala (8st. 6lbs.), Marrs 3

Mr. Kishendas's Brutus (7st. 9lbs.), Packham 4 Won by 3 lengths, 2 length, 4 length.

Time.-1 min .45 sees.

Linlithgow Cup. Distance 11 miles-

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shellev Mr. M. Comer's Golden Yew (8st.), Foster. , 2

Brigadier Hill and Messrs, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st. 10lbs.), Bowley . . 3

Capt. D'Arcy's Snow Leonard (8st.), Watson, 4 Won by 4 length, 4 length, 4 length. Time,—2 min, 41 1-5 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 11 miles .-The Rarl of Shannon's Duratire (8st. 13lbs.).

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem (7st, 5lbs.), H. Black ... 2

Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Gold Period (8st, 8lbs.), Packham, 3 H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (7st, 7lbs.), H. McQuade 4

Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, 2 length, Time. -2 min. 9 3-5 secs. Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile ---

Mr. Sampat's Darbis (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs . . . 1 H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo

Mr. Thakoredas's Sonia (7st. 6lbs.). Thompson 4 Thompson ... Won by a neck, shorthead, ‡ length. Time,-1 min, 55 2-5 secs.

Merchants' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong .-Mr. Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st, 12lbs.)

H. McQuade 2 H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek

Gem (8st. 5lbs.), Foster ... 3

The Raia of Robbili's Bull Fight (8st, 11lbs.).

Won by a head shorthead, shorthead Time.—1 min. 57 4-5 secs.

Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile .-

Mr. Bhatter's Skylight (9st. 4lbs.), Warren . . 1 Mr. Bhatter's Violet Ray (7st. 4lbs.), Britt., 2 Mrs. D'Arcy's Dobson's Choice (8st. 5lbs) Watson

Lady Erskine and Major Kelly's Pressure (9st.). Bezant 4

Won by 3 length, 3 length, 1 length,

Bangalore Cun | Distance 13 miles ---Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (7st. 12lbs.), Roberts. . . . 1

Brigadier Hill and Mesers Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st.), Hill ...

Mr. Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st. 11lbs.). Watson 3 H. H. The Maharaia of Kolhanur's Shelley

Won by 4 lengths, shorthead, 2 lengths, Time -2 mins 11 3-5 secs

Willington Plate. Distance 14 miles .-

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safra-

Messrs, Nanganna and Chetty's Prosperity (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs.. 2 Mr. Saleh Moosa's Sobhan Pasha (7st, 9lbs.). Orme

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (Sst. 3lbs.), H. McQuade 4 Won by 3 length, 2 lengths, head Time -

3 mins, 35 3-5 secs, Cochin Cup. Distance 13 miles .--

Mr. Shanmugam's Jinny (7st. 4lbs.), H.

Khan's Kainursz (7st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade

Mr. Chetty's Sabin Pasha (7st. 12lbs.). Watson H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Samah

Won by 14 lengths, 14 lengths, 2 lengths,

Mysore.

Desarai Urs Memorial Plate, Distance 6 furlongs .--Mrs. L. Svamvur's Who's Who (8st, 13lbs.).

Burn The Maharaja of Mysore's Suntosh (7st. The Raja of Bobbili's Gold Galleon (8st.

Won by neck, 1 length, 1 length. Time,-1 min. 15 1-5 secs.

mile.-

Mrs. M. Alston's Knight at Arms (8st.), S. Black Capt. M. V. Milbank's Sappho (7st, 3lbs.),

Messrs. A. M. Jaffar and G. Subbarao's

True Man (9st. 8lbs.), Brace ... 3 Messrs, A. M. Jaffar and G. Subbarao's Rathlorn (8st. 12lbs.), Selby .. ,. 4

Won by head, head, 1 length. Time,-1 min, 43 secs.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs,-The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Etessam (9st.

Slbs.), Selby.. 1 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st.

9lbs.), Obaid 2 Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Baden's Lady (8st, 31bs.), Meekings 3 Mr. R. Foster's Isore (9st.), Burn

Won by 1 length, neck, 1 length. Time,-2 mins, 23 1-5 secs.

Bobblli Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs,-Mr. A. J. Kolah's Forat (9st.), Balfour .. 1

Chief of Miraj's Mahboobat Tariq (7st, 2lbs.), H. Black 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts

(7st. 13lbs.), H. McQuade 3 The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (7st.

9lbs.), Meekings 4 Won by head, 1 length, 1 length, Time,-2 mins. 40 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .-Mrs. M. A. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 6lbs.).

Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Tampico (8st, 8lbs.),

Mr. N. Hickie's Golinda (7st, 10lbs.), Raffacle Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Williewin (7st.

Ilb.), B. McQuade Won by 2 lengths, shorthead, 2 lengths, Time,-2 mins, 25 secs,

Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. Shakhir's Tharwath (8st. 6lbs.), Meekings 2 Mr. Shakhir's Dhiyab (8st. 1lb.), Thompson, 3

Dr. J. J. Naegaumwala's Sagban Pasha (9st. 2lbs.), S. Black 4

Won by & length, 4 lengths, neck, Time .-2 mins. 42 4-5 secs.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 | Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs .-Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Baden's Lady (8st. 5lbs.),

Brig, R. C. R. Hill and Messrs, A. A. Johnstone and D. W. Tosh's King's Lead (9st. 2lbs.), S. Black

Rajkumar C. Desaraj Urs' Eyelid (7st. 11lbs.), H. Black The Maharaja of Mysore's Eyelid (7st, 5lbs.),

.. 4 B. McQuade Won by 1 length, 1 length, neck. Time .-1 min. 30 secs.

Ootacamund.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 1 mile .-

Mr. Ali Asker's Spionogue (7st. 7lbs.), Meekings

Rajkumar Desaraj Urs' Palantha (8st.

Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st. 12lbs.), Clarke 4 Won by ½ length, 1 length, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 46 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .--Mr. Bhatter's Baden's Lady (8st. 7lbs.).

Meekings 1 Mr. Mohan Rao's Aquila (7st. 6lbs.), B. McQuade

Mr. Botha van Ingen's Nalini (9st, 7lbs.) Evans . Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st. 8lbs.). Clarke.

Won by 4 lengths, neck, 21 lengths. Time,-2 mins. 23 3-5 secs.

Coronation Cup. Distance 71 furlongs .-

Mr. Goenka's Falloch (8st. 11lbs.), Lott .. 2 Mr. Govindaraj's Rahinderry (7st. 6lbs.)

Roberts 4 Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, ½ length. Time,—1 min. 38 secs.

Madras Race Club Cup. Distance 11 miles .--Mr. Dharamsey's Prosperity (8st. 10lbs.), Balfour .. ., 1

Mr. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda (8st. 13lbs.), Evans 3

Mr. Subhan's Chavna (7st, 11lbs.), Meekings, 4 Won by 8 lengths, 31 lengths, 1 length. Time .- 2 mins. 25 4/5 sees.

Poona.

2 mins, 10 1/5 sees.

2 mins. 58 secs. 7 furlongs.—

All-India Produce Stakes. Distance

Messrs, Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man
(9st. 8lbs.), Munro

1. 1

The Criterion. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. Diamond's Titanium (7st. 13lbs.),

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 12lbs.), Obaid 4 Won by neck, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths. Time.—I min. 13 secs.

H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Distance 11 miles.—
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Starlight (7st. 5lbs.).

Mr., Ston F. Nessin's Starlight (7st. 5ibs.).
Bromley

Mr. A. K. Hamad's Taj Subhan (7st. 5ibs.).
E. Britt

Ar. F. H. Mehta's Fata Kashaf (Sst.), Selby.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Taj al Nusser (7st.
12lbs.), Evans

Won by 11 lengths, 11 lengths, 8 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 25 1/5 secs. The Trial Plate, Distance 1 mile,—
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk of Bhopal's Mas D'Antibes (9st. 2lbs.), Jones . . 4 Won by 4 lengths, ½ length, 1 length, Time,—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's Vanity Fair (7st. 4 lbs.), E. Britt . . . 2 Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man

Won by 1½ lengths, 3½ lengths, 12 lengths. Time.—I min. 47 2/5 secs.

Poona Plate. Distance 7 furlongs .-

Cartoon (7st. 2lbs.), J. Rosen ...

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, head. Time.—

1 min, 26 4/5 secs.

Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegaumvala's Havana II (7st. 7lbs.), E. Britt 4 Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, head, Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

Caledonian Selling Handicap, Distance 1 mile.—

on by neck, 3 lengths, 2 lengths. 1 min. 42 1/5 secs. Willingdon Cup, Distance 11 miles,-

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Car-

toon (9st. 7 lbs.), Munro... 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st, 7lbs.), Jones 8

Won by 1 length, 20 lengths. Time .-2 mins, 7 3-5 secs.

Ebor Handicap. Distance 11 miles .--

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince (7st. 5lbs.) E, Britt 1 S. Bagree's Casino (7st. 12lbs.), Simpson

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st. 12lbs.), Selby Mr. Diamond's Argyll (7st. 7 lbs.), Bromley. 4 Won by head, 6 lengths, 2 length. Time .-

Secunderabad.

2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .-Miss F. J. Mashal's Marina (9st. 4 lbs.), Evans Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Mr. Johnstone's Purple Heron (8st. 8lbs.), H. Black .. 2 The Raja Saheb of Akalkot's Grease Spot (8st, 8lbs.), Burn 3 Mrs. E. C. Swarie's Wrist Watch (8st, 1lb.),

Rosen Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time,-1 min. 14 secs.

Raja Khaja Pershad Cup. Distance 11 miles .-Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (7st, 12lbs.), 1 Mr. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda (9st.), Evans .. 2 Mr. Shahkir's Tharwath (7st. 12lbs.), Roberts

Mr. J. McQuade's Rustom (8st. 6lbs.). 4

Won by neck, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time .-2 mins, 25 secs,

R. C. T. C. Plate, Distance 6 furlongs,-Miss F, J. Mashal's Marina (8st. 4lbs.), 1 Mr. Gemini's Mad Hatter (9st, 9lbs.), Selby. 2 Mr. D. M. Shaw's Moti Koh (7st, 1lb.), B. McQnade 3 Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Garraveen (7st.),

Rosen 4 Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 5 lengths. Time,-1 min. 16 secs.

Moin-ud-Dowlah Cup. Distance 6 furlongs .- Mrs. K. Lakshmibai Amma's Boston Mail (8st. 2lbs.), McQuade 2 Major R. Tyrell's Roster (8st. 8lbs.), S. Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Fanciful (9st. 12lbs.),

Selby Won by 3 lengths, head, 2 lengths, Time .-1 min. 18 secs.

Hill Fort Cup. Distance 1 mile,-

Mr. Shahkir's Dhiyab (7st. 9lbs.), Roberts. . 1 Messrs, M. H. Ahmedhoy and A. H. Ahmed-bhoy's Saif-al-Iraq (9st. 9lbs.), Evans . . . 2 Mr. Shahkir's Tharwath (8st. 3lbs.), Selby. . 3 Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (8st. 7lbs.), Burn ...

Won by 2 lengths, neck, head. Time.— 1 min, 54 4-5 secs.

Stewards' Cup .--

Mr. F. R. Grenyer's Tetramarte (7st. 4lbs.), Rosen Mr. Gemini's Havana II (8st, 6lbs.), Selby. . 2 Mr. D. M. Shaw's Moti Koh (7st.), Mc-Quade

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Skavala (7st. 3lbs.), Roberts 4 Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Prince Mukarram Jah's Cup. Distance 7 furlongs, ---Mr. A. J. Kolah's Soledin (8st. 4lbs.),

Roberts الموارية فطأ Raja Saheb of Akalkot's Grease Spot(9st.), Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Romance (8st. 3lbs.), S.

. . . . Mr. V. J. Mohan Rao's Pumpkin Pie (9st. Won by 4 lengths, ½ length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 1-5 secs.

Nizam's Cup. Distance 11 miles .-

Brig, R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st. 1lb.), H. Black. . 1 Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Cybo (9st. 4lbs.), Selby. 2 Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs, Johnstone and Tosh's Pest (8st, 7lbs.), S. Black .. 8 Mr. F. R. Grenyer's Tetramarte (8st. 3lbs.), Rosen 4

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, Short head. Time.—2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.

Heir-Apparent's Cup. Distance 1 mile,-Messrs, M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Saif al-Iraq (8st. 11lbs.), Evans 1

Mr. J. McQuade's Rustom (8st.), Burn ... 3 Mr. E. Hazamy's Silver Jubilee (8st. 1lb.) 4 B. McQuade

Won by 2 lengths, neck, 4 lengths, Time,in. 51 4-5 secs.

CRICKET

Rombay

- Cricket Championship of India final :-
 - Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket, Nawanagar 152 and 270, Hyderabad 113 and 310 for 9 wickets.
 - Bombay Pentangular :--
- Muslims beat Parsis by 8 wickets. Parsis 178 and 104, Muslims 201 and 104 for 2 wickets.
- Semi-final:—Muslims beat The Rest by 33 runs, Muslims 240 and 225. The Rest 199 and 233.
- Semi-final :- Europeans W.o. Hindus,
- Final:—Muslims beat Europeans by an innings and 91 runs, Europeans 64 and 84, Muslims 239.

Jubbulpore.

- Jubbulpore Quadrangular Final :---
 - Hindus beat Anglo-Indians by 6 runs. Hindus 242 and 124, Anglo-Indians 173 and 187.

Karachi

- Sind Pentangular :-
 - Hindus heat Europeans by an innings and 102 runs. (Hindus 310, Europeans 71 and 137). Hindus heat Parsis on the result of the first innings. (Hindus 249 and 104 for one wicket. Parsis 209 and 6 for 1 wicket).
 - Final-Hindus drew with Muslims. (Hindus 399 for 9 declared and 54 for 5 declared, Muslims 298 and 74 for 1.)

Secunderabad.

- Moin-ud-Dowlah Gold Cup Cricket Tournament
 - Hyderabad State XI won by 159 runs. Hyderabad State XI 157 and 383, Hyderabad Cricket Association 150 and 231.

Tenny son's Tour.

- At Baroda—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 399 and 51 for 1 wkt., Baroda 177.
- 399 and 51 for 1 wkt., Baroda 177.

 At Karachi—Match drawn:—Sind 348 and
 83. Tennyson's XI 303 and 58 for no loss.
- At Peshawar—Tennyson's XI won by 8 wickets—North-West Frontier Province 80 and 167, Tennyson's XI 225 and 23 for 2 wkts.
- At Lahore—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 376 for 8 wickets declared and 108 for 4 wickets, Universities XI 139.
- At Lahore—Tennyson's XI won the first unofficial Test by 9 wickets—India XI 121 and 199, Tennyson's XI 207 and 114 for .1 wicket.
- At Ajmer—Rajputana and Districts XI beat Tennyson's XI by 2 wickets—Tennyson's XI 212 and 112, Rajputana and Districts XI 237 and 99 for 8 wickets.

- At Ahmedabad—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 420, Combined Gujerat and Western India States Cricket Assn. XI 211 and 228 for 9 wickets.
- At Jamnagar—Nawanagar beat Tennyson's XI by 34 runs:—Nawanagar 206 and 223 for 7 wickets declared, Tennyson's XI 126 and 269.
- At Bombay—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 367, Cricket Club of India XI 189 and 297 for 5 wickets.
- At Bombay—Tennyson's XI beat India in the second unofficial Test by 6 wickets—India XI 153 and 208, Tennyson's XI 191 and 171 for 4 wickets.
- At Poons—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 319 and 42 for 2 wickets, Maharashtra 273
- At Lucknow—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 145 and 201 for 7 wickets declared, United Provinces 154 and 67 for 1 wicket.
- At Indore—Match drawn:—Central India 191 and 182 for 9 wickets declared, Tennyson's XI 192 and 126 for 4 wickets:
- At Jamshedpur—Tennyson's XI won by 4 wickets. Bihar 84, Tennyson's XI 211 for 6 wickets.
- At Calcutta—India won the third unofficial Test by 93 runs, India XI 350 and 192. Tennyson's XI 257 and 192.
- At Calcutta—Tennyson's XI won by 187 runs. Tennyson's XI 316 and 121 for one wicket declared. Cooch-Behar 167 and 83.
- At Patiala—Match drawn:—Patiala 142 and 264 for 5 wickets. Tennyson's XI 445 for 9 wickets declared.
- At Delhi—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 353 for 6 wickets declared. Delhi & Districts XI 305 for 8 wickets.
- At Nagpur—Tennyson's XI won by 8 wickets, C. P. & Berar XI 76 and 112, Tennyson's XI 151 for 9 wickets declared and 39 for 2 wickets.
- At Madras—Match drawn:—Tennyson's XI 448 for 8 wickets declared and 324 for 5 wickets, Madras 305.
- At Hyderabad—Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah's XI won by 6 wickets. Tennyson's XI 148 and 293. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah's XI 317 for 4 wickets and 127.
- At Bangalore—Tennyson's XI won by an innings and 81 runs. Mysore State XI 83 and 141, Tennyson's XI 305 for 6 wickets declared.
- At Madras—India won the fourth unofficial Test by an innings and 6 runs. India XI 263, Tennyson's XI 94 and 163.
- At Bombay—Tennyson's XI won the fifth unofficial Test by 156 runs and the rubber for the series. Tennyson's XI 120 and 288, India XI 131 and 131.

TENNIS.

Allahahad.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Championships.— Men's Singles (Final):—D. N. Kapoor heat Islam Ahmad, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final):—Miss Leela Row beat Miss Dubash, 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Doubles (Final):—Yudhister Singh and J. M. Mehta beat D. N. Kapoor and R. K. De, 7-9, 6-4, 6-8, 8-10, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs. Footit and J. M. Mehta beat Miss Woodbridge and R. K. De, 6-1, 6-1.

Allahabad Plate (Final):—N. S. Bhatnagar beat S. N. Agarwal, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Open Lawn Tennis Tournament :---

Men's Singles (Final):—E. V. Bobb beat B. T. Blake, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Mrs. R. Genge, 6-2, 6-0.

Men's Doubles (Final):—J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton beat B. T. Blake and B. Rachappa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's Doubles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. H. Bell beat Miss T. Dias and Miss P. deLima, 6-3, 10-8.

Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew and J. E. Tew beat Mrs. R. Genge and N. Rama Rao, 9-7, 6-2.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships:—
Men's Singles (final);—S. L. R. Sawhney

Men's Singles (final);—S. L. R. Sawhney beat B. T. Blake, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4. Women's Singles (final):—Mrs. Footit beat

Mrs. E. H. Edney, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (final):—S. Narayan Rao and N. Rama Rao beat J. E. Tew and G.

and N. Rama Rao beat J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.
Women's Doubles (final):—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit beat Miss M.

Brage and alls, Foote beas als al.
Woodcock and Miss Homan, 6-0, 6-1.
Mixed Doubles (final):—S. L. R. Sawhney
and Miss M. Woodcock beat S. Narayan
Rao and Mrs. B. H. Edney, 6-3, 6-3.

Calcutta.

East India Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles (Final):—Ghaus Mahomed (Lucknow) beat S. L. R. Sawhney (Lahore), 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Women's Singles (Final):—Mrs. Boland beat Miss Leela Row, 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (Final) —S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni beat N. Krishnaswamy and S. C. Beatty, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Women's Doubles (Final):—Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Edney beat Mrs. Stork and Mrs. Lakeman, 6-3, 6-3. Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs, Footit and J. M. Mehta beat Miss Leela Row and Ghaus Mahomed, 6-2, 6-3.

Professional Doubles (Final):—Murad Khana and Tamas Khan beat Mustaq Ahmed and Nawab Din, 4-6, 0-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles—(Final):—Yudhister Sing beat Madan Mohan, 7-5, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles—(Final):—J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit beat S. C. Beatty and Mrs. Edney, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

Women's Singles—(Final):—Mrs. Boland beat Mrs. Footit, 6-2, 6-3. Men's Doubles—(Final):—Ghaus Mahomed

Men's Doubles—(Final):—Ghaus Mahomed and Yudhister Singh beat S. G. Beatty and J. M. Mehta, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1. Women's Doubles—(Final):—Mrs. Boland

Women's Doubles—(Final):—Mrs. Boland and Miss Harvey Johnston beat Mrs. Footit and Miss Homan, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Lahore.

Northern India Lawn Tennis Champlonships.— Men's Singles—(Final):—Ghaus Mohd. beat S. L. R. Sawhney, 2-6, 6-3, 5-5, (Sawhney retired hurt).

Women's Doubles—(Final):—Mrs. Hutchins and Miss Dubash beat Lady Addison and Mrs. Crouch, 6-3, 6-4.

Professional Singles—(Final):—Sirajul Haq beat Allah Buksh, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2. Veteran's Doubles—(Final):—Sieem and

cteran's Doubles—(Final):—Sieem and Dalip Singh bent Y. M. Khan and Mahajan, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Madras.

The South India Lawn Tennis Champion-

ships:-Men's Singles (final):-T. K. Ramanathan

beat Balachandra Rao, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Men's Doubles (final):—S. Narayan Rao and
M. Rama Rao beat T. K. Ramanathan and
Chennakesavelu, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles (final):—Mrs. Pollard and M. V. Bobji beat Mrs. C. V. N. Sastry and N. Krishnaswami, 6-2, 6-3.

Tilden's Tour.

CALCUTTA-

Tilden beat Burke, 6-3, 6-2. Cochet beat Ramillon, 6-2, 6-3.

Tilden and Ramillon beat Cochet and Burke. 6-3, 10-8, 7-5.

Cochet beat Tilden, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7, 6-2. Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 6-3.

Ramillon and Burke vs. Tilden and Cochet, 8-6, 4-2 (unfinished).

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 6-2.

Cochet beat Tilden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 6-1, 9-7.

AHMEDABAD-

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-3, 6-4.

Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 6-2, 6-2.

Tilden beat Cochet, 6-4, 6-1.

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 7-5.

Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 7-5, 7-5.

Tilden beat Cochet, 6-3, 6-3.

	Lucknow-	BARODA				
	Ramillon beat Burke, 6-2, 6-3.	Ramillon beat Burke, 6-2, 6-2.				
	muden heat Cochet, 6-1, 6-4.	Tilden heat Cochet, 6-2, 7-5.				
	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 9-7, 6-4.				
	NEW DELHI-	BOMBAY				
	Tilden beat Cochet, 6-0, 6-0. Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-4.	Cochet beat Burke, 6-4, 10-8.				
	Tilden and Burke beat Cochet and Ramillon,	Tilden beat Ramillon, 6-3, 6-3.				
	7-5, 5-7, 6-4.	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 6-1, 6-2.				
	LAHORE-	Ramillon beat Burke, 6-3, 6-8, 6-0.				
	Cochet beat Burke, 6-3, 6-1. Tilden beat Ramillon, 10-8, 6-4.	Cochet beat Tilden, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.				
	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.	Ramillon and Tilden beat Cochet and Burke, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.				
	Cochet beat Tilden, 6-4, 7-5. Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-2.	Hindu Gymkhana — Tilden beat Burke, 6-3, 6-0.				
	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,	Cochet beat Ramillon, 7-5, 13-11.				
	6-1, 6-3. KARACHI—	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 6-4, 7-5.				
	Ramillon beat Burke, 6-4, 6-1. Tilden beat Cochet, 7-5, 7-5.	DHARWAR-				
	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,	Cochet beat Tilden, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0.				
	AJMER— Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-3.	Cochet and Burke beat Tilden and a local player, 7-5, 7-5.				
	Tilden heat Cochet, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.	Poona-				
	Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 7-5, 6-2.	Tilden heat Cochet, 2-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.				
TABLE TENNIS.						
	Bombay.	Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Champion- ships:—				
Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Tournament at Byculla:—		Sukhthankar, 21-13, 21-19, 21-16.				
	Mixed Doubles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia and Miss Madon beat J. Boyce and Miss Shellim, 21-7, 23-21.	beat Miss Daruwala, 21-19, 21-14.				
Men's Doubles—Final:—H. M. Barafwala and Parelwala beat K. H. Kapadia and Kumani, 21-17, 22-20, 15-21, 23-21.		Mixed Doubles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat I. N. Laljee and Miss P. D. Lima, 10-21, 21-11, 21-16.				
	Men's Singles—Final:—K. H. Kapadla beat H. M. Barafwala, 13-21, 21-15, 20-22, 7-21, 21-15.	Men's Doubles Emai R. H. Refactite				
HOCKEY.						
1	Ann When Tournament :					
	Bombay.	Lahore Y.M.C.A 1 goal				
	Killedar Cup Women's Tournament :	Bangalore Indians Nil.				
	Bombay City 1 goal.	Bombay League :				
	Vincent Club Nil.	Provincial Hockey Championship Final :				
	Women's Hockey League :	Bombay Customs 1 goal.				
W-1498	Bombay City Winners.	St. Xavier's College Nil.				

Bombay Hockey League.—		Exhibition Match:-	
Lusitanians 'A''	Winners	All-India Olympic team	3 goals
Bombay Customs	Runners-up.	Rest of India	2 goals
Aga Khan Tournament Final:-		New Delhi.	
Bhagwant Club	3 goals.	Inter-Railway Tournament :	
Kirkee United	Nil.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	2 goals
Calcutta.		G. I. P. Railway	1 goal
Beighton Cup Tournament :		Poona.	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1 goal,	Islam Tournament (Kirkee) :	
Bhopal Wanderers	Nil.	Kirkee Ordnance "A"	2 goals
• .			Nil.
Lakshmibilas Cup : Jhansi Heroes	3 goals.	Kirkee Sportsmen Tournament :	
Kayastha Pathsala College	S gouls.		3 goals
Kayanna Tanasan Conege	1146.	Mirkee Clined	1 8000
	77007	Den 4 v v	
	1001	BALL.	
Bombay.		Georgian Cup Final.—	
Rovers Cup Final :		Georgian Sporting Club	1 goal.
Bangalore Muslims	1 goal.	Transit Section	Nil.
Mohammedan Sporting	Nil.	Calcutta,	
Indian Football League.—		Football League (Div. I).—	
Mahim Sports Club	Winners,		Winners.
Meakin Cup.—		I. F. A. Shield.—	
Royal Warwickshire Regiment	1 goal.		4 goals,
Cheshire Regiment	Nil.		1 goal.
Harwood League,		Simla.	
Division I—Cheshire Regiment	Winners.	The Durand Cup.—	
Royal Artillery Division II—Caltex Club	Runners-up,		3 goals,
B. E. S. T.	Winners. Runners-up.	2nd Bn, Royal Scots	1 goal.
Junior Rovers' Cup,-		Corinthians' Tour Re	sults.
B. E. S. T	3 goals.	ISLINGTON CORINTHIANS' TOUR	
St. Mary's High School	Nil.	Nov. 13—Drew with Mohammed	an Sporting
Hindusthan Cup,—		0-0.	Specting
Caltex Club	2 goals.	Nov. 16-Beat Mohun Bagan, 1-	
B. E. S. T	1 goal.	Nov. 17-Drew with I. F. A. XI, 1-	1.
Nadkarni Cup.— Young Goans "A"	1 goal.	Nov. 20-Beat I. F. A. XI, 2-0.	
Dewjee's Kanara XI	1 goai.	Nov. 21—Lost to Dacca Sporting	Association
International Match.—		Nov. 24—Beat Mymensingh, 6-0.	
Europeans	3 goals.	Dec. 4—Beat Bengal Nagpur Rails	
Indians	Nil.	Dec. 5—Beat Indian Football Ass	
Cowasji Jehangir Cup.—		Dec. 6-Drew with I. F. A. XI, 0-	Professional Control
St. Mary's High School "A"	3 goals.	 Solida and the solidation of the solidation. 	
Barnes' High School	1 goal.	Dec. 13—Beat Delhi Selected, 2-	
		Dec. 14-Beat Ajmer Football Ass	octation, 3-1
University League.—	Winners.	Dec. 20-Drew with North-West Ir	

RUCRY

Rombay

Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament :--Rombay Gymkhana (1 goal 1 try). 8 points. Royal Air Force (1 dropped goal) . 4 points.

Calcutta

nternational	match:-			
England (1	goal, 2 tries.)	 	11	points
Scotland (goal 1 try)	 	8	points

Bengal Presidency and Assam District Rugby Tournament for the Bethell Cup:-Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

(West Ridings) (1 goal, 1 penalty .. 20 noints goal, 4 tries) Calcutta Scottish (1 trv) ... 2 points

All-India Pashy Tournament :-Calcutta and The Duke of Wellington's Regiment drew, each side obtaining a penalty goal. 3 points.

COLE

Rombay

Merchants' Cup Golf Competition Final.-The Times of India, represented by S. F.
Bettison (-11) and G. R. Montgomery
(-9) beat Burmah Shell, represented by W. D. Bacon (-5) and D. H. Thomas (-12) by 5 and 3.

Ladies' Golf Championship :-

Final :- Mrs. J. N. Kerr (-5) beat Mrs. H. E. Cox (-4) by 3 and 2.

Bombay Golf Championship :---

Final :- R. Marsden beat L. B. Andrew 7 and

Calcutta.

Amateur Golf Championship of India (36 holes):-T S Prosser heat D Archer 3 and 2. Women's Golf Championship of India :-Miss A. Wharton heat Miss E. Homan 5 and 4.

Merchants' Cup.

Merchants' Cup-Messrs, Gillanders Arbuth-not's representative, C. Williamson, returned 87 and thus secured a well-deserved win for his firm with a total of 516.

The following are the leading scores and team positions :-

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 516. Place, Stddons & Gough, 526. Kilburn & Co., "A" 529. Jardine Skinner & Co., "A" 540. Burmah-Shell Oil Co., Ltd., 540, Jas Finlay & Co., Ltd., "A" 543. Thos. Duff & Co., Ltd., "A" 545 Shaw Wallace & Co., 548.

Hagen's Tour.

Exhibition Matches:---T. S. Prosser and L. S. Foster beat W. Hagen | Calcutta Challenge Cup :and R. J. Gibson by one hole.

T. S. Prosser and R. J. Gibson beat W. Hagen and E L Watts on the last green.

W. Hagen partnered by R. J. Gibson finished all square with R. J. Borrowman, J. K. Hill and G. D. Forrester in a 5-ball match.

W. Hagen and J. Kirkwood beat L. S. Foster and D. Archer on the 16th green.

W. Hagen, partnered by Miss E. Homan, beat R. J. Gibson and Miss A. Wharton in a Canadian foursome

W. Hagen beat J. Kirkwood on the 18th green. Scores:—Hagen 35, 36. Kirkwood 38, 35,

Nasik

Western India Golf Championshin :-

Final—R. N. Marsden (Ahmedabad) beat Brig, Gen. L. Smith (Ahmedaagar) 5 and

Captain's Cup—Final:—A. H. Fido (Bombay) beat J. E. Waddle (Bombay) at the 19th Bombay Bangle-Final:-Mrs, Kerr beat

Mrs. Howell. Club Cup-Final: H. R. Rowan (Bombay) beat N. P. A. Smith (Bombay) at the 21st,

Coronation Cup (best electic score on handicap), Bombay Gymkhana Cup and the President's Cup won by A. D. Gourlay (Bombay) with 68-12 =663.

Advani Cup won by G. A. Benson (8) with a nett 223.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup won by Sausmna (Nasik) 72. Runner-up-A Gourlay (Bombay) 74.

Ontacamund.

Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India:-W. G. Raw beat Major T. H. Anderson 2 and 1

R. B. Price beat H. A. Havnes.

goal.

POLO.

Bombay.	Ezra Cup Polo Tournament :
Kashmir Cup Polo Tournament :	Darbhanga 3 goal
Kashmir (3 goal handicap) . 63 g Golconda 6 g	
Western India Polo Championship:-	Delhi.
Jaipur Pilgrims 13 g Goleonda 3 g	Bhopal
	Jaipur 4 goal
Indian Polo Championship:—	
Jaipur 4 g	oals. Lahore.
Bhopal 3 g	oals. Hodson's Horse Challenge Cup Polo Tourna
Carmichael Cup Polo Tournament:-	
	oals. 6th D. C. O. Lancers 4½ goal coals. 2nd Lancers' Subalterns 2 goal
W/	TER POLO.
	Bombay.
Vast Tournament :-	Bombay Quadrangular (Final) :-

goals. BOXING.

Zionists

points.

Bombay.

Bombay Ducks

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships :-

Flyweight:-Final-L. Harumant beat M. Dilwash on points.

Bantanweight :- Final-L/Cpl. Job beat Pte.

Goodwin on points. Featherweight: Final-K. C. Sidhwa beat Pte. Fixter on points;

Lightweight :- Final-M. Adams beat J. Pithawalla on points. Welterweight :- Final-Cpl. Spencer beat

Pte. Scott, Knocking him out in the first Middleweight :- Final-Pte. O'Malley beat

Dmr. Hannon, knocking him out in the second round.

Light-Heavyweight:—Final—L/Cpl. beat Saul Hyeen on points. heat

Heavyweight :- Final-Pte. Dickson Joe Haveem on points.

Calcutta.

In the final of the Army and Royal Air Force Inter-Unit Team Boxing Championships, the Cameronians, from Barrackpore, beat the Gloucestershire Regiment, from Wellington by 19 points to 14. The following are the results:— Lightweight (third string) :- L/Cpl. Garrick

(Cameronians) beat Pte. Small on points.

Welterweight (third string) :- Pte, George (Gloucesters) beat Rfm. Cross on points.

Lightweight (second string) :- Piper Boardman (Cameronians) beat Bdsm, Fudge on points.

Welterweight (second string):-Sgt, Brushneen (Gloucesters) beat C. S. M. Pickles on points.

Middleweight (second string):-Flm. Scanlon (Cameronians) knocked out Cpl. Metcalfe in the first round.

Bantamweight :- Rfm, Grewer (Cameronians) beat L/Col, Edwards on points,

Featherweight :- Rfm. Lawrie (Caméronians) beat Cpl, Horton on points,

Lightweight (first string):-Rfm. Ewing (Cameronians) beat Pte, Fitzsimmons on

Middleweight (first string) :- Sgt. Craggs (Cameronians) beat Pte. McKenzie on points,

Heavyweight:—Sgt. Wallis (Cameronians) knocked out L/Cpl. Jurgenson in the first round

round) :-- Col. Welterweight (first (Gloucesters) beat Rfm. Crowe on points.

ATHLETICS.

Agra.

- The United Provinces Olympic Champion) ships resulted as follows:-
 - 110 Metres High Hurdles.—1, Muneer Ahmad (Lucknow). Time—15.6 seconds; 2, Syed Murtuza (Aligarh); 3, Pte. Williams (84-(Agra).
 - 800 Metres:—Final—1, G. A. Haig (Lucknow) Time—2 minutes. 12-5 seconds; 2, Time—2 minutes. 12-5 seconds; 2, H. M. Khan (Lucknow); 3, L/Cpl. Howse (Lucknow).
 - 200 Metres:—1, K. P. Chand (Lucknow). Time—23 sees.; 2, E. J. Chapman (Lucknow); 3, Partab Bahadur Kapoor (Agra).
 - 00 Metres Dash (Women's):—1, Elenl Michael (Allahabad). Time—33 ses.; 2, Clarice Michael (Allahabad).
 - Shot Put:—1, R. M. Hanson (Lucknow). Distance—36 feet, 4 inches; 2, R. N. Bannerji (Allahabad); 3, C. Sgt. Woodfine (Agra).
 - Shot Putt (Women's):—1, Doris Barlow (Allahabad). Distance—21 feet, 4 inches; 2, Ivy Pratt (Allahabad); 3, Raj Dulari Kaul (Allahabad).
 - 5,000 Metres Race:—1, Zaheer (Aligarh). Time—16 minutes, 45 seconds; 2, K. D. Tripathi (Pilibhit); 3, Cpl. Fuller (Lucknow). Jayelin Throw :--- 1, O. H. Charles (Allahabad)
 - Distance—169 feet, 5 inches; 2, W. S. Gould (Allahabad); 3, Wahab Beg (Aligarh). 10,000 Metres Cycle Race :—1, Naunihal Singh. Time—20 minutes, 42 4-5 seconds; 2,
 - J. F. Teasdale (Lucknow); 3, G. H. Teasdale (Lucknow). Discus Throw:—1,Gnr. G. N. Armstrong (Agra), Distance—136 feet, 2½ inches; 2, R. M. Hanson (Lucknow); 3, Pte. Haslok
 - (Cawnpore).
 - 100 Metres (Women's):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad); 2, Cl. Michael (Allahabad). Hop-Step and Jump:-1, M. M. Ahmed (Lucknow). Distance-41 feet, 9 inches; 2, Sultan Sikander (Luceknow); 3, E. P. Donald (Lucknow).
 - 400 Metres: -1, Ducasse (Lucknow). Time-53 seconds; 2, M. H. Khan (Lucknow); 3.
 - Pte, Williams (84) Agra. High Jump (Ladies):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad), Height—3 feet, 11½ inches; 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).
 - Yds. Dash (Ladies):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad). Time—7 seconds ; 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).
 - Hammer Throw:—1 Pte. Hasluck (Cawnpore).
 Distance—138 feet, 4½ inches; 2, Pte. Hill
 (Lucknow); 3, L/Cpl. Harris (Agra).
 - 400 Metres Low Hurdles:-1, S. M. Ahmad (Lucknow). Time—1 minute 2 seconds; 2, L. W. John (Lucknow): 3, M. M. Ahmad (Lucknow).

- 1,600 Metres:—1, C. A. Haig (Lucknow), Time—4 minutes 37-4-5 seconds; 2, Zaheer (Aligarh); 3, L/Cpl. Howse (Lucknow).
- 100 Metres:—1, E. J. Chapman (Lucknow). Time—104-5 seconds; 2, E. F. Ducasse (Lucknow); 3, Hasan Amir (Allahabad). Volleyball (Ladies):—1, Lucknow; 2, Allaha-
- bad. Basketball (Ladies):-Lucknow.
- 3,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1, Eduljec (Lucknow). Time—5 minutes, 39 seconds; 2, G. H. Teasdale (Lucknow); 3, Naunihal
- Singh (Allahabad). High Jump;—1, Syed Murtaza (Aligarh). Height—5 feet, 83 inches; 2, Muneer Ahmad (Lucknow); 3, Lt. Kennedy (Agra).
- Long Jump (Ladies):-1, E. Michael (Allahabad). Distance—13 feet, 5 inches; 2, C, Michael (Allahabad).
- Marathon (5 miles):—1, R. D. Tripathi (Pilibhit). Time—26 minutes, 13 seconds; Ramesh Prasad (Lucknow); 3, Cpl. Fuller (Lucknow).
- Long Jump:—1, Sultan Sikander (Lucknow). Distance—20 fect, 7 inches; 2, B. V. Paul (Cawnpore); 3, S. W. Boaz (Cawnpore).
- Pole Vault:—1, L'Cpl. Ridley (Lucknow); Height—11 feet; 2, K. P. Chand (Lucknow). 3, L/Cpl. John (Agra) and Syed Murtaza (Aligarh).
- 4×110 Yds:-1, Lucknow-Relay Race Time-47 seconds; 2, Aligarh; 3, Cawn-
- Kabaddi:-1, Lucknow; 2, Orai; 3, Banda. Volleyball:-Pilibhit defeated Allahabad.

Bangalore.

- The Mysore State Olympic Championships resulted as follows :-
 - 100 Metres- Archer 1. T. Syme 2. Time-11 seconds.
 - 200 Metres-Baburaju 1. Nanjundian 2. Time-242/5 seconds.
 - 400 Metres—Ponnurangam 1.1 Varadarajan 2. Time-461/5 seconds. 800 Metres-Ponnurangam 1.1 Tompson 2.
 - Time-2 minutes 82/5 seconds. Metres-Ponnurangam 1. Krishna-1,500 swamy 2.
 - 5,000 Metres-Hobli 1. Kuttappa 2. Time-16 minutes, 28 seconds.
 - 10,000 Metres-Hobli 1. Kondandarama 2, Time-34 minutes, 10 seconds.
 - Hop, Step and Jump—A. H. Priestley 1. Subbarao 2. Distance 38 feet, 10 inches. Shot Put-A. H. Priestley 1. Archer 2. Dis-

tance-38 feet, 1 inch.

- 100 Metres swimming—Swamirao 1. Lakshimpathiyer 2. Time—1 minute, 16-2/5 seconds.
- 400 Metres Swimming—Lakshmipathiyer 1. Swaminath 2. Time— 6 minutes, 28-2/5 seconds.

Pole Valt—Veerabhadriah 1. R. G. Wilks 2, Height—10 feet, 1½ inches.

Discus Throw—A. S. Priestley 1. G. H. Simoes 2. Distance 112 feet, 3½ inches.

Hammer Throw—Baburaju 1, Priestley 2.
Distance 82 feet, 10 inches.

Javelin Throw—A. S. Priestley 1. Simoes 2. Distance 185 feet, 7 inches.

800 Metres Relay—Y. M. C. A. 1. Wiltshire and Myosre Infantry 2.

Bombay.

The Fourth Bombay Presidency Olympic games resulted as follows:-

400 metres hurdles (men):—B, G, Gardner (B, E, S, & T, Co,) 1, R, D, Moolehand (Bombay University) 2, Time—1 minute 7-4/5 seconds, (Gardner was disqualified for knocking more than two hurdles).

100 metres (women):—Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School) 1. Miss H. J. Godwin (Bombay City Police Sports Club) 2. Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time—14 seconds.

Pole vault (men):—J. J. Jameson (Bombay City Police) 1. D. B. Puthran (Kanara Athletic Club) 2. Cpl. Goodwin (Cheshire Regiment) 3. Height 10 feet 0 inch.

80 metres hurdles (women):—Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School) 1. Miss G, Wallace (St. Andrew's High School) 2. Miss A, Miranda (Christ Church High School) 3. Thoe—15-2/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Throwing the discus (men):—L./Cpl. Barnes (Cheshires) 1. M. H. Pearce (G. I. P. Rly.) 2. Cpl. Auty (Cheshires) 3. Distance— 116 feet 7 inches. (A new Bombay record).

Throwing the Javelin (men): Dmr. Chamber (Cheshires) 1, J. J. Jameson (City Police) 2, L. Britto (St. Xavier's) 3, Distance—138 feet 7 inches.

800 metres (men):—R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic) 1. D. Thompson (United Services Gymkhana, Nasik) 2. R. Davis (G. I. P. Rly.) 3. Time—2 minutes 2-4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Broad Jump (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. S. Lissemberg (St. Xavier's) 2. S. Thompson (B. B. & C. J. Railway) 3. Distance—21 feet 2½ inches.

Broad jump (women):—Miss H. J. Godwin (City Police Sports Club) 1. Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's) 2. Miss M. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 3. Distance—13 feet 4 inches.

Putting the shot (men):—N. C. Rebeiro (G. I. P. Railway) 1. Bdm. Payne (Cheshires) 2. Dmr. Doughty (Cheshires) 3. Distance—35 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the hammer (men):—L. Cpl. Bayley (Cheshires) 1. M. H. Pearce (G. I. P. Railway) 2. Distance—114 feet 6 inches. 400 metres (men); Lt. Moore (Cheshires) 1. G. Balaji (City Police) 2. Syed Baboo (City Police) 3. Time—52 seconds.

400 metres relay (women):—St. Andrew's High School "A" 1. St. Andrew's High School "B" 2. Time—I minute 7 seconds.

Throwing the javelin (women):—Miss D. H. Aff (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) 1, Miss C. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance—54 feet 62 inches.

Throwing the discus (women):—Miss D. H. Aff (Nagpada N. House) 1. Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance 49 feet 9½ inches.

100 metres (boys):—F. Crasto (Kanara Athletic Club) 1. A. Moraes (St. Andrew's) 2. L. Dias (Kanara Athletic) 3. Time— 12-3/5 seconds.

3,000 metres cycle race (men):—R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 1. A. Havewala (Malcolm C. C.) 2. E. J. Nariman (B. P. C. Union) 3. Time—5 minutes 27 seconds.

High jump (women):—Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's) 1. Miss R. Nobre (St. Andrew's) 2. Miss J. D'Cumha (St. Andrew's) 3. Height—3 feet 11 inches.

Broad jump (boys):—P. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 1. A. Moraes (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance—15 feet 9½ inches.

100 metres hurdles (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. A. U. Khan (Grant Medical) 2. St. Sands (Cheshires) 3. Time—15-4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Putting the shot (women):—Miss D. Hajlaff (Nagpada) 1. Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's) 2. Miss M. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 3. Distance—22 feet 3½ inches.

High jump (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. S. Oliveira (St. Xavier's) 2. R. N. Utchil (K. A. C.) 3. Height—5 feet 8½ inches. (A new Bombay record.)

100 metres (men):—Sig. Arathoon (Cheshires)
 1. Lt. Moore (Cheshires)
 2. V. Lazarus (City Police)
 3. Time—11 seconds. (Equals Bombay record).

1,500 metres cycle run (women):—Race declared void due to competitors exceeding time limit.

4 × 400 metres relay (men) — Bombay City Police 1. United Services Gynkhana, Nasik 2. Cheshire Regiment 3. Time— 3 minutes 34 4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay and Indian record).

Hop, step and jump (men):—C. Rozarlo (St. Xavier's) 1. S. Lissemberg (St. Xavier's) 2. J. J. Jameson (City Police) 3. Distance—40 feet 11 inches.

200 metres (men) :—Sig. Arathoon (Cheshires)
1. S. Lissemberg (St. Xavier's) 2. Lt.
Moore (Cheshires) 3. Time—22-2/5 seconds
(A new Bombay record, and equals Indian record).

metres run (men):—L./C. Traynor (Cheshires) 1. L./C. Nicholson (Cheshires)
 T. V. R. Rao (B. A. A. C.)
 minutes 28 seconds (A new Bombay record).

10,000 metres cycle run (men) —B. Malcolm (B. E. S. T. Co.) 1. J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 2. A. Havewala (Malcolm C. C.) 3 Time—21 minutes 2-3/5 seconds,

Pole vault (boys):—J. Sion (St. Andrew's) 1. L. Mahadeo (David Sassoon I. School) 2. R. Mukerji (St. Andrew's) 3. Height—7 feet

4 × 100 metres relay (men):—Cheshires 1. St. Xavier's 2. Bombay Customs 3. Time—45-8/5 second. (New Bombay.

12,500 metres cross country run:—C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 1; J. Vaz (St. Mary's H. School) 2; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 3, Time 57 minutes 56 seconds. (Bombay record.)

15,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 1; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 2, Time 58 minutes 16.4 seconds. (Bombay

Record.)
10,000 metres walk :—G. B. Michael (Nagpada N. House) 1; J. Saul (Y.M.C.A.) 2. Time 58 minutes 40.2 seconds. (Bombay record.)

20,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami
(The Times of India) 1; J. Vaz (Y.M.C.A.)
2. Time 1 hour 16 minutes. (Bombay record.)

100 kilometres cycle run—time trial:—R. J. Mistry (Malcolm Cycling Club) 1; A. S. Maue (Bombay Stars) 2. Time 3 hours, 18 minutes 57 seconds. (Bombay and Indian record.)

100 kilometres cycle run—mass start:—E. J. Nariman (Bombay Presidency Chyclists Union) 1; A. R. Havewala (Malcolm Cycling Glub) 2. Time 3 hours 32 minutes 42 seconds.

25,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami (Times of India) 1; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 2. Time 1 hour 43 minutes 15 seconds. 30,000 metres road race:—R. G. Michael (Christ: Church and Payman) 1; G. S. A.

30,000 metres road race:—R. G. Michael (Christ Church and Barnes) 1; C. S. A. Swaml (The Times of India) 2. Time 2 hours 13 minutes 58 seconds.

Marathon Race:—R. G. Michael (Christ Church and Barnes) 1; Ghatkar (The Times of India) 2. Time 3 hours 9 minutes 51-6 seconds. (Bombay and Indian record.)

50 Kilometres walk:—J. Saul (Y.M.C.A.) 1; R. A. Kauger (Kanara Athletic) 2. Time 6 hours 15 minutes. (Bombay and Indian record.)

Calcutta.

The 15th Bengal Olympic Championships resulted as follows:---

200 Metres (Pentathion):—L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 1; D. B. King (Bengal Harriers), 2. Time—25-3/5 seconds.

High Jump :—B. N. Bose (Presidency College), 1; S. K. Chowdhury (I. A. Camp), 2, K. Mukerjee (I. A. Camp), 3. Height— 5 feet 72 inches.

Shot Put:—N. Kiernander (Bengal Harriers), 1; Sepoy Gul Mohamed (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; K. Perritt (E. B. Railway), 3. Distance—38 feet 7-½ inches. 1,500 Metres (Pentathlon):—S. M. Chakrabatty (I. A. Camp), 1; L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 2; D. B. King (Bengal Harriers), 3. Time—5 minutes.

800 Metres:—L. Benham (E. B. Railway), 1; Sepoy J. Xham (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; Sepoy H. Ram (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 3. Time—2 minutes 2-2/5 seconds.

10,000 Metres Cycle Race (final):—J. N. Ghose (I. A. Camp), 1; R. K. Mehrah (Sasaneswar Sporting), 2; M. Nundy (Mercury Cycling Club), 3. Time—19 minutes 33-3/5 seconds.

400 Metres Hurdles; —S. K. Ghosh (Centzal Association), 1; G. H. Wilde (St. Xavier's),
 2; B. Bhattacharjee (I. A. Camp), 3.
 Time—1 minute 1-2/5 seconds.

100 Metres:—K. Ghosh (E. B. Railway), 1; J. Fawls (E. B. Railway), 2; K. P. Sirkar (Ghosh's College), 3. Time—11-2/5 seconds.

Barbara
100 Metres Run (Women);—Miss Barbara
Edwards (Victoria Dow Hill), 1; Miss
Dorothy Prichard (Bengal Harriers), 2;
Miss A. La Valle (Wanderers A. C.), 3.

Time—13 seconds (record equalled).

110 Metres Hurdles:—E. A. Davis (E. B. Railway), 1; S. Bose (Scottish Church College), 2. Time—16-2/5 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles (Women):—Miss Barbara Edwards (Victoria Dow Hill), 1; Miss Bery Rembold (Wanderers), 2. Time—14-4/5 seconds.

200 Metres: -F. Gantzer (Bengal Harriers), 1; K. Ghosh (E. B. Railway), 2; J. Fawls (E. D. Railway), 3. Time-22-4/5 seconds. Polo Vault: -A, K. Mikerjee (I. A. Camp), 1; H. K. Mukerjee (I. A. Camp), 2; N. B. Chatterjee (E. B. Railway), 3. Height—10 feet 9 inches (3.28 metres; record).

Javelin Throw — L. Sookhas (Bengal Harriers).
1; S. Ghosh (I. A. Camp), 2; S. K. Basu (I. A. Camp), 3; Distance—47, 66 metres.
400 Metres:—F. Gantzer (Bengal Harriers), 1; Sepoy M. Singh (1-5th Punjah Regiment), 2; S. Mukerjee (Ghosh's College), 3. Time—51-1/5 seconds.

1,500 Metres:—L. Benham (E. B. Railway), 1; L. Nalk Suraj Singh (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 3. Time—4 minutes 31 seconds.

4×100 Metres Relay:—Bengal Harriers, 1; I. A. Camp, 2; E. B. Railway, 3. The winners were represented by L. Hay, L. Strong, J. M. Y. Khan and F. Gantzer. Time—45-3/5 seconds.

Individual Championship:—R. K. Mehrah (Sasaneswar S. P.) with 31 points. Team Championship:—Bengal Harriers.

Indian Games.

The Indian Olympic games at Tallah Park, Calcutta, resulted as follows:--

400 Metres Hurdles.—Munir Ahmed (U.P.) 1; A. H. Bajwa (Punjab) 2; B. C. Gardner (Bombay) 3. Time—57-4/5 secs. (Equals All-Indla record).

- 100 Metres.—Z. H. Khan (Bengal) 1; Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2; Rodrigues (Madras) 3. Time—11 secs.
- 400 Metres.—F. H. Gantzer (Bengal) 1; B. M. Rai (Punjab) 2; Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 3. Time—49-4/5 secs. (All-India record beaten).
- 5,000 Metres.—Raonak Singh (Patiala) 1; Chand Singh (Patiala) 2; Badan Singh (Punjab) 3; L/cpl. Gaston (Bengal) 4. Time—15 minutes 27-4/5 seconds.
- 110 Metres Hurdles.—Sundar Singh (Punjab) 1; Munir Ahmed (U.P.) 2; L. Jennings (Punjab) 3. Time—15-4/5 seconds.
- 100 Metres (Women).—Miss Barbara Edwards (Bengal) 1; Miss D. Pritchard (Bengal) 2; Miss D. Forrest (Punjab) 3. Time—12-4/5 seconds.
- 200 Metres,—F. H. Gantzer (Bengal) 1; Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2; Rodrigues (Madras) 3. Time—22-2/5 seconds (Equals All-India record)
- 1,500 Metres (Pentathlon).—L. Sookias (Bengal) 1; R. P. Donald (U.P.) 2; Rakha Singh (Patiala) 3. Won easily. Time—4
- minutes 26-2/5 seconds.

 80 Metres Hurdles (Women).—Miss D. Forrest (Punjab) 1; Miss B. Edwards (Bengal) 2. Time—17-3/5 seconds.
- Time—17-3/5 Seconds.

 3,000 Metres (Cycle).—B. W. Malcolm (Bombay) 1; R. Mehra (Bengal) 2; M. Nundy (Bengal) 3. Time—5 minutes 48 seconds.
- 1,500 Metres.—Hazura Singh (Patiala) 1; Gnr. Warner (Central Provinces) 2; Ali Zahir (U.P.) 3. Time—4 minutes 10-2/5 seconds.
- Pole Vault.—Amar Singh (Patiala) 1; A. K. Mukerji (Bengal) 2; H. K. Mukerji (Bengal) 3. Height—11 feet 5½ inches.
- Discus (Pentathlon).—A. H. Priestly (Mysore) 1; D. B. King (Bengal) 2; Lal Din (Punjab) 3.Distance.—104 feet 113 inches.
- Discus (Women).—Miss P. McIntyre (Bengal) 1; Miss M. Stevens (Punjab) 2; Miss U. Duke (Punjab) 3. Distance—73 fect 2½ inches.
- 4×100 Metres Relay.—1. Punjab: 2. Bengal. Time not taken. Bombay finished first, but were disqualified for taking the baton over from out of the sector.
- Hop, Step and Jump.—Boosey (Madras) 1; Naranjan Singh (Patiala) 2; Mehr Chand (Punjab) 3. Distance—40 feet 9§ Inches.
- Javelin Throw.—Lal Din (Punjab) 1; Mehr Chand (Punjab) 2; A. H. Priestly (Mysore) 3. Distance—167 feet 11‡ inches.
- Pentation 200 Metres.—L. Sookias (Bengal).

 G. Haig of the U.P., former holder of the 800 metres record, did not run in the race won by Hazura Singh on Saturday. Haig was No. 82 on the official programme and No. 22 was in the race, but it turned out later that another competitor had taken Haig's number.
- Marathon race:—Amar Singh (Patiala) 1; P. V. Chandra (Bengal) 2; R. Hor (Bengal) 3; Time 2 hours, 59 minutes and 17 3/5 seconds

Delhi.

- The North-Western Railway retained the Inter-Railway Athletic Championship. Altogether seven Railway records were shattered and one All-India record, namely, the 200 meters, equalled, Gantzer (E. I. R.) finishing first, with P. E. Rodrigues a closs second.
- Throwing the hammer (final):—K. W. Perrett (E. B. Railway) 1; M. Ishaq (N. W. R.) 2. Distance: 121 feet 6 inches, This beat the previous Indian Railways record of 112 feet
- inch held by M. Pearce (G.I.P.).
 High jump (final):—M. Sadique (N. W. R.) 1;
 A. C. Smith (S. I. R.) 2; C. Christiana (E. B. R.) 3. Height: 5 feet 10‡ inches which beat the previous Indian Railways record of 5 feet, 9 inches held by A. C. Smith of the
- S. I. Railway.

 Javelin throw (final):—Lall Din (N. W. R.)

 1; O. E. Bird (M. and S. M.) 2; E. W.
 Rodrigues (S.I.R.) 3. Distance: 163 feet 6
 inches.
- menes.

 800 metres (final):—A. R. Malik (N. W. R.

 1; Gnanamuthu (M. and S. M.) 2; R. Davis

 (G. I. P.) 3. Time: 2 minutes and 1-1/5

 seconds, beating the previous record of 2

 minutes 5 seconds held by L. Berham (E. B. R.).
- Long jump (final):—M. Sadique (N. W. R.) 1; N. Singh (E. B. R.) 2. Distance: 21 feet 3½ inches.
- Discuss throw (final): D. Phillip (N. W. R.)

 1; M. Bellet (S.I.R.) 2. Distance: 117 feet 11
 inches.
- 100 Mckres (final):—P. E. Rodriques (S.I.R.) 1; V. G. Allen (G. I. P.) 2. Time: 11 seconds. Hop, Step and Jump (final):—N. Singh (E. B. R.) 1; Evans (N. W. R.) 2, Distance: 43 feet i inch.
- 1,500 Metres (final) :—Vedi Velu (M. and S. M.)
 1; L. Benham (E. B. R.) 2. Time: 22,4
 seconds. (All-India record equalled).
- Pole Vault (final):—Faqiria (N. W. R.) 1; M. Bellet (S. I. R.) 2. Height: 10 feet, 2 inches. Later Faqiria cleared 10 feet 10 inches.
- 400 Metres (final):—Gantzer (E. I. R.) 1; C. Rozario (S. I. R.) 2. Time: 52.4 seconds.
- Shot Put (final):—D. Phillip (N. W. R.) 1; K. W. Perret (E. B. R.) 2. Distance: 39 feet,
- S inches.

 1,600 Metres Medley Relay:—Won by the N.
 W. R., with the E. B. R. second. Time: 3
 minutes, 42 seconds.

Lahore.

The 15th Punjab Olympic Athletic Championships resulted as follows:---

Men's Senior Finals.

- 400 Metres Hurdles:—A. H. Bajwa 1. E. Evans 2. Time—59.9 seconds.
- Pole Vault :-- Amarsingh 1. Faqir Mahomed 2. Height-11 feet 3½ inches.
- Discus Throw:—Zahur Ahmed 1. Nazar Mahomed 2. Distance—116 feet, 3½ inches. 100 Metres:—Qazi Saleemullah 1. Jennings 2. Time—11-2 seconds.

5,000 Metres:—Chanan Singh 1. Kehrsingh 2. Time—15 minutes 35.6 seconds.

Hammer Throw:—Somnath 1. Ishaq 2. Distance—119 feet, 7½ inches.

200 Metres:—Qazi Saleemullah 1. Anwar Hussain 2. Time—22.9 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump:—Meher Chand Dhawan 1. Mahomed Sadique 2. Distance 46 feet, 6g inches.

110 Metres Hurdles:—Sunder Singh 1, Jennings 2, Time—15.8 seconds, 400 Metres:—Gurbhajan Singh 1, B, M.

Raf 2. Time—51.3 seconds. 1,500 Metres:—Abdur Rahman 1. A. R. Malik 2. Time—4 minutes, 15.7 seconds. 400 Metres Relay (by 100):—Islamia Chib 1. N. W. Railway 2. Time—45.5 seconds.

Juniors' Finals.

Metres:—Fazal Rahman 1. Vishwanath
 Time—12.1 seconds.

Javelin Throw:—Amir Shafiullah 1. Amanullah 2. Distance: 141 feet 9 inches.
Long Jump:—Vishwanath 1. Arthur Newby
2. Distance: 17 feet, 10t inches.

Women Seniors' Finals.

100 Metres:—Miss D. Forest 1. Miss M. Jennings 2. Time—14.1 seconds. 80 Metres Hurdles:—Miss D. Forest 1. Miss F. Hayes 2. Time—15.5 seconds.

Javelin Throw: —Miss U. Duke 1. Distance— 84 feet, 111 inches.

Women Juniors' Finals.

100 Metres :—I. Greyhurst 1. Savitri Mehra 2. Time—15 seconds.

50 Metres:—Miss P. Greyhurst 1. Miss Gurcharan 2. Time—7.9 seconds. High Jump:—Mohd. Sadique 1. Franklin

High Jump;—Mohd, Sadique 1, Franklin Lazarus 2, Height—5 feet 10-§ inches. Shot Put;—Nazar Mohd, 1, Zahoor Ahmed Khan 2, Distance—44 feet, 44 inches and 44 feet 24 inches respectively.

Long Jump and Pentathlon:—Mohd, Sadique 1. Ahmed Khan 2. Distance—12 feet 2½ inches.

800 Metres:—A. R. Mallik 1. A. Raman 2. Time—2 minutes, 0.4 seconds (new Punjab record).

3,000 Metres Steeplechase:—Nazir Din 1. Sarfraz Khan 2. Time—12 minutes, 3/6 seconds.

Junior Finals.

50 Metres:—Fazal Rahman 1. Badardin 2. Time—6.3 seconds. 400 Metres:—Amanullah Khan 1. Abdul

Women's Senior Finals.

Wahid 2. Time-56,6 seconds.

High Jump:—M. Beeby 1. D. Plummar 2, Distance—4 feet, 1½ inches. Shot Put:—U. Duke 1. M. Stevens 2. Distance—22 feet, 2¾ inches. 50 Metres:- D. Forest 1. M. Jennings 2. Time- 7.2 seconds.

Discus Throw: - M. Stevens 1. U. Duke 2, Distance- 66 feet 91 inches.

10,000 Metres (senior final):— Badan Singh (State Forces Nabha) 1. Chanan Singh (State Forces Nabha) 2. Time— 32 minutes, 31.7 seconds (new Punjab record). The old record was 33 minutes 30.4 seconds.

Poona.

ANNUAL POLICE SPORTS.

Final Results .-

The Lord Lloyd Cup -Bombay City.

The Pogson Memorial Cup (Senior Hockey) — Belgaum beat Ahmedabad.

The Guider Cup (Junior Hockey) —G. I. P. Railway beat Bombay Suburban District.

The Kennedy Cup (Tug-of-War) —Sholapur, The Sir Maurice Hayward Cup (runners-up in Tug-of-War) —Ratnagiri,

The Rushton Cup (Team Shooting) —Ratna-

giri beat Satara.

The Sir Francis Griffith Cup (Cross-Country)

—Belgaum.

The Rao Bahadur Kokje Cup (Wrestling):—
Sakharam Ganpat of Satara beat Allabux

Khadir of Bijapur,

The Lord Brabourne Cup (Physical Training)

-Kanara 1; Belgaum 2.

The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup —Ganpat Balaji of Bombay City Police.

The Down Challenge Shield-Belgaum.

Individual Prizes-

100 Yards:—Ganpat Balaji (Bombay City) 1; Sub-Inspector G. K. Bhopatkar (Satara) 2; Sub-Inspector M. H. Jhala (Khaira) 3.

440 Yards:—Sub-Inspector G. K. Bhopatkar (Satara) 1: Ganpat Balaji (Bombay City) 2; Kasha Dasrat (W. Khandesh) 3.

Half Mile:—Yeshwant Dasrat (W. Khandesh) 1; Kasha Dasrat (West Khandesh) 2; Shiva Ganpat (Bombay City) 3,

Rao Saheb B. E. Rane Challenge Cup (Head-Qrs. Sub-Inspector's Race):—Rajaram K. Latkar of the P. T. School I.; Jamal Ismail Hujwar (Dharwar) and M. H. Jhala (Kaira)

Sack Race:—Basappa Malgarjunappa (Sholapur) 1; Rasundaram Sam (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) 2; Ghulam Dastgir (Bombay Suburban District) 3.

Relay Race :-Bombay City 1; Belgaum 2.

WRESTLING.

Bombay.

Harbans Singh and Edmund von Kraemer drew under catch-as-catch-can rules.

Gunga beat Hameda under Indian rules. the latter being disqualified.

Edmund von Kraemer beat Santa Singh under all-in rules on a submission fall in the

23rd minute.

Harbaus Singh beat Wong Bock Cheung in the fourth round of an all-in bout for the Championship of the Orient, the Chinaman falling through the ropes and being knocked unconscious.

PIGSTICKING.

Meerut.

Squadron Leader Sinclair's Miss Fire, ridden by won the Kadir Cup from Capt. Tuck's Mr. Keighley, of the 19th K. G. O. Lancers, Squeaker.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Meernt.

The annual central meeting of the Army Rifle Association resulted as follows :-

evolver Thirty:—Tpr. Harris (17/21st Lancers) 162 points, 1. Havildar Gurdas Singh (2/15th Punjab Regiment) 159 points, Revolver 2. Subedar Dewan Chand (3/17th Dogras) 158 points. 3. Lieut. Perreau (1st. Bn. the Staffordshire Regiment) 156 points, 4.

Cup Competition :- Havildar oupen cup competation:—H a v11 d a r Harkarbir Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rilles) 130 points, 1. Tpr. Harris (17/21st Lancers) 130 points, 2. Hasta Gurung (2/2nd Gurkha Rilles) 129 points, 3. Dalfadar Madho Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala) 129 points,

Northern Command Cup (19 entries) :—2/15th Punjab Regiment (Hvr. Mond. Anwar and Punjab Regiment (Hyr. Mond. Anwar and Havr. Gurdas Singh) 276 points, 1, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment (Sgt. S. H. Williams and Sgt. S. Pullen) 276 points, 2. Small Arms School (Jemadar Man Khan and S/I Thomas) 254 points, 3.

Eastern Command Cup (34 entries) —1st Patiala Infantry (Sepoys Sadhu Singh and Indar Shigh) 274 points, 1. 2/15th Punjab Regiment (L/N. Arjan Shugh and Sepoy Gurnukh Singh) 266 points, 2. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment (Ples. C. Gordon and T. Young) 254 points, 3.

Southern Command Cup (16 entries) —2/15th Punjab Regiment, 348 points, 1. Small Arms School, 335 points, 2. 1/9th Jat Regiment, 331 points, 3. 1st Yorkshire Regiment, 321 points, 4.

Aperture Competition (Central) :perture Sight Competition (Central):— Trooper Harris (17/21st Lancers) 139 points 1. Lieut. M. G. Owen (2/10th Baluch Regi-neut), 135 points, 2. Sgt. G. S. Cole (Simia Rilles), 135 points, 3. Havv. Gurdas Singh (2/16th Paulph Regiment), 131 (Small Arms School), 130 points, 5. diadver, (Small Arms School), 130 points, 5. Sight

Lovelock Cup:—Sgt. W. Palmer (1st Bn. the Royal Norfolk Regiment) 126 points, 1. Sgt. S. Pullen (1st Bn. the East Yorkshire

Regiment) 122 points, 2, Jemdr. Sher Khan (2/10th Baluch Regiment) 120 points, 3. Naik Paread Gurung (1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles) 118 points, 4.

Army Hundred (India) Cup:—1, Pte. Archer (2nd Suffolk Regiment) scored 172. 2, Lt. Foster (1st East Yorkshires) scored 169. 3, Lt. Bahadur Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) scored 168.

Inter-Service Match:—1. British Army with a score of 1,246. 2. Gurkha Brigade with a score of 1,188. 3. Indian State Forces with a score of 1,166.

S8th Carnatic Infantry British Officers' Memorial Gold Cup:—1. 1st Bn. the East Yorkshire Regiment with a score of 110, 2, Beds and Herts with a score of 107, 3, 2/15 Punjab Regiment with a score of 103.

itish Service:—1. Sergt. Pullen (East Yorkshire Regiment) 397. 2. Sergt. Palmer (1st Royal Norfolk Regiment) 396, Foster (1st Yorkshire Regiment) 395.

Indian Army:—1. Hav. Harkabir Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) 404. 2. Nk. Prasad Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) 388. 3. Hav. Gopal Gurung (2/2 Gurkha Rifles) 387.

Indian State Force:—1. Dfr. Natha Singh (Patiala Lancers) 386. Lt. Bahadur Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) 374. 3. Dfr. Mahadeo Singh (Jodhpur Risala) 373.

Havildar avildar Harkabir Gurung (1/5th Roya Gurkha Rifles) won the King's Medal this year.

Hay, Harkabir (Gurung (1/5th Gurkha, Rifles) scoring 404, won the Priestly Memorial Medal.

The 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles scoring 1,332 won the Birdwood Vase for the fifth year in succession. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment scoring 1,274 were second and won Chetwode Cup. The Jodhpur Sardar Infantry scoring 1,264 were third.

Poona.

The Poona Contingent, A. F. I., Annual rifle meeting at Wanowrie range resulted as

Leslie Wilson Cup:—Capt. Windsor (22 points) 1, B. S. M. Trecham (21 points) 2. Ballard Cup :- L./Cpl. Moore (15 points) 1, Sergt. Phillips (10 points) 2.

Billimoria Cup :—L./Cpl. Moore (21 points) 1, Reservists Anklesaria (20 points) 2.

Walker Cup :- Rfm. M. Nazareth and Lieut. D. Clayton tied for first place. On the re-fire Nazareth won.

Patel Bowl :- Capt. Windsor (17 points) 1. No second prize.

Scudamore Cup :- L/Cpl. Bdr. Port and L./Cpl. Dady both secured 22 points.

Westropp Cup :—Rfm. Dady (18 points) 1, Reservist Sgt. Patel (18 points) 2.

Inter-Platoon team rifle competitions :-The Maxwell Cup was won by the 15th Kirkee Field Battery Royal Artillery,

The Wanowrie Cup was won by No. 3 Platoon. The Meakin Shield was won by No. 4 Platoon. The Irani Bowl was won by No. 2 Platoon,

DOG SHOW.

Bangalore. The Fifth Championship Dog Show organised by the Mysore Kennel Club on June 12 and 13, was the best show held in South India in recent The 200 dogs in 33 breeds gave Mr. years. The 200 dogs in 33 blocks and deciding David Grant considerable trouble in deciding the winners in several breeds.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup His Highness the Manaruja of alysones cup for the best exhibit on the show was won by Mrs. D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ch. Dandaul Cornerake." The best exhibit in the show of opposite sex, was Mrs. M. F. Stubb's Great Dane, "Ch. Arnoldsfield Gerald."

The cup for the best exhibit bred in India was won by Miss J. J. Guthrie's Daschund bliss was won by Miss J. J. Guthrie's Daschund bliss in Mulbury, while the cup for the best opposite sex Thangadass, was won by Captain Rao Saheb A. Thangadash Mudaliar's smooth Fox Terrier Ragett.

The following are the chief results:-

Australian Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. A. F. Cowdrey's dog "Ch. Clipper."

Pekingese:—Best of the breed, Mrs. M Clarke's bitch "Ch. Chau of Alderbourne. Mrs. M.

Pomeranians :- Mrs. M. Clarke's dog "Ch. Colselma Tiny Tim.

Sidsey Silkies:—Best in the breed, Capt. Haldwell's bitch "Lady Brettawell."

Alsatians:—Best in the breed, Mrs. L. C. Smith's "Ch. Christel Von Ueberfunder of Syndenberg," Best opposite sex: Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Kolene of Holyhurst."

Collies: -Best in the breed, Sree Raja V. Viswasundara Rao's dog "Gracefoot." Great Danes:—Best of the breed, Mrs. A. F. Stubb's dog "Ch. Arnoldsfield Gerald."

Beagles:—Best of the breed, Miss F. E. M. Espley's bitch "Reecho of Fame."

Fox hounds -- Best in the breed, Madras Hunt's " Charming. Best opposite sex :- The Jaipur Hunt's

" Gambler.

Irish Setters: -Best in the breed, Mrs. E. Bulloch's dog "Rhuse."

Best opposite sex :-- Mrs. E. Bulloch's "Rosamund."

Golden Retrievers :- Best in the breed, Mrs. Hilda Wood's dog "Regulus of Concord."

Cocker Spaniels:—Best in the breed: Mrs. D. K. Speer's Bitch "Ch. Dandaul Corncrake."

Best opposite sex :—Miss F. E. M. Espley's dog "Ch. Blue Breeze of Fame." Airdale Terriers :- Best in the breed, Miss E.

M. Homan's dog "Tony Goodfellow."

Bedlington Terriers:—Mrs. C. R. Farmer Williams' "Prince Chamant Du Bois." Best opposite sex:—Mrs. C. R. Fa Williams' bitch "Rosalind Du Bois."

Bull Terriers: Best of the breed, Mrs. C. Dawes' bitch "Dawsel Wuggins Welling.

tonia. Bairn Terriers:—Best in the breed, Capt. G. K. Cassel's bitch "Jeanie Marg."

Fox Terriers Smooth:—Capt. Rao Saheb A. Thangavelu Mudaliar's dog "Ragett."

Best opposite sex:—Mrs. H. M. Yunus' bitch "Danesgate Barbara." Fox Terriers Wire:—Best in the breed, Mr. C. R. Welsh's bitch "Crakenbury Lanarth

Blonde." Best opposite sex :-- Mr. A. F. Minchin's dog "Jean Baptista."

Irish Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. C. Dawes' dog "Ch. Culbahn Colum cille."

Scotch Terriers: -- Mrs. Edward Bradney's bitch "Ch. Albourne Lotus."

Best opposite sex :- Mrs. Edward Bradney's dog "Ch. Cydermille Chieften." Sealyham Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. R. N. K. Dubash's dog "Auro Cadet."

Best opposite sex :—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart's bitch "Dorritt."

Bangalore Bulls:—Best of the breed, Mrs. W. C. Sweet's bitch "Big Bertha."

Any variety Litter:—Mrs. G. Lonsdale's litter of Golden Retrievers.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Show resulted as follows :--

Challenge Cups.

Best Exhibit in the Show: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier "Keen Blade."

Best Exhibit in Show opposite sex: Mr. W. A. Officer's Airedale, "Champion Marsden Margueritte."

Best Exhibit Bred in India: Me Gzolphe's Pekingese, "Micky Wala Madame

Best Bred in India of opposite sex: Mrs. L. Wadmore's Bull Terrier "Alma of Adville."

Best Puppy in Show: Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham, "Bunting of Herds."

Best Puppy in Show, opposite sex: Mrs M. V. Patton's Australian Terrier "Woggle." Best Exhibit, born in Bombay Presidency, under 18 months: Mrs. L. E. Wadmore's Bull Terrier "Alma of Adville."

Best Terrier in the Show: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier, "Keen Blade."

Best Exhibit other than Terrier: Madame Gzolphe's "Micky Wala." Best Pekingese: Madame Gzolphe's "Micky

Best Puppy, under 8 months: Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville." Best Terrier bred in India: Mrs. Wadmore's

"Alma of Adville. Best Alsatian: Mrs. P. Pundole's "Lerch V. D. Secretainerie."

Conditional Cups.

Best exhibit born in Bombay or Salsette owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Mrs. Gzolphe's "Micky Wala."

Best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Miss E. M. Homan's Airedale, "Champion Tony Goodfellow of the Forces."

Best Exhibit other than terrier, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B.P.K.C.: Mrs. Gzolphe's "Micky Wala,"

est Scottish Terrier, owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Mrs. H. V. Fido's "Cham-plon Rouken Sylvia."

Best Non-Sporting Breed, excluding Toys: Mrs. Pundole's Alsatian "Lerche V. D. Secretainerie.

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Specials. Confined to Members.

Best Exhibit: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier "Keen Blade.

Best Opposite Sex: Mr. W. A. Offic Airedale "Champion Marsden Margueritte." A. Office Best Exhibit, bred in India: Madame Gzolphe's "Micky Wala.

Best Exhibit, bred in India, opposite sex:— Mrs. O. Gasper's Great Dane, "Olga Ivanofi." Best Exhibit imported since last show: H. H. Shri Akkasaheb's Smooth Fox Terrier

"Bowden Hardbake."

Best Exhibit under 18 months: Mrs. D. Spiers Cocker Spaniel "Dandaul Perfection."

Best Exhibit, begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette under 18 months: Miss M. D'Arcy's Cairn Terrier "Hasleigh Sardonvx.

Best Puppy: Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham "Bunting of Herds."

Best Puppy owned by resident of Bombay: Dr. V. S. Rao's "Sealyham" "Aerock of Herds."

Special Prizes.

Australian Terrier: Mrs. Patton's "Woggie."

Best Pekingese: Madame Gzolphe's "Micky

Best Pekingese opposite sex: H. H. The Dowager Maharani Saheb of Kolbapur "Ban-Di." Pomeranian: Princess Shri Shalini

Baia's "Perini. Best Pomeranian, opposite sex: Mi Dadyseth's "Sir John of Havelah. Mrs. P. S.

Best Pomeranian bred in India: est Pomeranian bred in India: Miss F. P. Edulji's "Bensmark Fleur D'Or."

est Alsatian: Mrs. Pundole's "Lerche V. D. Secretainerie."

Best Alsatian, opposite sex: Mrs. Pundole's "Champion Ivan of Hillersdon," Best Alsatian bred in India: Mr. A. J. Wagle's "Twilight Tarzan,

Best Chow Chow or Collie; H. H. The Dowager Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur's Collie "Yvonne of Mariemeau."

Best Dalmatian'; Miss P. Russell Payne's "Batsy."

Best Great Dane: Mrs. O. Gasper's "Olga Ivanoff." Best Great Dane, opposite sex: Miss Mary C. P. Wadia's "Bitz of Inkersall."

Best Irish Setter: Mr. P. Shaw's "Gewdore

Best Golden Retriever, Labrador or English Springer Spaniel: H. H. The Yuvaraj Shree Digvirendrasinghji of Bansda's "Beefengler Bertha."

Best Cocker Spaniel: Miss K. Wheatley's "Frisa of Dervaig."

Best Cocker Spaniel, opposite sex; Miss K. H. Wheatley's "Bayman of Awatea."

Best Afghan Hound or Borzoi: Mr. D. Davies' Borzoi "Tamara of Tangmere

Best Dachshund: Mr. R.A. Austin's "Squbi-

Best Dachshund opposite sex: Mrs. A. G. Granville's "Bunk of Adville."

Best Dachshund, bred in India Mrs. Austins'
"Squibette."

Part Crawbound, Saluki or Whinnet: H. H.

Best Greyhound, Saluki or Whippet: H. H. Shri Akkasalab's Whippet "Dinah Dee." Best opposite sex: Princess Shri Shalini Raje's Whippet "Dawn Tinker."

Best Airedale: Mr. W. A. Officers' "Champion Marsden Margueritte."

Best Bull Terrier: Mr. Austin's "Keen Blade."
Best Bull Terrier, opposite sex: Mrs.
Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."

Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."

Best Cairn Terrier: Mrs. Raper's "Hasleigh Knowell."

Best Cairn Terrier, opposite sex: Miss M.
D'Arey's "Nugget of Hyver."

Best Smooth Fox Terrier: H. H. Shri Akkasaheb's "Bowden Hardbake."

Best Smooth Fox Terrier opposite sex: Mrs. J. M. Comell's "Augusta Mint." Best Wire Fox or Kerry Blue Terrier: Mr. T. Anderegg's Wire Fox Terrier "Struppi."

Best Seatlyham: Dr. V. S. Rao's "Bunting

of Herds."

Best Thetan Terrier, Boston Terrier, Lakeland
Terrier, Finnish Spetz or Dobermann Pinscher: Mr. D. G. Davies' Boston Terrier.

scher: Mr. D. G. Davies' Boston Terrier.
"Barthondown Bronx."
Best Litter: 1, Mr. Cooper's Afghan Hounds.
2, Mrs. Granville's Bull Terriers. 3, Mrs.
Scully's Scottish Terriers.

Sestiny's Scottish Terriers.

Best dog, owned by notice exhibitor, resident in Bombay: Mrs. A. Dyer's Alsatian "Lord Leonara of Dadar."

Leonara of Dadar."

Best dog owned by Indian novice Exhibitor opposite sex: Mrs. Edulji's Pomeranian "Bensmark Flue D'Or."

Best dog owned by novice exhibitor preceding two barred: Mrs. Wadmore's Bull Terrie "Alma of Adville."

Best dog owned by novice exhibitor opposite sex:—Mrs. N. V. Patton's Australian Terrier "Woorde."

"Woggie."

Best Puppy bred in Bombay or Salsette:
Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville,"

Best Puppy bred in Bombay or Salsette opposite sex: Mrs. Patton's "Woggie."

Best dog in show owned by outstation exhibitor who has not won prize in show:— Mrs. L. C. Smith's Alsatian "Yosi Von Hans Scutting Esq."

Best dog owned by outstation exhibitor opposite sex:—Miss E. M. Homan's Airedale "Champion Tony Goodfellow of the Forces." Best Junior: Dr. V. A. Rao's Sealyham "Bunting of Herds."

Best Junior opposite sex: H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Pekingese "White Alom of Wai Tou."

Best Soldier's Dog: Sub-Conductor Adam's Elkhound. 2. Sergt. Rowland's Wire Fox Terrier.

Jubbulpore.

The Central Provinces and Berar Kennel Club's Sixth Championship Dog Show resulted as follows:—

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Best Exhibit in the Show:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

Best Exhibit in the Show opposite sex:—Maharaj Amer Singh's Greyhound 'Boyeway Serenity.' Best Sporting Exhibit in the Show:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan

Stylo."

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in the Show:—Mrs.
P. P. Pandole's Alsatian "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in the Show opposite sex:—Lt. M. Z. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Gainsborough." Best Exhibit bred in India:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's

Dachshund "Milberry."

Best Puppy in the Show:—Mrs. McLean Jary's
Airedale Terrier "Gosthorne Supreme."

C. P. & BERAR KENNEL CLUB SPECIALS (MEMBERS ONLY.)

Best Exhibit:—Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Borzois "Tamara of Tangmere."

Best Exhibit bred in India:—The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound "Gunboat." Best Exhibit bred in C. P. and Berar:—Mrs. J. Bellamy's Alsatian "Baron Von Bellzemberg." Best Puppy:—Mrs. E. M. Andrewes' Irish Setter

CLUB SPECIALS.

" Bridget of Disney.

Best Exhibit owned by member of K. C. I.:— Hon'ble Mrs. Shuttleworth Field's Cocker Spaniel "Bluebird of Spoonhill."

Best Exhibit owned by a member of the Calcutta K. C.:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

VARIETY CLASSES.

Best Litter:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshunds. Second Best Litter:—Miss F. E. M. Espley's Cocker Spaniels.

Reserve to Second Best Litter :—Miss E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniels.

Best Brace: H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's Bull Terriers.

Best Team:—Miss J. I. Guthrle's Dachshunds. Best Exhibit of a Novice Exhibitor:—Mr. P. R. Nariman's Great Dane "Mainly Monarch." Best Exhibit owned by a resident of Jubbulpore:—Lt. G. W. H. Field's West Highland White Terrier "Algernon Bulgie."

White Terrier "Algernon Bulgie,"
Best Exhibit owned by a resident of the C. P.:—
Lt. G. W. H. Field's West Highland White
Terrier "Algernon Bulgie,"

Best Exhibit imported from abroad:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo."

Best Exhibit imported since the last Show:

Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier " Lanarth
Contester."

Best Exhibit bred in India:—Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme." Best Exhibit bred in India since the last Show:— Best Exhibit Jubbulpore Residents' Unregis-Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Blackie-tered Does:—Mr. W I. Norris' Cookal

Best Exhibit bred in India from both parents Bred in India:—Mrs. J. Bellamy's Aisatlan "Baron Von Bellzemberg,"

Best Exhibit bred by the Exhibitor:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Mulberry."

Best Exhibit the property of a lady:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo.

Best Toy :--Miss F. E. M. Espley's Pomeranian ' Brilliance of Dara.

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit other than Toy :-Mrs. P. P. Pandole's Alsatian "Ivan of Hillersdon.

Best Gun Dog :- Mrs. E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniel " Melford Madigan

Reserve to Best Gun Dog:—Miss K. H. Whea-tley's Cocker Spaniel "Frisa of Dervaig."

Best Hound :- Maharaj Amer Singh's Greyhound "Boyeway Serenity."

Best Terrier: -- Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester.

Best Terrier other than Fox Terrier :- H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's "Sharples

Best Puppy in Show :-- Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham Terrier "Bunting of Herds."

Best Puppy Bred in India :-- Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthopre Supreme.

Best Junior:—Mr. A. J. Wagle's Alsatian "Twilight Tarzan."

Best Junior Bred in India :- Dr. R. J. Anthony's Smooth Fox Terrier " Marble Jock,

Best Maiden :- Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Ladv Roth

Best Maiden Bred in India:—Dr. Anthony's Smooth Fox Terrier "Marble Jock."

Best Novice:-Lt, Khan's Alsatian "Bismarck

Rest Novice Bred in India :-- Lt. Khan's Alsatian " Bismarck."

Best Exhibit in Limit Class:—Mrs. E. Blunt's Cocker Spaniel "Melford Madigan." Best Exhibit in Special Limit Class Bred in

India:—Lt. Khan's Alsatian Gainsborough."

Best Exhibit in the Open Class: - Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Con-

Reserve to Best Exhibit in Open Class: -- Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier " Caravan Stylo,"

Grand Challenge Class for Exhibits bred in rindi (f tankards).—Mr. A. K. Datta's Great Dane "Right Lloness," Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Galnsborough," The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound "Flirs Star," Miss K. H. Wheatley's Cocker Spaniel "Firsa of Dervaig," Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "(Gosthorpe Supreme") and Mrs. T. McDonald's Airdale "Chestnut Carletta." tered Dogs :-Mr. W. L. Norris' Cockel Spaniel.

Best Soldier's Dog :- 1 .- Pte. Walker's Wire Fox Terrier: 2.-Dyr. Collen's Greyhound.

ALSATIAN CLUB OF INDIA'S SPECTALS (MEMBERS ONLY.)

Best Alsatian in Show:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Alsatian in Show opposite sex:—Mrs.
P. P. Pandole's "Lerche-von-don Secretaainerie,"

Best Imported Alsatian :- Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Imported opposite sex:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Lerche-von-don Secretainerie." Best Alsatian bred in India :—Maharaj Narayan Singh's " Reridunue."

Best Alsatian bred in India opposite sex:— Mrs. J. Bellamy's "Baron Von Bellzemberg." Best Alsatian Puppy:-Mr. A. J. Wagle's "Twilight Tarzan

Alsatian with the best gait:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Indian bred Junior Dog or Bitch :- Mr. A. J. Wagle's "Twilight Tarzan.

GREAT DANE C. I. SPECIALS.

Dog or Bitch with the best head, neck and expression:—Mrs. H. I. Abraham's "Yukna Von Loheland of Sonai." Challenge Certificates were awarded to the

following Exhibits in the Show :-Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Borzois "Tamara of Tangmere.

Lt. M. Z. Khan's Alsatran "Beda of Gains-borough." Mrs. J. Jackson's Yellow Labrador Retriever

" Rust of Tamack." Mr. J. P. Shaw's Irish Setter "Gewdore Pat." Miss K. H. Wheatley's Cocker Spaniel "Frisa

of Dervaig." Mrs, McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorne Supreme.

Mrs. T. McDonald's Airedale Terrier "Chestnut Carletta. Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Boston Terrier "Barton-

down. H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier "Battler of Blighty."

Mrs. E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniel "Melford Madigan."

Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo." Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth

Contester,' Mrs. M. Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth

Charm, Lieut. Field's West Highland White Terrier 'Algernon Bulgie,

Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Bestledune Dessy. Miss K. P. Mangaldas' Black and Tan Terrier ' Jackman,'

Miss F. E. M. Espley's Pomeranian "Brilliance

Mrs. D. V. Franklyn Wood's Dalmatian " Mace of Hockley."

Poona.

The Fifth Championship Dog Show held by the Poona Kennel Club resulted as follows :-

H. E. the Governor's cup for the best exhibit in the show was won by Lieut, Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch.

Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell," The "Times of India" Cup for the best exhibit in the show opposite sex was won by Lieut. Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Love-

Reserve to best exhibit in show; Mrs. W. J. liness." Ingham's Pomeranian "Perivale Midnight

Reserve to best exhibit in the show of opposite sex : Mrs. M. Clarke's Pekingese bitch "Ch. Chua of Alderbourne."

Cup for the best exhibit in show bred in India: Lieut-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "May Queen of Dingley Dell." Cup for best exhibit in show bred in India, of opposite sex: Capt. J. G. Stonham's

Alsatian "Falker Von Sydenberg." Cup for best puppy in show: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falker Von. Syden-

Challenge Cups.

berg.

Byramice Cup for the best exhibit in the show, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Poona Kennel Club for the best opposite Sex: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Loveliness."

Bhadri Cup for the best exhibit in the show, bred in India: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chambers Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of

Dingley Dell." Jind Cup for the best opposite sex : Capt. J. Stonham's Alsatian "Falker von

Sydenberg. Royal Warwickshire Regiment's cup for the best Gun dog : Capt. R. P. Kilkelly's "Kil-

Sangli Cup for the best Junior exhibit in the show: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of Dingley Dell." dare Kim.

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Bombay Horse Show :-

Class I .- Polo Ponies-Heavy Weight :-Prizes presented by J. D. Petit, Esq.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's .H. the Manaraja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Maitland" 1. "Jupiter" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Sunset" 3.

Black Wendy cup for the best Cocker Spaniel: Capt. J. S. Webber's bitch, "Websel Silver Trump of Ware."

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for the best Alsatlan: Mrs. P. P. Pamdole's dog "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Bensmark Trophy for the best puppy, bred in India: Capt J. G. Stonham's Alsatian dog "Falker Von. Sydenberg."

Spratts Challenge cup for the best puppy 4 to 6 months old: Capt J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falker Von. Sydenberg."

Fragan Duchess Shield for the best Terrier in the show: Lt. Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier dog, "Ch. Dogberry

Knighted of Dingley Dell." Dorabjee Gold Cup for the best exhibit born in Poona or Kirkee and owned by a local

resident: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falker Von. Sydenberg."

Members Events.

Sir Victor Sassoon Cup for the best exhibit in show: Lieut.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Mrs. M. Clarke Cup for the best opposite sex : Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Loveliness."

Ichalkaranji Cup for the best exhibit bred in India: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of Dingley Dell." Cornaglia Cup for the best exhibit opposite

sex: Miss E. M. Fagg's dog Dachshund "Fortune of Faem."

Bosh Memorial Cup for the best Dachshund dog bred in India: Miss E. M. Fagg's "Fortune of Faem" " Fortune of Faem.

Partabghar Cup for the best Alsatian: Mrs. L. C. Smith's bitch "Cousine Vom Haus Schutting of Sydenberg."

Nusserwanji Sorabji Cup for the best Puppy owned and bred by a member: Miss E. M. Fagg's dog "Fortune of Faem." Savanur Cup for the best Fox Terrier: Lt.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's dog "Ch. Dogberry

Knighted of Dingley Dell. Riversdale Cup for the best exhibit in Toy Breeds: Mrs. M. Clark's bitch Chua of Alderbourne."

Ming Gold Cup for the best imported exhibit: "Ch. Dog-Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's dog "berry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

HORSE SHOW.

Class II.—Polo Ponics—Light Weight:— Prizes presented by C. D. Dady, Esq. II. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's

"Treasure" 1. The Poona Horse's "Radient" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Barbara" 3. Class III. - Ponies likely to make polo Ponies: -Prizes presented by Messrs, Julius Gove and Co.

rices presence by sicsers, dutus coverand Co.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's

"Princess" 1. Major J. M. Greham's

"Snip Snap" 2. Mr. T. D. and Capt. R.
V. Gove's "Carrana" 3.

Class IV,-Champion Polo Pony,-Challenge Cup and replica presented by Messrs, Julius Gove and Co.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Maitland."

Class V .-- Polo Ponies adjudged to have Played best in the Bombay Polo Tournaments :-Two prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaia of Jammu and Kashmir, will be awarded to the two polo ponies adjudged to have played best in the current Bombay Polo Tournaments, Judges decision will be announced at the conclusion of the Tournaments.

Class VI .- Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governor's Body Guard :- Prizes presented by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.

Sowar Suleman Khan's "Dalymount Park" 1-Dafadar Bhagat Singh's " Nelson " 2.

Sowar Nikka Singh's "Fairy King" 3. Class VII.—Troop Horses, the Bombay Light Patrol:—Cups presented by H. E. the Gover-nor of Bombay, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and Shantidas Askuran Shah, Esq., J.P.

Tpr. E. A. W. Richardson's "Buster" 1. Tpr. F. T. N. Watts' "Buster II" 2. Tpr. W. Richardson's "Crazy Quilt" 3. Class VIII.—Hunters—Heavy Weight:— Prizes presented by Sir Cusrow Wadia, C.I.E.

and M. Wemyss, Esq. H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's "Snowball" 1. Mr. Sheppard's "Sealwood" 2.

Class 1X .- Hunters -- Light Weight :- Prizes presented by H. S. Captain, Esq.

Mr. E. D. Sheppard's "Bendigo" 1. Mrs. Noel-Paton's "Cracker Jack" 2.

Best Hunter in the show, Mrs. H. S. Captain's "Fine Knight,"

Class XI.—Horses—open (in hand):—Prizes presented by H. H. the Right Hon, The Aga Khan, Amiruddin Shalehbhoy Tyebjee, Esq., and Messrs. The Army and Navy Stores, Ltd.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Princess" 1. Mr. Wemyss' "Nouste Henric" 2. Mrs. Noel-Paton's "Cracker Jack" 3.

Class XII .- Open Ponies (in hand) :- Prizes presented by H. H. the Prince of Berar and M. P. Patel, Esq.

Mr. Captain's "Verbena" 1. Mr. T. D. and Capt. R. V. Gove's "Carrana" 2.

Class XII-A,-Thoroughbred Indian Horses and Ponies - 3 and 4 years old :- Prizes presented by The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's "Vandyke" 1. Mr. A. M. Khairaz's "Redouble" 2. Mr. Mr. A. M. Khairaz's "Redouble" R. K. F. Sing's "Aristocratic" 3. Class XIII .- Hacks -- Horse :- Prizes

sented by H. H. the Raja of Baria and Mrs. J. K. Mehta.

Major J. M. Graham's "Griff" 1. Capt. P. B. Sanger's "King Simon" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir's " Jane " 3.

XIV.—Hacks-Ponies :-Prizes Class presented by Sir Ness Wadia and Sultan M. Chinov.

Mr. H. S. Captain's "Verbena" 1. Mrs. G. E. Portal's "Patricia" 2.

Class XV.—Ladies' Hacks—Horses and Ponies:—1st price presented by H. H. the Mahanja of Rajpipla.—2nd prize presented by Miss Meherbai M. N. Dalal.

Mr. H. S. Captain's "Verbena" not eligible, for 1st prize, as the mare has already won two 1st prizes.

E. D. Sheppard's "Sealwood" 1. Nawabzada Mohd, Sher Ali Khan's "Malik" 2.

Class XVI.-Children's Ponies. The best Class X .- The Moore Challenge Cup for the unattended rider over 6 years and under 14 :-

(a) Master Kishore D. Khatau on "Shila." The Best Pony Suitable for a Child. (b) Miss Wendy Corbett-Wright's "Slushdrop." The Best Rider 6 years old and under. (e) Miss Susan Partal on "Bansi"

Class XVII,-Open Jumping-Prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Ltd. Capt, E. W. Whitfield 1. Risaldar M. Ali 2

Sowar Dhan Singh 3.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay.

Western India Amateur Billiards Championship :-Final :- A. K. Shakoor beat M. A. Tyebjee by 750 points to 457.

BADMINTON.

Bombay.

Western India Badminton Championships :-Men's Singles-Final :- H. Rebeiro beat J. Pinto, 15-9, 15-10,

Women's Singles-Final :- Miss F. Talyarkhan beat Miss Vacha, 11-8, 11-7.

Men's Doubles—Final:—R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadalal beat V. Kapadia and M. D'Souza, 21-11, 17-21, 21-14,

Women's Doubles—Final:—Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadalal beat Miss Dady-Burjor and Miss Vajifdar, 23-20, 21-9,

Mixed Doubles-Final :- J. R. Vimedalal and Miss Vacha beat D. Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr, 21-23, 21-4, 21-7.

KABADDI.

In the final of the Kabaddi tournament Bengal beat the Central Provinces by 16 points to 14. The result was a correct indication of the run of play, the Central Provinces' team extending their opponent throughout the match.

Bengal scored another success when they defeated the Punjah by 24 points to 20 in the basketball final. They led 7—6 at the interval.

Teams :-

В

Bengal:—A. K. Phusilal (Captain), H. Banerli, H. Sen, P. Sur, R. Sur, R. Shanker and Noor Mahommed.

Central Provinces:—S. V. Gandhe (Captain), V. G. Narkar, S. W. Dhave, V. N. Gujar, D. D. Dorkhande, V. D. Khaniwala and V. D. Gupta.

Teams :--

Bengal:—S. Dutt (Captain), R. Ganguly, S. Chatterjee, H. Roy, D. B. Shaw, R. Rampuria, B. Ghosh and B. Mitter.

Punjab:—Amir Ahmad, (Captain), Jagir Singh, Ahmed Din, Garudasmal, Tahir Hussain, Motilal, Mohinuddin, R. C. Dutt and Hussain.

CYCLING.

ombay-Poona race :			 	1
Balgar (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 19 minutes B. S. Sabanwar (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 25	minutes, 50 seconds		 	2
B. S. Sabanwar (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 25 A. N. Naik (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 38 minut	tes, 13 seconds	٠	 	3
A. N. Naik (Jamkhanai) 6 hoars, se				

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Calcutta.

Four All-India records were beaten in the National Weight-Lifting Championships, organised by the Jogesh Bayam Samity, at Salikia (Howrah District). The new records were :-

Henry Smith-Two hands clean and military press of 180 lbs, and two hands clean and ferk of 245 lbs., performed at a body weight of 11 stones.

R. Chakraoarty—Two hands snatch of 185 lbs, in the 10-stone class. R. C. Bhattacharya-Two hands clean and

. C. Bhattaenaryn—Lwo names crean and military press of 150 lbs. in the heavy-weight class, thus beating the All-India record by 17½ pounds. Given below are the results of the championships, the order being two hands mili-

tary press with bar-bell, two hands snatch with bar-bell, and the two hands clean and jerk with bar-bell. 8-Stone Class-Leslie Elliot (Zionist Inst.)

120, 130, 170. Total 420 pounds. 9-Stone Class-R. C. Bhattacharya 150, 125, 170. Total 445 pounds.

10-Stone Class—A. R. Chakraoarty (Ghose College) 165, 185, 230. Total 580 pounds. 11-Stone Class—Henry Smith (Zionist Inst.) 170, 170, 230. Total 750 pounds.

Heavyweight—Roland Lehany (Zionist Inst.) 160, 180, 257; Total 597; pounds, 1, Henry Smith (Zionist Inst.) 180, 170, 245. Total 595 pounds 2.

Best Physique-N. A. Kiernander (Zinlost Inst.).

ALL-INDIA RECORDS.

21-4 March 1022 -

All-India	All-India Athletic Records as on the 31st March 1938.—			
Event.	Time or Distance.	Holder and Province.		
100 Metres 400 Metres 800 Metres 1500 Metres 1,000 Metres 110 Metres 110 Metres Hurdles 400 Metres Hurdles	22. 4 sec. 49. 8 sec. 1m. 50\$ sec. 4m. 9. 4 sec. 15m. 23 sec. 32m. 2. 6 sec. 15. 6 sec. 57. 8 sec. 4ft. 8\$ in.	J. Hart, Panjab. J. Hart, Panjab and F. Jantzer, Bengal. F. Gamber, Bengal. Hazara Singh, Patjala. P. C. Daniels, Army. Rauma Singh, Punjab. Brisley, O. J. B. J. Peretra, Madras. Zahur Ahmad, Punjab. Narmjan Singh, Punjab. Narmjan Singh, Punjab.		

All-India Athletic Records as on the 31st March 1938,-contd.

Event.	Time or Distance.	Holder and Province.		
Hop, Step and Jump Discus Throw Javelin Throw	46 ft. 101 in	A. H. Priestly, Madras. Mehar Chand Dhawan, Punjab. R. Armstrong, U. P. E. Whiter, Punjab. Abdul Shafi, Punjab.		
4 x 400 Metres Relay 4 x 100 Metres Relay 3000 Metres Steeplechase Marathon	43 sec	Bombay Police, Punjab Team. C. S. A. Swamil, Bombay. R. C. Michael, Bombay.		

All-India Swimming Records.—

100 Metres, Free Style, (Men):—Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal. Time—1 min. 7 1-5 sees. 100 Metres, Back Stroke, (Men):—Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal. Time—1 min. 28 2-5 sees.

Shawoo, Bengal. Time—1 min. 28 2-5 secs. 200 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Men):—Profulla Mullick, Bengal. Time—3 min. 13 secs. 1,500 Metres, Free Style, (Men):—Madan Sinha, Bengal. Time—22 mins, 21 4-5 secs. 50 Metres, Free Style, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—41 3-5 secs.

50 Metres, Back Stroke, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—47 2-5 sees. 50 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—50 sees.

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association.—Patron: His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President: His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, Simla.

Honorary Treasurer: B. L. Rallia Ram, Esq., B.Sc., B.T., General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Lahore.

Honorary Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E., Patna. Honorary Associate Secretaries: N. Ahmed,

Esq., Calcutta, S. K. Mukerji, Esq. B.P.E. (U.S.A.) Bombay.

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala, Kasauli.
—Secretary: Major A. C. Wilson.

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat. Assam.—

Secretary: T. N. Sharma, Esq. President: Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Ex-

President: Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Ex Minister of Council of State.

Barook Olympia Association Kothi Building

Baroda Olympic Association, Kothi Building, Baroda.—Secretary: V. V. Vadnerker, Esq. President: Shrimant Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Geakwar. Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee

Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—Secretary: N. Ahmed, Esq. President: The Hon'ble Sir Monmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Kt., Maharaja of Santosh.

Bihar Olympic Association, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.—Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.

President: Dr. Sir Sycd Sultan Ahmad, Kt., Bar-at-law.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Secretary: S. K. Mukerji, Esq.

President: Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., Bombay.

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhantoli, Nagpur.—Secretary: Dr. L. J. Kokardekar, D.P.E. President: Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi,—Secretary: Dr. P. N. Sen. President: S. B. S. Sobha Singh.

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.— Secretary: N. N. Kunzru, Esq., Motimaha, Gwalior.

President: General Rajwade Sahib, Gwalior.
Indian Hockey Federation Lucknow. (Lucknow

University).—Secretary: Dr. A. C. Chatterji.
President: Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah
Khan, K.C.S.J.
Madras Olympic Association. Saidapet.

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras—Secretary: H. C. Buck, Esq. President: The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan, LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kumaramanglam, Fairlawar, Egmore, Madras.

Mysore Olympic Association, Cenotaph Road, Y. M. C. A., Bangalore City.—Secretary: J. R. Isac, B.A., M. B. E., Esq.

President: H. H. the Yuvraja of Mysore.

Patiala Olympic Association, Rajindar Bhawan, Patiala—Secretary: Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sri Brindra Singhji.

Punjab Olympic Association, 95, Pringle Road, Lahore, Secretary: Rai Sahib Kirpa Narain, President: The Hon'ble Major Sirdar Str Sikandar Hyat Khan.

Chairman: Mr. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., L.E.S.

Burdwan

United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad.—Secretary: S. Nawah Hussain, Esq., M.A.

President: Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusaf, Lucknow,

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta,—Secretary: N. N. Bhoso, Esq. President: Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., of

Boxing.

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.—Lieut. R. G. Bowley, Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala.

Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation. Chas. A. Newbery, 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B. A. Shadrack, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Barma.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—A. E. Lamas, c/o Bombay Telephone Company, Fort, Bombay.

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—Hon. Secretary: A. B. Henricus, Esq., c/o Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—Han. Secretary: II. C. Buck, Esq., Principal, The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education.

Saidapet, Madras.

Pengal Boxing Federation.—Hon. Secretary:
Rev. Newbury, Principal, Armanian College,
Kwd Street, Calcutta

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—Hon. Secretary: Ashoke Chatterjee, Esq., c/o The Modern Review, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Hydarabad State.—Fred Weber, Esq., Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.— President: Dr. Subbaroyan,

Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, J.B.E.; Dr. H. D. Kanga; Sir Leaquat Hyat Khan.

Hony, Secretary: R. S. Ranga Rao, Y. T. P., Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras, Hony, Treasurer: Mr. Z. R. Irani, A.C.A.

P.O. Box 1, New Delhi.

Cricket Club of India.—Hon. Secretary: A. A. Jasdenvala. Brabourne Stadium. Rombay.

Joint Scretaries: A. A. A. Fyzee, Esq.; H. N. Contractor, Esq.; co. The Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

The Madras Cricket Association.—Hony.

The Madras Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: K. S. Ranga Rao, Esq., 7, T. P. Koll Street, Triplicane, Madras.

The Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam.— Hony. Secretary: W. E. Mitchell-Innes, Esq., Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

The Sind Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: D. Britto, Esq., P.O. Box 35, Karachi. The Northern India Cricket Association.— Hony. Secretary: P.A.T. Edwards, Esq., P.O. Box 97, The Mall, Lahore.

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.— Hony. Secretary: Dewan Walaiti Ram, Kapurthala.

The Jamnagar State Cricket Association.— President: His Highness The Maharaja of Nawanagar, The Palace, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar), The Delhi and District Cricket Association.— Hony, Secretary: B. R. Kagal, Esq., Willingdon Pavillon, New Delhi.

The Western India States Cricket Association — Hony, Secretary: Major C.W.L. Harvey, M.C., Rajkot, C.S.

The Army Sports Control Board.—Hony. Secretary: Colonel S. Van B. Laing, D.S.O., M.C., Ambala or Kasauli.

The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.— Hony. Secretary: Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., Nagpur.

The Rajputana Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., Mayo College, Aimer.

College, Ajmer.

The Central India Cricket Association.—

Hony. Secretary: Major R. M. Lindsley,

Residency Post Office, Indore, C.I.

The U. P. Cricket Association.—Hony.
Secretary: Ahad Husain, Esq., Mushir Manil,
Jophng Road, Lucknow.

The Gujarat Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: C. M. Diwan, Esq., Central Bank Building, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Building, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

The Hyderabad State Cricket Association.—

Hony, Secretary: S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scouts'

Camp, Salfabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Mysore State Cricket Association.—
Hony, Secretary: Dr. C. S. Piehamuthu, B.Sc.,
Ph.D. (Glas.), F.G.S., F.R.S.E., Central College,
Bangulore.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: M. G. Bhave, Esq., c/o Deccan Gymkhana, Poona,

The Baroda State Cricket Association.— Hony. Joint Secretaries: K. B. Nimbalkar, Esq.: Harbant Desal, Esq., Leela Bungalow, Baroda.

The Bihar Cricket Association.—Hony. Secretary: N. Kureishi, Esq., 8-A Road,

Jamshedpur.

The N. W. F. P. Cricket Association.—

Hony, Joint Secretaries: S. Yahya Shah, Esq.,

Karim Bakhsh, Esq., 'Gor Khatri,' Peshawar

Football.

All-India Fostball Federation.—President: Brigadier V. H. B. Manjendie, D.S.O., Director of Milltary Training, A. H. Q., India, New Delhi/Simia, Honorary Secretary: Major A.C. Wilson, Army School of Physical Training, Ambala/Kasuli.

Western India Football Association, Ltd.— Honorary Secretary: E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

United Provinces Sports Association. Honorary Secretary: S. C. Roy, Esq., Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Olympic Association.—Honorary See: Punjab Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary: S. M. Moin-ul-Haq, Esq., Bankipur, R. D. Bhaka, Esq., D. A. V. College, Lahore. Bihar Olympic Association.-Honorary Secretary: Patna North-Western India Football Association .-

Calcutta.

Honorary Secretary : Munir-ud-Din, Esqr., Mayo Road, Lahore

Delhi Football Association.—Honorary Secre-tary: M. L. Qureshi, Esq., Delhi. Army Sport Control Board.—Honorary

Army School of Physical Training, Banglore, Ambala/Kasauli.

Mysore · Football Association.—Honorar Secretary : D. Ramaiya, Esq., Mysore Football Association, Mysore,

Dacca Football Association.—Honorary Secre-ry: N. P. Gupta, Esq., Dacca Football

Association, Dacca Madras Football Association.—Honorary Secre-

A. Ramaswami Aiyer, Esq., Madras Football Association, Madras Association-

Ajmer Merwara Football A Hon. Secretary: J. N. Kaul, Ajmer. Indian Football Association.—Bengal.— Jt. Honorary Secretary: A. L. Preston, Esq.,

Hockey.

The Indian Hockey Federation.—President: The Hon'ble Sir Mond. Zafarullah Khan, Hon-Secretary: Dr. A. C. Chatterji, cjo The University, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

Indian Railways Athletic Association.— Hon. Secretary: Z. H. Khan, Esq., e/o The Railway Board, New Delhi.

Army Sports Control Board.—Hon. Secre-try: Col. S. Van B. Laing, A. S. C. B. taru: Kasauli.

Bengal Hockey Association .- Hon. Secretary : P. Gupta, Esq., 100/B, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd.—Hon. Secretary: Behram Doctor, Esq., Allana Chambers. Bomanji Petit Road, Cum-Association. balla Hill, Bombay

Bihar Clympic Association.—Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. M. Moinul Haq, P. O. Bankipore,

Patna. Bhopal Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary: A. G. Khan, Esq., Shamla, Bhopal.

Central India Hockey Association.—Hon. ecretary: Mr. K. M. Rapna, Baxi Bagh, Secretary .

Indore (C.I.). Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Associa-tion.—Hon. Secretary: Christ Church Boys' High School, Jubbulpore (C.P.)

Delhi Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. B. Thakurdas, R. B. Town Hall, New

Delhi.

Mahal, Gwallor.

Madras Hocky Association—Hon. Scerefary:
A. Padmanblam Naidu, Esq., e/o Madras
United Club, Park Town, Madras.

Manavadar State Hocky Association—Hon.

Scerefary: S. M. Hussin, Esq. Private Seers—Hony, Scerefary: R. K. Esq., Dave, Eight Lary: Ruling Chief, Manavadar (Rathkawa). Road, Allahabd.

Sind Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary:
O. B. Nazerath, Esq., c/o St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.

U. P. Sports Association.—Hon. Secretary: S. C. Roy, Esq., M.Sc., (Chemistry Dept.), University, Lucknow. Mysore State Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary: J. D. Doran, 25, Richmond Road,

Swimming.

The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club.—Headquarters, Breach Can ming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay,

The European Water Polo Association Headquarters, Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay.

The Golwalla Swimming Club.—Headquar-

Bombay. The College Square Swimming Club.-Calcutta.

The Calcutta Swimming Club.-Headquarters, Strand Road, Culcutta. The Kokine Swimming Club,-Rangoon,

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony. Secretary for India: E. V. Bobb, Esq., Convent Street, Bandra, Bombay.

Rose, Foreign Secretary: E. Esq., 14, Colmore Row, Birmingham, England. Army and Air Force Championships— Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Canton-ment.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony. Secretary: N. S. Iyer, Esq., Dist. Commercial Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore,

Calcutta. Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.— Hony. Secretary: K. Bannerjee, Esq., New Patna Club, Patna, Bihar.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony, Secretary: J. Charanjiva, Esq., c/o Burmah-Shell Corporation, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.-Hony, Secretary: C. N. Sen, Esq., 40, Asoka Road, Delhi

Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony. Secretary: S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scout Headquarters, Hyderabad (Deccan). Boy Scout

Madras Lawn Tennis Association. Hony. Secretary: T. B. Balagopal, Esq., Mylapore, Madras.

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony. Secretary: H. L. Soni, Esq., 8, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

Gwalier Sports Association.—N. N. Kunzru, Rejputana and Central India Layer Tennis The Manager, Gwalior Sports Association, Moti Lodda, Edg., Sohng Tennis Club, Ajmer, Mall. Gwal, Edg., Sohng Tennis Club, Ajmer, Sohng Tennis Club, Ajmer, Rajputana.

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for 27. Additional Secretaries to the Government India was approved by His Majesty the King- of India and in the Political Department, Emperor of India and received His Royal Sign | Judges of Chief Courts; and Vice-Chairman, Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1987:—

- 1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India. 2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
 - 3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
 - Commander-in-Chief in India.
- 5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.
- 6. Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar,
- 7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.
 - 8. Chief Justice of India.
- 9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
- 10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
 - 11. President of the Council of State.
- 12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. 13. Judges of the Federal Court.
 - 14. Chief Justices of High Courts.
 - 15. Agent to the Governor-General, Balu-
- chistan; Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class: Within their respective charges.
- Chief Commissioner of Railways; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands; and Officers of the rank of General.
- 17. Chief of the General Staff; and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
- 18. Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India; and Ministers of the Governors respective charges. of the United Provinces and Punjab.
- 19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar.*
- and Residents of the First Class.
 - 21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.
 - 22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
- 23. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Pulsne Judges of High Courts.
 - 24. Lieutenant-Generals.
- Auditor-General in India: Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, within his charge,
- 26. Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian

- Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
- 28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
- 29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi: Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Director-General, Indian Medical Service: Director-General of Posts and Tele-Service ; graphs; Director of Intelligence; Financial Advisor, Military Finance; Financial Com-missioners; Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Judicial Commissioner of Sind; Major-Generals; Members of a Board Sind; Anjor-tenerals; Members of a Board of Revenue; Members of the Central Board of Revenue; Members of the Federal Public Service Commission; Political Resident on the North-West Frontier; Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council; Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and Surgeons-General.
- The Advocate-General of India; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.
- 31. Agents of State Railways; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Controller of the Currency; Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Auditor-General; Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa. Within their
- 32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments 20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchis- of 30 years' standing, whose position but for tan; Ministers of the Governors of Assan, this Article would not be lower than Article North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; * 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalty and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.
 - 33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal,
 - 34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar.
- 35. Brigadiers; Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department; Chief Controller of Navy, Members of the Railway Board, Officers Railway Department; Chief Controller of Commanding Milliary Districts within their Stores, Indian Stores Department; Director tespective charges; Railway Financial Com- of Geological Survey; Director of Ordinance Amissioner; Scoretaries to the Governor-General; Factories; Educational Commissioner with the and Secretaries to the Government of India Government of India; His Majesty's Senior and in the Political Department. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-

^{*} NOTE .- The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

General of Forests and President, Forest Re- Bailway Clearing Accounts Office: Director search Institute; Inspectors-General of Police of the Survey of Indits, Director; Zodogoteal in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Tele-Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Public graphs; Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Health Commissioner with the Government of India: and Surveyor-General of India:

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orisas; Com-missioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Com-missioner, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa,

Inspectors-General of Police, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries to Local Governments; and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

State Railways; Chief of the rank of Accountant-tichmas, Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chief Engineers; Chief Engineers; Chief Telegraphs; Chief State Rallways; Chief Auditors, State Railways Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers; Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs; Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board; Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways; Chief Chief Trailic Managers, State Railways; Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Columns oners of Ponce, Bombay and Columns oner, Port Blair, within his Calcutta; Deputy Director of Indeligence Government of India; Directors of Agriculture; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Spearuri, Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural of Columns of C to this Article out on the Se and article of the Governor-General in Balu Salating Accountant-General; Mint Masters, to the Governor-General in Balu Calentta and Bombay; President, Court of to Residents of the First Class. Wards, United Provinces; Settlement Com-charges respectively of the Agentor missioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and 46. Chief Medical Officers under missioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Solicitor to the Government of India; and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superin-tendents of State Railways.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

41. Standing Counsel for Bengal. 42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the

Church of Scotland.

 Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calentta and Karachi; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges; Chief Inspector 37. Inspectors-tieneral of Fouce, Assami, Calcutta, within their charges; thus amplication North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orisss, of Mines; Collector of Customs, Chletuta and Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bounday and Calcutta, and Bounday; Commissioners of Pulces, within their respective Manicipal jurisdictions; Boundary; Controller of Enigrant Labour, Assam; Calcutta and Controller of Enigrant Labour, Assam; Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Collectors and Magis-trates of Districts; Commissioner of Afmer-38. Accountants-General and Directors of Andit, Additional and Joint Secretaries to Political Agents; and Residents other than Local Governments; Chief Accounts Officers, those of First and Second Cass). Within their respective charges.

> 44. Collectors of Customs, other than among of Calcutta and Bombay; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collector of Ramp Revenue and Deputy Collector of land Ravenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges; Commissioners of Incometax, other than their memerical states are Reneal and Bombay; Commissioners of the Cometax, other than these in Reneal and Bombay; Commissioners of the Commissione 44. Collectors of Customs, other than those than those in Bengal and Bombay; missioner, Northern India Salt Rev missioner, Northern India Sait Levenue, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his

Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research; Director of Civil Aviation; Director-General of General of Archeology; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Heart under Provincial Governments; Directors Financial Advisors, Military Finance; Deputy of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments, and and in the ments; Directors of Health and Prison Services, Political Department; Deputy Inspectors-General ments; Directors of Heatin and Frison Services, Pointed Department, Penny Inspectors-vocation, and Cantonments; Director-General of Commercial Cantonments; Director-General of Commercial Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Stores Department; Director of Public In-Research; His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, formation, Government of India; Inspectors Commercial Canton, Government of India; Inspectors Commercial Canton, Government of India; Inspectors Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Commercial Canton Canto Research; JHS Majracy's Intra-commenced and Relimay Polico and Police Assistant Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General General of Relimay Polico and Police Assistant Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General to Trisons; to the Agent to the Governor-General Alaphatua; Police and Members of the Indian Civil Service missions; Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores and Members of the Indian Political Service Department; Secretary to the Imperial Council serving in the Cown and External Affairs Department; Secretary to the Imperial Council control that Active would not be lower than Article Railway Board; and Secretaries to the Agent 55; Milliary Accountant-General; Mint Masters, to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Columbia and Bombary President. Court of the Residents of the First Class. Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Crown and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges. Chief Medical and Traile Managers and Locomotive Superin, and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, cendents of State Ralbary, and the state and the state and the state and the state and the state and the state and the state of Marian, Bombay and Bengal; Chief Surveyor Fosts and Teleparphs, other than the Senior With the Government of India; Command Deputy Director-General; Director, All-India Controllers of Millitary Accounts and Director, Central Beautralia (Command); Controller, Millitary Accounts and Director, Central Beautralia (Beautra); Director, Bottonia Survey; Director, Controller, Millitary Accounts and Director, Central Beautralia (Beautra); Director, Bottonia Survey; Director, Central Beautra (Beautra); Director, Bottonia Survey; Director, Central Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar; Director of the Indian Opium Agent, Ghazipur; Supervisor of Railway Institute of Science; Postmasters-General other Labour; and Superintendent of Manufacture, than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay; Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur. and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee,

Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories 47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian); Budget Officer, Finance Depart-ment, Government of India; Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I; Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Conservators of Forests: Controller of Army Factory Accounts; Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command; Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Director, Medical Research; District Controllers of Mihtary Accounts : Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Light-houses in British India; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 18 standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56: Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and Superintending and Deputy

and Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General; Central Intelliamministrators-ucheria; central intelli-gence Officers; Chief Presidency Magistrates spection and Purchase, Indian Storse Department in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Com-(Beilor Scale); Deputy Directors, Indian Storse missioners of Laboun, Madras and Bombay; Department; Deputy Directors of Com-Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Industries: Directors of Land Records: Directors Directors of Veterinary Services; Excise Commissioners : Inspectors-General of Registration : Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras; Principal, Research Institute, Campore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department : Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Chief Accounts cuncers, cauc analysis, property Controller of Relievy Accounts, and the Property Controller of Relievy Accounts, and the Property Controllers of Stores, State Rallways, of the Hydenbed Medical School, Sind; Principal Deputy Directors, Rallway Pourt, Director, Pagulations and Forms in the Defence Depart, School of Mars, Principal Sind; Principal Principal Sind; Principal Principal Sind; Principal Principal Sind; Principal Principal Sind; Principal Principal Principal Sind; Principal Princi

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

 First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents, Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors; and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already

specified.

55. Assistant Directors of Intelligence; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts: Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments; Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur); Political Agents; Resident, (other than those of the First and Second Class); Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents; Settlement Officers; and Superintendents of Police within their own charges,

Chief Engineers.

48. Actuary to the Government of India; Works Department; Captain Superintendent, Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judges I. M. M. 7. 8. Duffern, Chief Accordome-of Small Cause Court, Modras, Bonlay and Officer; Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Calcutta; Controller of Frinding and Sattoury; Nicobar Islands; Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India; Chief Inspector of Aircraft; Controllers of Inspection and Furenase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Senie): Deputy Directors, Indian Stores (Senior Senie): Deputy Directors (Indian Stores Indian Stores): Deputy Director (Indian Stores (Indian Stores): Deputy Director (Indianties, United Provinees: Deputy Directors of Hos-pitals, Sind and Orisas, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction; Deputy Inspectors-General Of Prisons; Deputy Master, Security Printing India; Deputy Secretary, Railway Board; First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents: Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Principals of major Government Colleges; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Principal

^{*} Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superin-Outcers to similar status are: Deputy Supermediatens, December's Engineeric Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Cantriollers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Rallway; Signal Engineers; State Rallways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers; Chief Effectived and Colliery Superintendent, E. Railway.

[†] Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

 Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Deputy Directors of Public Information, Government of India; Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Section and Assis-tant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of Survey, Bengal; Government Analyst, Madras. Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; and

Librarian, Imperial Library.

59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer, Adviser to the District Judges not being Sessions sunger; Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing; Education Officers, Grade II; Education Officers, Grade III; Department of 15 years' service; Royal Air Force. Majors; Master of High Court, Madras; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Grown and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing. Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing; and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

Chief Mining Engineer, Revenue; Chief Wor. Northern India Salt Chief Works Chemist, United Controller of Naval Accounts; Salt Revenue, Bonnay; Depusy Comments of Salt Revenue, Madras; Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Rainutana Salt Resources; Mathematical Resources; Mathematica; Wards, Varias; Superintendent, Wards, of Excit of Police of loss than 15 years standing; Officers in any other article; and superintendents of of the All-India, class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordance and class I Provincial and main Ordinance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

Collectors, Salt Revenue, 61. Assistant Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale; Assistant Commissioner, Selection Grade,

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; [Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Governic Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ord-invent of India and in the Political Department; nance Services and of the Superior Lets of the Assistant Secretary to the Rathway Board. Millitary Accounts Department, Of 20 years' Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses; standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing. Department; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Bollers; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior scale); Controller of Telegraph Stores; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Director-ate, Adjutant General's Branch: Deputy ate, Adjutant General's Branch; Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office; Deputy Controller, Stationery; Director, Vaccine In-stitute, Belgaum; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Divisional Forest Officers; Emigration Commissioners; Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture; in British India; Examiner of Questioned District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Documents: Examiner of Regiments: Factory Documents; Executive Engineers; Factory Chemist; Factory Superintendent; Oplum Factory, Ghazipur. First Assistant Commis-sioner, Port Blair; Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of anding; and Works Managers of Ordnance lindia; Managers, Government of India Pressea at Calcutta, Delhi and Simia; Mine Manager, 60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax; Khewa; Officers of the Provincial Unit Services. Assistant Military Accountant-General; Assis-drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or tant Superintendents of the Survey of India: upwards; Officers of the First Division of the upwards; Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs; Physicist at the Government Test House, Levenne; Chief Works Chemist, United Physicists at tast tovernment rest House, Provinces; Controller of Kawil Accounts; Indian Stores Department; Pesticany Magis-Provinces; Controller of Stamps; Deputy Controller of Madas; Principal, Lawrence Royal Milliary, Salt Revenne, Bombay; Deputy Commissioner School, Sanawa; Protectors of Emigrants; of Salt Revenne, Madras; Examiner of Local Public Prosecutors in Benzal and in Shid; Fands Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrars of John Stock Companies; Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces; Superintendents Adviser, Survey of India; Superintendent, Wards United Provinces; Superintendents Dombay City Survey and Land Records; of Exists, Bombay; Superintendents of Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners Jais and City Survey are not included

> The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take nrecedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Northern India Salt Revenue; Assistant Com- Those included in one number will take premissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, on cedence inter se according to the date of entry maximum of the ordinary time-scale; Assistant into that number with the exception of officers manufact of the Green's passesses, into seaso season states with the exception of officers runtil to the day of the control of of Public Health : Assistant Directors, Railway of the date of their entry into that Article.

When an officer holds more than one posi- appointments. An officiating incumbent of a tion in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank

with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades. 6. All other persons who may not be men-

tioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise,* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italies, provided he holds an appoint-

ment in India.
7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown :-

Consuls-General,-Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers. Consuls.-Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls,-Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers de carriere will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carriere Among themselves Consular Officers will take

tions announcing the recognition of their the Residents of the Second Class. Article 31.

grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General be-

will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls, 8. The following may be given, by courtesy

precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :-

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Councillors. Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knishts Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cooss of St. Michael and St. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article

Knights Commander of the Bath. Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Commander of the Indian Empire, Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, precedence in their respective grades according Knights Commander of the Order of the British to the dates of the Government of India notification. Empire, Knights Bachelor, Immediately after

* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows:— Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 39. Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No. of
Imperial salute	
Members of the Royal Family	31 7
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21
Sultan of Zanzibar	21
Ambassadors	19 [
Prime Minister of Nepal	19
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19.
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers	17
Plenipotentiary,	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15
Maharaja of Bhutan	15
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15 i
Fovernor of Damaun	9
lovernor of Diu	9]

Occasions on which salute is fired.

When the Sovereign is present in person. On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother: Proclamation Day.

On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, when OF attending a State ceremony.

No. of

Guns. 31

Persons.

Viceroy and Governor-General

Occasions on which salute is fired.

On arrival at, or departure from, a military

	station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces 17 in India.	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial and the control of the control of the control Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class	}Same as Governors.
Residents, 2nd Class 13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or de-
Political Agents (b) 11) parture from a military station.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field 19 Marshal). Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) 17	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	Same as for military officer of correspond- ing rank (see K.R.).
G,Os.C. in CCommands (d) 15	On assuming or relinquishing command
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d), 13	and on occasions of public arrival at
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Command- 11 ing Brigades (d).	or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d) .	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Command- ing Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ro	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Command- 11 ing Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Re Salutes of 21 guns.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Command- ing Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Re Salutes of 21 yuns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. uling Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of.
Major-Generals and Brigadlers Command- ing Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Scindis) of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ming Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jaipur. The Maharaja of,
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Residues of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Sackwar) of. Gwalior. The Maharaja (Seindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ulting Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharaja of, Jahpur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marvar). The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Residues of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Scindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ming Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jaipur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 guns. Earoda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Saindia) of. Hyderahad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Nysore. The Maharaja of.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ulting Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jahpur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marvar). The Maharaja of. Karaull. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of. Rewa. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Residues of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Sackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Sachda) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 19 guns.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ming Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jaipur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Command- ing Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Hydierabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Rashmitr. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 10 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Mahara of, Jaipur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of, Karauli, The Maharaja of, Kotah. The Maharaja of, Kotah. The Maharaja of, Tonk. The Naharaja of, Salute of 15 guns.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Risaldes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Sackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Sachdia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 19 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Riolkar) of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uniting Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharaja of, Jalpur. The Maharaja of, Jadpur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marvar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Nawab of. Salutes of 15 guns. Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Sainda) of. Hydierabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 10 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Mahara of, Jaipur. The Mahara of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Rews. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Nawab of. Salutes of 15 guns. Alwar. The Maharaja of. Banswara. The Maharaja of. Banswara. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Risalutes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Sainda) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 19 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Riolkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of. Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ulting Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jalpur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marvar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Fothala. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Naharao of. Salutss of 15 guns. Alwar. The Maharaja of. Banswara. The Maharawal of. Banswara. The Maharawal of. Banswara. The Maharawal of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Sainda) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of. Kolhapur. The Maharaja of. Travancore. The Maharaja of.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Mahara of, Jaipur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marwar), The Maharaja of, Karauli, The Maharaja of, Karauli, The Maharaja of, Karauli, The Maharaja of, Rewa. The Maharaja of, Rewa. The Maharaja of, Salutes of 15 yuns, Alwar. The Maharaja of, Banswara. The Maharaja of, Bhutan. The Maharaja of, Bhutan. The Maharaja of, Bhutan. The Maharaja of,
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 yuns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Saindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 19 yuns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wall) of. Cravancore. The Maharaja of. Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharaja of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jalpur. The Maharaja of, Jodhpur (Marvar). The Maharaja of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Kotah. The Maharaja of. Fothala. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Naharaja of. Tonk. The Naharaja of. Salutes of 15 guns. Alwar. The Maharaja of. Banswara. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Residues of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Scindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 10 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of. Kranacore. The Maharaja of. Gravancore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 17 guns.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Mahara of, Jaipur. The Mahara of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Mahara of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Mahara of, Karauli. The Mahara of, Karauli. The Mahara of, Patisla. The Mahara of, Rewa. The Mahara of, Tonk. The Nawab of, Salutes of 15 yuns. Alwar. The Mahara of, Banswara. The Mahara of, Bhutan. The Mahara of, Buttan. The Mahara of, Dewas (Senior Branch). The Mahara of, Dewas (Senior Branch). The Mahara of,
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Ri Salutes of 21 yuns. Earoda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Saindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 19 yuns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kaist. The Khan (Wal) of. Kolhapur. The Maharaja of. Orlaipur (Mewa). The Maharaja of. Salutes of 17 yuns. Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.	within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Ulting Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Maharao of, Jahpur. The Maharaja of, Jodipur (Marvar). The Maharaja of. Karaull. The Maharaja of. Karaull. The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of. Tonk. The Nawab of. Salute of 15 guns. Alwar. The Maharaja of. Bansara. The Maharaya of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Datia. The Maharaja of. Dewas (Seniot Branch). The Maharaja of. Dewas (Sunto Branch). The Maharaja of. Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of. Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of. Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d). Permanent Salutes to Residues of 21 guns. Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of. Gwallor. The Maharaja (Scindia) of. Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of. Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of. Mysore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 10 guns. Bhopal. The Nawab of. Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of. Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of. Kranacore. The Maharaja of. Gravancore. The Maharaja of. Salutes of 17 guns.	within their command. Also on occa- sions of private arrival or departure, in desired. Uning Princes and Chiefs. Cutch. The Mahara of, Jaipur. The Mahara of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Mahara of, Jodhpur (Marwar). The Mahara of, Karauli. The Mahara of, Karauli. The Mahara of, Patisla. The Mahara of, Rews. The Mahara of, Tonk. The Nawab of, Salute of 15 yuns. Alwar. The Mahara of, Banswara. The Mahara of, Buttan. The Mahara of, Dewas (Senior Branch). The Mahara of, Dewas (Senior Branch). The Mahara of,

Bundi. The Maharao Raja of. Cochin. The Maharaja of.

Idar. The Maharaja of.

Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.

⁽b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached,
(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.
(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the extraguns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Rampur. The Nawab of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sikkim. The Maharajo of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of. Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of. Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of. Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of. Jaora. The Nawab of. Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of. Jind. The Maharaja of. Junagadh. The Nawab of. Kapurthala. The Maharaia of. Nabha. The Maharaia of. Nawanagar. The Maharaja of. Palanpur. The Nawab of. Porbandar. The Maharaja of. Rajpipla. The Maharaja of. Ratiam. The Maharaja of, Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of, Alirajpur. The Raja of. Baoni. The Nawab of. Barwani. The Rana of. Bijawar. The Maharaja of. Bilaspur. The Raja of. Cambay. The Nawab of. Chamba. The Rais of. Charkhari. The Maharaja of. Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of. Chitral. The Mehtar of. Faridkot. The Raja of. Gondal. The Maharaja of. Janjira. The Nawab of. Jhabua. The Raja of, Maler Kotia. The Nawab of. Mandi. The Raja of, Manipur. The Maharaja of. Morvi. The Maharaja of. Narsingarh. The Raja of. Panna. The Maharaja of. Pudukkottai. The Raja of. Radhanpur. The Nawab of. Rajgarh. The Raja of. Sailana. The Raja of, Samthar. The Rain of. Sirmur. The Maharaja of. Sitamau. The Rain of. Suket. The Raja of. Tehri. The Maharaja of. Wankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns. Balasmor. The Nawab (Babi) of, Banganapalle. The Nawab of, Bansda. The Raia of. Baraundha. The Raja of. Bariya. The Raja of. Bhor. The Raja of. Chhota-Udepur. The Raja of. Danta. The Maharana of. Dharampur. The Raja of. Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of. Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of. Jawhar. The Raja of. Kalahandi. The Maharaja of. Kengtung. The Sawbwa of. Khilchipur. The Raja of. Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of. Loharu. The Nawab of. Lunawada. The Raja of, Maihar. The Raia of. Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of. Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of. Mudhol. The Raja of. Nagod. The Raja of. Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of. Patna. The Maharaja of. Raikot. The Thakor Saheb of. Sachin. The Nawab of, Sangli. The Raja of. Sant. The Raja of. Savantvadi. The Raja of. Shahpura. The Raja of. Sonpur. The Maharaja of. Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of, Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., G.O.Y.O., G.E.E., K.O.B., LL.D., A.D.O., Maharaja of. Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.O.S.I.,

G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of. Patiala, L cut. General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Bhuyindar Singn Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.O., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Dholpur. Lieutanant-Golonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj-Rana of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Jind. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Raiendra Bahadur. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. Junagadh. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat

Khan Rasul Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of. Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

G.B.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt. Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.

Bariya, Major H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of.

Dharampur, H. H. Maharana Vijayadevji of. Sangli. Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao

Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns. Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.

Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K.S.M., Nawbwa of. Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns,

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of, within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Maharaja (Holkar) ot. Within Indore. The the limits of his own territories, permanently. Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 19 guns. Bharatpur. The Maharaia of. Bikaner. The Maharaja of,

Cutch. The Maharao of. Jaipur. The Maharaja of. Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.

Patiala, The Maharaja of. (Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 17 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of. Khairpur. The Mir of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 15 ouns.

Benares. The Maharaja of, Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of. Jind. The Maharaja of. Junagadh. The Nawab of. Kapurthala. The Maharaja of. Nabha. The Maharaja of. Nawanagar. The Maharaja of. Ratlam. The Maharaja of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.) Salutes of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Raja of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

(iii)-Table of Salutes to certain Rulers and Officials in the Persian Gulf. MUSCAT-BUSHIRE-1. His Highness the Sultan of ... 21

11

13

BAHR	AIN—	
2.	His Excellency the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	
	His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh).	
4.	Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's	
	representative)	
Kuw	AIT-	
5. 6.	His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh).	
7.	Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative)	

QATAR-8. Sheikh of

KHUZISTAN-9. His Excellency the Governor of MOHAMMERAH-

10. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)

11. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official 13 visit) ... A BADAN-12. The Governor of 7 BUNDAR ABBAS-13. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) .. ABU DHABI-14. The Sheikh of .. The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). DEBAI-5 16. The Sheikh of ...

SHARJAH-17. 18. The Sheikh of ... The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). AJMAN-19. The Sheikh of ... UMM-EL-KUWAIN-20. The Sheikh of ..

RAS-EL-KHAIMAH-21. The Shelkh of ... 3
Salutes 14-20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the 7 Chief concerned.

3

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1881, and enlarged in 1886, lency the Victory of India, the Marquess of 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, com-posed of the lotus of India, of palm branches fied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown : all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, Heaven's Light our Guide, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of Honorary light blue satin lined with white, and fastened General with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a parrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breath of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most and Berar.
Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India, H. H. The Aga Khan

Grand Master of the Order :-- His Excel-Linlithgow, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Officers of the Order:—Registrar: Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.M., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S. W. 1.

Secretary: Mr. John Gilbert Laithwaite, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Vicerov.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (C C S I)

H. M. Queen Mary. His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G. C. S. I.)

Lt.-General His Highness Ojaswi Rajanya Projjwala Nepala Tara Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.I.E., Honorary Colonel of all Gurkha Rifle Regiments in the Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal,

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.) Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowleh Amir-i-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemined-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

Colonel Supradipta Manyapar General Sir Baber Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

His Excellency General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief, Nepal,

Honorary Companions (C. S. I.)

H. H. Saivid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiydj Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masgat and Oman.

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Bahrain. His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabial Sabah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait,

Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I..)

H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore Baron Hardinge of Penshurst

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. The Manarao of Kotah H. H. The Manarao of Kapurthala His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

Sir John Hewett

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch The Marquess of Willingdon H. H. The Maharaia of Patiala The Marquess of Zetland. Baron Lloyd Viscount Lee of Fareham

The Earl of Lytton Viscount Halifax

Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson Viscount Goschen Baron Birdwood.

The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook Simon

Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob His Highness The Mahazana of Udaipur His Highness The Mahazaja of Kolhapur Lieut.-Col. The Right Honourable Sir Francis

Stanley Jackson H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal Baron Hailey

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare

Major-General The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes. Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick

Stanley Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal

H. H. The Maharaja of Gone H. H. the Maharaja of Jind. H. E. Lord Brabourne

H. E. Lord Bracourne The Right Honourable Sir John Anderson.

Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

Col. Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale

Sir George Stuart Forbes H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlam Sir Harvey Adamson

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad Sir John Ontario Miller Baron Meston Sir Benjamin Robertson

Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan Sir Elliot Graham Colvin Bir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne Sir Michael O'Dwyer

Sir Michael William Fenton Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Siyaswami Aiyar

Sir Edward Albert Gait H. H. The Nawab of Maler Kotla Sir William Henry Clark

Sir Harrington Verney Lovett Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur Lieut.-Col, Sir Hugh Daly

Heut.-Col. Sir Hugh Bay H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Kirkpatrick Major-Gen. Sir Robert Stuart

The Right Honourable Sir George Rivers Lowndes

H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser H. H. The Maharaja of Datia

H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall

Sir William Vincent Sir Thomas Holland

Sir James Bennett Brunyate The Right Honourable Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Bowlatt

Sir Michael Sadler

Major-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking Major-Gen. Sir George Fletcher MacMunn

Baron Southborough Sir George Barnes Sir Edward Maclagan

Sir William Marris Sir Louis Kershaw

Sir Louis Kershaw Sir Lionel Davidson Sir Charles Todhunter

The Right Honourable Sir Henry Wheeler Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ran-

jitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

r Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Sir Charles Innes The Maharao of Sirohi

Sir Montagu Butler H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla

Sir Frederic Whyte

The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim

H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh Sir Henry Lawrence

H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa Sir Chunilal V. Mehta

Sir S. P. O'Donnel Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur

H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency

Sir James Crerar Sir Jean Rien

Sir George Lambert H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi

Sir George Rainy Sir Ernest Hotson Sir Denys Bray

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee His Highness the Raja of Mandi

Thakor Saheb of Limbdi

Sir Norman Marjoribanks Sir George Schuster Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter

Captain H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir, Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, R.O.I.E., of Panna Major H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, of Tehri

(Garhwal)
Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers
Sir James David Sifton
Lieut.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith

rs Sir Joseph William Bhore His Excellency Sir Harry Halg

The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammed Ahmed Side Khan, of Chittari

Sir Edward Vere Leving

Lieut,-Col. Charles Archer James Peter Orr

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Daffield Craik Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn Sir Reginald Arthur Mant H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson H. H. the Maharaja of Benares Sir Ghulam Hussin Hidayatullah

H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier Sir Frank Noyce

Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead H. H. The Maharaja of Karauli His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of

His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of Dungarpur His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Sir Robert Duncan Bell

Sir M. L. Gwyer Major-General Henry Karslake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S., D.S.O. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B. H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner

Sir Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, K.C.I.E. The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E.

H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of Jubbal Sir Osborne Arkell Smith H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E. H. E. Sir John Austen Hubback

H. E. Commander The Hon'ble Sir Archibald, Douglas Cochrane, D.S.O., R.N. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.LE., O.B.E. H. E. Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.LE. H. E. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, C.I.E.

The Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, O.I.E., O.B.E.
The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.
Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.O.I.E.,
Mir of Hunza.

H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh

Companions (C.S.I.)
Col. Sir Charles Edward Yate
Lieut, Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles Gerwien Bayne
Hartley Kennedy

Hartley Kennedy Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery William Thomas Hall Richard Townsend Greer Sir Louis William Dane

Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Ceall Michael Wiltord Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gate
John Mitchell Holms
Francis Alexander Slacke
Percy Comyn Lyon
Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington

Hawkes
Francis Capel Harrison
Norman Goodford Cholmeley
Walter Francis Rice
Admiral Sir Allen Thomas Hunt

Sir John Walter Hose Charles Ernest Vear Goument George Moss Harrlott Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh Herbert Alexander Casson
William Azel Hertz
Baron Wigram
Herbert Thompson
Lieut-Col. Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Six Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut Agents Agents Chorphagh Gurdon

Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon Lt.-Col. Sir Edmund Vivian Gabriel Sir John Stuart Donald Henry Montague Segundo Mathews

Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur Sir Horaga Charles Mules

Sir Horace Charles Mules
(1) Arthur Russell Aldridge
(2) Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
John Charles Burnham
Major-General Alahn Chartier de Lotbinie

Major-General Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere Edward Henry Scamander Clarke Oswald Campbell Lees Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods

 William Ogilvie Horne William Harrison Moreland Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson Henry Venn Cobb

Henry Venn Cobb Sir Frederick William Johnston Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Juliunder Sir Walter Maude

Sir Honry Ashbrooke Crump Sir William James Reid Walter Gunnell Wood John Cornwallis Godley Sir Herbert John Maynard Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew Sir Hugh T. Keeling Sir Honry Sharp Sir Honry Charp Sir Robert R. Scott

Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler Laurence Robertson Sir John Ghest Cumming Lieut.-Ool, Stephen Lushington Aplin Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money

T. A. Chalmers
Sir Richard Burn
Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell
Major-General Sir Wyndham Knight
Sir Fatrick James Fagan
Col. Benjard William Marlow
La-Ool. Francis Beville Prideaux
La-Ool. Statat George Knox und
Major-General Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
Olaries Evelyn Arbukhnok William Oldham

Francis Coope French
Sir Horatio Norman Botton
Major-General J. C. Rimington
Brigadier-General H. R. Hopwood
L. E. Buckley
C. H. Bompas
M. M. S. Gubbay

M. M. S. Gubbay
Major-Gen. J. M. Walter
Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton
Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson
Major-General Sir Theodore Frazer
Major-General L. O. Dunsterville

Sir Hugh McPherson Sir Henry Fraser Howard Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux Brigadier-General Charles Rattray Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell General Sir Felix Fordati Ready Brigadier-General Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean Sir Patrick Robert Cadell Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas Richard Meredith Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta Lieut,-Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig Herman Cameron Norman Lt.-General Sir James Wilton O'Dowda Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson Colonel (Hony, Brig, Gen.) Charles Ernest Graham Norton Vice-Admiral Wilfrid Nunn Major-General Hubert Isacke Major-General Stewart Gordon Loch Brigadier-General Frederick James Moberly Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie Major-Gen, William Cross Barratt Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray Brigadiez-Gen, Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison Colonel Frank Ernest Johnson H. E. General Sir Robert Archibald Cassels Frederick Campbell Rose Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle Peter William Monie Major-General Charles Astley Fowler Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby Major-General Sir Edward Arthur Fagan Major-General Herbert William Jackson Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob Sir William Pell Barton C. F. Payne W. J. J. Howley W. J. J. Howiey Sir Bertram P. Standen Sir John L. Maffey Leut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen Colonel (Hony, Brig. Gen.) J. L. R. Gorhon, C.B. Colonel C. W. Profett H. M. R. Hopkins R. A. Graham Claud Alexander Barron Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke Lieut.-Col. D. Donald Col. G. B. M. Sarel Col. H. G. Burrard Major-General J. H. Foster Lakin Major-General Sir Guy Beatty Sir Robert Holland C. J. Hallifax Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes L. T. Harris Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji W. R. Gourlay General Sir Kenneth Wigram, I. A. Rai Bahadur Major-General Dewan Bishan Das Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp Charles Montagu King Rai Bahadur Raia Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul

S. R. Hignell Ll.-Genl. Sir Sidney Muspratt,

W. E. Copleston

of Bugti Tribe

Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart. Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North. Sir Edward M. Cook Sir Francis Charles Griffith J. Hullah Sir John F. Campbell Sir James Milne Sir James Donald Lt.-Col. Sir William O'Connor E.S. Lloyd Sir Samuel Smyth Colonel W. H. Jefferey C. G. Adan Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu Raja Sir Ejaz Rasul Khan, of Jehangirabad D. H. Lees A. W. McNair W. Sutherland Captain Sir Edward Headlam Sir Findlater Stewart Sir David Chadwick M. E. Couchman F. G. Pratt Sir Ralph Oakden Major-General Sir T. H. Symons F. Lewisohn W. P. Sangster T. Emerson A. H. Ley Sir Ernest Burdon Sir Alan William Pim A. W. Botham L. Birley N. Macmichael Sir Archibald Campbell Lieut.-col. S. B. A. Patterson B. Foley A. Langley Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Ferrar Brigadier-General Sir T. H. Keyes Sir Robert Dodd Major H. G. Vaux Sir Leonard Reynolds Sir Hopetonn Stokes J. C. Ker Sir Maurice Simpson Lt.-Colonel C. C. E. Bruce R. T. Harrison Sir Clement T. Mullings H. L. Birdwood Sir Josna Ghosal W. H. J. Wilkinson-Guillemard H. A. Thornton C. J. Irwin J. E. C. Jukes H. A. B. Vernon H. K. Briscoe Sir Thomas Couper Nawab Malik Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan Nun Sir Gilbert Wiles Sir Charles Tegart The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer J. H. Garrett Sir Charles Cunningham T. H. Morony Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr Frederick B. Evans
J. E. Webster
Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mebrab Khan, Chief
of Butti Tribe
G. S. Wilson

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie

000 J. A. Shillidv Sir John Tarlton Whitty Henry George Walton Sir George Anderson Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M.S. Sir David George Mitchell Douglas Gordon Harris Brevet-Colonel Frederic Percival Mackie Sir Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand James Glancy Sir John Collard Bernard Drake Sir Charles Alexander Souter Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman John Arthur Laing Swan Arthur Ralph Astbury Sir Aubrey Metcalfe H. Calvert C. B. Cotterel Sir Eric Miéville The Hon'ble Mr. B. M. Maxwell Sir Hawthorne Lewis A. H. Llovo The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Miles Clay R. H. Thomas R. B. Ewbank The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Bracken The Hon. Mr. P. C. Tallents R. H. Beckett P. J. Patrick V. Hart The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow Sir Frederic Sachse E. F. Thomas C. C. Garbett Hony, Brigadier G. P. Sanders C. M. Lane Col. D. B. Ross Sir George Tottenham T. Sloan C. F. Brackenbury W. Booth-Graveley W. H. Thompson Major-General Claude John Eyre Auchinleck R. E. Gibson Sir John Johnson J. C. Nixon B. M. Staig G. P. Hogg Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of Keonthal Colonel (Temp. Brig.) L. P. Collins G. T. Bong G. H. Spence J. F. Hall

A. C. Badenoch F. Anderson T. B. Tate

Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford

Major-General E. M. Steward Major-General H. F. E. MacMohan

M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. A. Gopalswamy

C. H. Gidney

A. C. Lothian H. J. Twynam

Ayyangar Ayargal,

H. Dow

W. B. Bret. C. W. Gwynne C. F. Waterfall J. W. Smyth C. F. Grant J. G. Laithwaite A. J. Raisman J. A. Thorne C. A. Henderson W. H. Nelson

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, fortytwo Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan. 1st. 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India.

The Insignia are: (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Im-W. Both-tartively.

Co.i. (Temp. Berg.) The Hon'ble Harold Rupert

George Alexander

George Alexander

George Alexander

George Alexander

George Alexander

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George Alexander toria's Royal Effigy, withen a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, incribed *Iperatricis*, Aus-piciis, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

> A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his Ablight Commander wears: (2) around his beek a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

> The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order: --His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy (Marquess of Linlithgow from April 18th, 1933.)

Officers of the Order :- The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

H. R. H. The Duke of Windsor. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisalal-Saud, Ruler of Nejd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail

H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin Cavaliere Sir Filippo De Filippi

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar, General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal

H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali Sultan of Lahej ir Alfred Martineau

H. E. General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal

Genl, Sir Tei Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal H. E. General Sir Yang-tseng-hsin, Chiang Chun

and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur,

Rana of Nepal H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, c.s.I., Sultan of Muscat and Oman

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabiral Sabab. Shaikh of Kuweit H. E. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Isa Al Khalifat, c.s.i.,

Ruler of Bahrain.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch H. H. The Maharaja of Gendal H. H. The Aga Khan

Baron Lamington Iajor-General Sir Walter Lawrence H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. The Maharao of Kotah Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad Baron Hardinge of Penshurst Sir Louis Dane

The Right Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala Marquess of Willingdon

H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore H. H. the Maharaja of Jind The Marquess of Zetland

Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the H. H. Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot

H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore Baron Lloyd H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala Earl of Lytton

H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring,

Earl of Cromer, C.V.O. Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan Viscount Goseben

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur Viscount Halifax

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson Baron Hailey H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir

Major General The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Sykes H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal

H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow

Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratiam His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sri Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of

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His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur

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Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover Lieut.-Col, Sir Hugh Daly Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay

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H. H. The Raja of Sitamau

H. H. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner

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Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Sir John Stuart Lonald Brigadier General Sir Percy Molesworth Sy kes. Sir Edward Vere Levinge

Major-General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana Sir Henry Wheeler

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Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson

Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight Major-Gen. Sir Henry Freeland Lleut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson Sir Walter Maude, I.O.S. Sir Charles Stevenson Moore, Lo.S.

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The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikampur, U. P. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur

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Lintt-Col. H. N. Wenne
Lintt-Col. E. L. Mackenzie
Lintt-Col. R. N. Watne
Lintt-Col. R. N. Watne
Ressalter Hony, Capt, Khan Sahib Sirdia
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Horace Mason Haywood Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Piers Walter Legh Alexander Shirley Montgomery Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad Lieut,-Col. Andrew Thomas Gage Col. John Phillip Cameron Frederick Alexander Leete Lieut.-Col. Henry Ross Captain Victor Felix Gamble Major General Alfred Hooton Sir Arnold Albert Musto Abdur Raheem John Arthur Jones Major Henry Benedict Fox Sir Naoroji Bapooji Saklatwala William Stantlall Khan Bahadur Diwan Sir Abdul Hamid Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh W. Alder J. R. Martin Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Chenevix Trench E. G. B. Peel The Hon'ble Mr. F. F. Sladen A. F. L. Brayne C. G. Barnett Lt.-Col. A. Leventon Lt.-Col. C. Hunter Maj.-Genl. Sir Robert McCarrison H. E. Sir Harry Haig Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Maxwell Major D. P. Johnstone Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammed Hayat Khan Major the Rev. G. D. Barne J. Evershed C. A. H. Townsend E. W. Legh J. C. Ker F. F. Bion P. S. Keelan Colonel W. M. Coldstream C. W. Gwynne R. B. Ewbank Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar Maulyi Sir Nizam-ud-Din Ahmed Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan P. G. Rogers C. W. Dunn R. E. Gibson Col. G. H. Russell H. B. Clayton E. W. P. Sims Maung Maung Bya Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh W. T. M. Wright Col. Sir G. R. Hearne M. E. W. Jones Major-General R. Heard U. Mojumdar P. E. Percival L. O. Clarke K. N. Knox E. Cornan Smith Major G. C. S. Black Sir John Ewart. B. Venkatapathiraju Garu F. Young Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali A. W. Street R. B. Thakur Mangal Singh

Sir Alexander Tottenham F. C. Turner J. A. L. Swan H. G. Billson Colonel C. H. Bensley T. G. Rutherford Lieut.-Colonel E. C. G. Maddock F. Anderson H. Calvert Lt.-Col. C. K. Daly II. Me Col. the Revd. W. T. Wright Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariyar Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahir Singh Brevet-Major Sir Hissam-ud-Din Bahadur Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto Rao Bahadur D. B. Raghubir Singh Lieut,-Coi. R. P. Wilson G. R. Thomas H. Tireman A. D. Ashdown T. H. Morony C. W. Lloyd Jones H. A. Crouch W. Gaskell D. G. Harris Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hingston Sir Raymond Hadow Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Smiles Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett Lieut.-Col. H. R. Lawrence A. M. MacMillan Khan Bahadur Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmad Sir Oscar De Glanville J. R. D. Glascott Col. S. H. E. Nicholas Kashinath Shriram Jatar Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan E. R. Foy B. A. Collins Sir Richard Maconachie P. Hawkins Sir Carleton King Sir Patrick Kelly B. S. Kisch F. D. Ascoli Lieut.-Col. Sir Bernard Reilly H. S. Crosthwaite Lieut.-Col. R. H. Bot Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar P. Hide F. W. Sudmersen The Rev. A. E. Brown Sir Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma Sir Edward Kealy T. R. S. Venkatarama Sastrigal Sir Miles Irving Col. K. V. Kukday A. H. W. Bentinck H. L. L. Allanson Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai W. H. A. Webster Rai Bahadur H. K. Baha J. C. B. Drake Lieut.-Col. T. W. Harley

G. Clarke

Col. D. G. Sandeman H. J. Bhabha Sardar Mir M. A. Khan A. L. Covernton P. S. Burrell Sir Howard Denning W. B. Brande C. U.Wills H. A. Lane K. H. Framii Col, W. H. Evans G. E. Faweus F. Armitage Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tancock Col. H. L. Haughton Lieut.-Col. H. D. Marshal H. D. G. Law H. D. G. Law R. W. Hanson H. R. Wilkinson Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwal R. D. Anstead D. Milne W. Roch Chaudhari Sir Chhaju Ram Sir John Fraser Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester C. W. C. Carson J. N. Gupta G. E. Soames H. C. Liddell Sir Joseph Smith Sir Digby Drake-Brockman D. M. Stewart R. Littlehailes J. A. Baker Lt.-Col. R. W. Maedonald C. S. Whitworth Col. L. D. E. Lenfestey J. E. Armstrong R. J. Hirst F. P. V. Gompertz Lieut. Col. A. G. Tresidder Lt. Col. A. F. R. Lumby P. L. Orde Rai Bahadur Janak Singh Diwan Bahadur T. K. Mehta A. G. Clow, I.c.s. A. H. Lloyd, I.c.s. A. T. Stowell His Excellency Sir Clarender Gowan, L.C.S. Colonel C. C. Palmer J. Hezlett, I.C.S. G. T. Boag, I.C.S. Lt.-Col. C. L. Dunn, I.M.S. A. R. Astbury Sir John Johnson, I.C.S. Col. C. E. T. Erskine Major R. O. Chamier E. H. Berthoud, I.C.S. E. H. Berthoue R. A. Horton W. H. Doshi Sir G. Morgan K. B. Chong F. W. Thomas G. G. Dey J. G. Beazley A. E. Gillio

A. E. Gilliat R. H. Beckett T. B. Copeland F. G. Arnould Sir Charlton Harrison Col. C. P. Gunter Prof. R. Coupland W. S. Hopkyns. Major-General W. E. C. Bradfield Lt.-Col. L. Cook Brevet-Col. G. D. Franklin Lt.-Col. (Honv. Col.) R. R. Will Lt.-Col. J. Cunningham G. E. C. Wakefield Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka Dr. H. G. Roberts C. B. Pooley T. M. Lyle Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Strong G. Macworth Young H. A. B. Vernon J. F. Dyer William Mayes Colonel Sir Charles Brierly J. M. D. Wrench H. A. R. Delves N. N. Gangulee Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Neale Lieut.-Colonel L. E. L. Burne J. R. Dain, I.C.S F. H. Fearnley Whittingstall Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Wright Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Broome J. A. Madan, I.C.S. F. W. H. Smith R. S. Finlow W. L. Scott Sir Henry Holland D. G. Lal Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-Din Ahmed Major-General R. W. Anthony P. C. Tallents F. A. Hamilton C. A. Bentley J. Coatman P. W. Marsh J. G. Acheson J. D. V. Hodge Lt.-Col. A. H. Palin Lt.-Col D. Pott F. J. Playmen T. A. L. S. O'Connor F. V. Wylle Captain H. Morland J. McGlashan M. Lea J. Hormasji Diwan Bahadur G. N. Chetti Garu Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale M. B. Cameron Sir Frederic Sachse H. E. Sir Maurice Garmir Hallett J. Clague Col. G. W. Ross W. S. Jannyavala V. N. Garu T. Sloan R. G. Grieve S. Walker

M. Webb H. L. Newman Major-Genl. W. V. Coppinger Sir Bryce Burt Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton J. L. Sale

W. P. Roberts Lt.-Col. J. C. More S. B. Teja Singh Malik Mian Mohammed Shah Nawaz R. B. Kesho W. Brahma K. B. Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani Major-Genl. G. Tate G. Kaula F. B. P. Lory F. C. Pavry F. F. R. Channer Lt.-Col. W. J. Powell R. R. Simpson F. H. Puckle B. R. Rau Sir George Tottenham E. W. Perry Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton Lt.-Col. H. H. McGann Lt.-Col. J. J. T. MacKnight Col. (Hon. Brig.) C. H. Haswell C. W. E. Arbuthnot Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Aziz L. Mason Lieut.-Col. S. P. Williams R. M. Statham M. Ratnaswami R. T. Rusell G. R. Dain Sir John Woodhead W. Booth-Gravely The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon W. A. Cosgrave G. F. S. Collins A. Cassells J. A. Sweeney Rear-Admiral H. Boyes Sir William Stampe R. E. L. Wingate Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell M. L. Pasricha F. H. Burkitt F. T. Jones Lt.-Col. H. C. Manders Major T. W. Rees C. F. Strickland Col. G. H. R. Halland Rai Bahadur Sir Seraj Mal Bapnu G. H. Spencer B. N. De F. C. Isemonger Col. I. M. Macrae H. Bomford R. H. Williamson J. Master J. B. Brown F. W. Stewart H. V. Braham H. R. Uzielli J. A. Dawson G. A. Shillidy G. T. H. Hardinge Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta A. W. W. Mackie A. C. Badenoch Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzuffar Khan H. R. Pate

A. Mc Kerrol C. A. Malcolm Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Shelmerdine

J. A. Thorne

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J. T. Donovan
H. E. Gould
J. F. Hall
S. T. Hollins
C. T. Brett
B. C. A. Lawther
A. C. J. Balley
W. N. P. Jenkin Satish Chandra Gupta Kenneth Samuel Fitze The Hon'ble Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu Ernest Ferdinand Oppenheim, I.C.S. Dugald Stuart Burn Ghazanfar Ali Khan, I.C.S. Harold Graham, I.C.S. Frank Burton Leach, I.C.S. Lieut.-Col. Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, D.S.O., Harold Argyll Watson, I.C.S. Henry Abraham Gubbay Alfred Ernest Mathias, I.C.S. John Pierson Buckeley, I.E.S. Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I.C.S. John William Smyth, I.C.S. Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bajanji Vachha Satyendra Nath Roy, I.C.S. Arthur Beatson Reid, I.C.S. Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I.C.S. Lieut.-Col. John Morison, I.M.S. Sir Theodore James Tasker, I.C.S. Captain William Arthur Williams Norman Lindsay Sheldon Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O.B.E. John Carson Nixon, I.C.S. Lodhi Karim Hyder. Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, I.C.S. Major-General Neil Charles Bannatyne Alma Latifi, 0,B.E., 1,C.S. Tom Lister, 1,C.S. Claude Henry Gidney Thomas Joseph Alexander Craig Sir Robert Daniel Richmond Colonel Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, I.M.D. Colonel Henry Robert Baynes Reed, D.S.O. Edmund James Rowlandson Roland Graham Gordon, I.C.S. John Henry Darwin, I.C.S. Major Mathew John Clarke Sam Carter Mould Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor Lieut.-Col. Walter Edwin Beazley The Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Dow, I.C.S.

Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad Husain Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Vahya Dhantibhai Hormusii Mehta

Allan Macleod, LC.S.

Ram Chandra, I.C.S. Mai.-Genl. William Charles Hughan Forster,

Sir James Reid Taylor, t.c.s. Charles Lvall Philip, I.C.S.

Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan Edmund Nicolas Blandy, I.C.S.

Noel James Ranghton, I.C.S. Sir Charles Gerald Trevor

Colonel John Norman Walker

Lient.-Col. Robert Bresford Seymour Sewell Lieut.-Col. Arthur Kenry Eyre Mosse Lieut.-Col. Charles Terence Chichele-Plowden

Edgar Stuart Roffey Vivian Augustus Short William Duncan MacGregor Col. David Selton Johnston Harold Riley Roe Hugh George Rawlinson

John Gordon Cameron Scott Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetta Prasad Bajpai Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarii

David Keith Cupnison

Tha kor Saheb Shri Madar Sinhii Vakhatsinhii Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir

E. C. Gibson N. N. Anklesaria W. B. Brett

C. St. Leger Teven Col. R. H. Anderson J. H. Adam H. P. Thomas

T. P. M. O'Callaghan J. Davidson

Rear-Admiral L. C. E. Crabbe Bt.-Col. J. McPherson J. de Graaff Hunter

D. H. C. Drake A. G. Leach

Sir David Meek Lt.-Col. H. F. E. Childers Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin

R. S. Purssell Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara

Sir Alan Green Lt.-Col. Sir Jamsedji Duggan

A. J. Leech H. M. Shircore A. S. Hands Major T. I. Stevenson A. J. Raisman

J. A. Stewart K. L. B. Hamilton H. J. Twynam

J. Prasad Col. (Honorary Brigadier) G. A. Hare

B. N. Rau L. H. Greg

J. R. T. Booth Sir Charles Chitham L. H. Colson R. E. Russell

N. Fitzmaurice A. C. Lothian

Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham

Rai Bahadur Diwan G. Nath Major W. R. Hay

C. E. S. Fairweather

Lt.-Col. A. D. Stewart Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra Major R. T. Lawrence K. G. Mitchell W. D. Croft

Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta Khan Bahadur Shaikh Wahid-uddin

Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, Raja of Sorangar Rana Shri Chhatra Salji, Thakore Kadanah

M. L. Darling H. C. Green field J. W. Kelly

Col. (Honorary Brigadier) B. S. Scott

Major Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan H. M. Hood R. N. Gilchrist

F. Canning Capt. E. H. Dauglish J. M. Blackwood Stuart P. E. Aitchison

Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Phillips F. T. de Monde

W. Mc Rae Capt. A. W. Ibbotson A. J. Mainwaring Major G. V. B. Gillian

Brevet-Major H. H. Johnson Lt.-Col, H. H. King

A. D. Gordon E. L. Morriott S. H. Bigsby J. Matthai

V. A. S. Stow W. Roberts

A. F. Stuart Lt,-Col, Sir Donald Field Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

Sardar Gangadharao Narayanrao Muzumdar R. G. McDowall

Col. A. J. G. Bird F. Tymms F. J. Waller M. R. Richardson

B. C. Prance L. G. L. Evans

Mohd, Saleh Akbar Hydari

I. M. Stephens , B. Mohd, Abdul Mumin E. M. Souter

Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha

Lt.-Col. E. S. Phipson Lt.-Col. J. Powell Lt.-Col. (Honorary Col.) A. B. Beddow

C. G. Barbet Phanindra Nath Mitra

A. D. Crombie Major H. J. Rice R. B. Maclachlar

J. G. Laithwaite C. K. Davidson T. C. Crawford

K. B. Darabshah Edalji Nagarwala Dewan Bahadur N. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Malek Joravarkhan Umarkhan, Talukdar of

Varahi

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Machraj Bhawani Shanker Niyogi C. F. Waterfall J. F. Mitchell E. M. Jenkins Prathisinhji Takhatsinhii, of Hon. Brigadier A. H. R. Dodd Thakor Shri Hon, Brigadier D. Ogilvy Sudasna Hon. Brigadier H. B. Tucker G. K. Darling R. D. Dalal W. W. Smart, I.C.S. F. W. Robertson J. S. Thomson R. M. Maedougall H. C. Prior H. F. Knight W. S. Brown P. M. Kharegat Major H. G. Howard Col. C. E. Vines Col. R. B. Butler Lt.-Col. L. B. Grant A. N. J. Harrison Lt.-Col. C. de M. Wellborne Major A. J. Ransford W. L. C. Trench R. Sanderson A., Sanderson Col. A. H. H. Muir Capt. A. G. Munderell C. M. Trivedi R. H. Hutchings Br. Col. W. S. Pender M. S. Jayakar A. D. F. Dundas D. Reynell Lieut.-Col. B. Higham Lieut.-Col. R. Knowles Lieut.-Col. G. Loch L. H. Kirkness Capt. G. F. Hall R. F. Mudie K. Sanjiva Row C. T. Letton Major C. G. Prior W. E. D. Cooper Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala Capt. W. E. Maxwell R. Q. Deistow. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque J. Fearfield C. L. Corfield J. A. B. Grier
Khan Bahadur Tajinuhamedkhan of Badreshi,
Nowshera
Kol. S. G. S. Haughton
J. Bartley
W. W. Nind
C. K. Rhodes The Hon'ble Mr. S. C. Ghosh Maulik Colonel (Temp. Brig.) Frederick Dickins A. A. McCasckill Mitchell E. P. Burke Lt.-Col. R. Prince Lt.-Col. R. C. F. Schomberg O. M. Martin H. G. Dennehy A. C. Davies P. T. Mansfield Lt.-Col. H. F. W. Paterson C. D. Deshmukh C. G. Freke C. E. Jones R. G. Allan H. A. Hyde W. E. G. Bender Captain C. H. Corser Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew S. P. Varma T. C. Orgill H. P. V. Townend Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson Raja Birendra Bikram Singh A. H. Layard A. C. Woodhouse D. Penman C. D. Rae Lt.-Col. W. Ross Stewart Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman C. C. Inglis Lt.-Col. M. W. Wylie H. L. O. Garrett J. Monteath E. A. Wraight A. H. A. Todd

Raja Indarjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, of Tamkohi, Gorakhpur Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri U. Kyaw Zan Honorary Captain Maharaj Nahar Singhji Sami Muthiah Mudaliyar Lt.-Col. Hugh Poynton Radley

Major R. S. Aspinall H. Dippie A. Aikman A. A. L. Flynn J. W. Gordon V. F. Gray H. W. Hogg

D. Macfarlane ti, M. Ross A. A. Waugh J. R. Blair Col. J. Taylor Group Captain N. H. Bottomley Col, C. A. Boyle

J. M. Bottomley Lt.-Col, G. F. J. Paterson F. Ware f. Ware Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell E. A. O. Perkin D. Healy Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon W. R. G. Smith V. N. Rao F. Sayers Lt.-Col. C. Newcomb Lt.-Col. R. H. Candy Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Aziz Anan Bahadur Maul C. H., Bristow S. H. Y., Oulsnam Major A. E., Cartinel B. M. Sullivan C. W. Ayers E. Muir E. Muir J. J. C. Paterson Maung Set L. G. Pinnell B. H. Dobson Colonel P. S. Mills J. C. Farmer A. G. Phillins A. J. Dash P. J. H. Stent A. J. Hopkinson Lt.-Col. G. T. Fisher C. W. B. Normand Lt.-Col. F. A. Barker Col. W. E. L. Long Group Captain M. Henderson C. F. Bell M. O'Brien A. Vipan A. Gordon Lt.-Col, R. V. Martin H. Greenfield The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, C. H. Gadsden Lt.-Col. R. C. Fletcher Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar

Diwan Bahadur P. D. Narain The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order. THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA. Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen. Her Majesty Queen Mary. H. R. H. the Princess Royal.

Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke Major C. G. Toogood

L. Owen A. Whittaker Major H. A. Barnes H. S. R. Boyagian H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucestor. H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent. H. R. H. the Princess Louce Duchess of Argyll. H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice. H. H. Princess Helena Victoria, H. H. Princess Marie Louise, H. M. The Oueen of Norway.

H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania. Mary, Baroness Kinloss. H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar.

Lady George Hamilton. Margaret, Dowager Baroness Ampthill.

Mary Caroline, Downger Countess of Minto. Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay. Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe

Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford. Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon. Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax. Pamela, Countess of Lytton.

H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore,

Margaret Evelyn, Visountess Goschen, Jeannette Hope, Baroness Birdwood,

Lady Ali Shah. H. H. the Maharani Bhatianii Sri Ajab Kanwarii Saheb, of Bikaner.

Lady Beatrix Taylour Stanley. Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow. Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne.

Indian Titles: Badges.—An announcement was mained at the Coronation Durar in 1911 for present holders and future recipients of the sites of Divan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bhadur, Han Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Chadur, Than Chadadur, Robert Sardar badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy badge or medallion bearing the King's effig. crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of sliver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended or port the sardar bearing the shall be worn suspended or port the sardar bearing the same of the ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which This Order was instituted on Jan. 1, 1878 for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur and for a like purpose with the simultaneously shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for created Order of the Indian Empire. It the titles of Khau, Rai and Rao Bahadur light consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with red with a dark rod border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently shade, see the description of the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian tibles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This since 1878, however, any person, Buropsun or medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an jastive, holding a commission in a native regi-Army Order published in Simia as a reward ment, became eligible for admission to the for both commissioned and non-commissioned Order without reference 5 or creed or colour,

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. to the Government, and the superior class and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an substituted, but in the event of the death of extra allowance of one rupee per day. the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class con-sists of a star of eight points, 13 in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within

officers of the regular and other forces in India. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward radiated star 11 in, in diameter. The centre is It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward radiated star 14 in. in diameter. The centre is VII, and on the reverse a larvel wreath vanctic occupied by a lion stands gardant upon a ing the words For Distinguished Service. The ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue metal, 13 inches in diameter, is ordered to be band insorbed Order of British India, and worm immediately to the right of all war medals encreased by two laurel wreaths of gold. A suspended by a red ribon 14 in. wide, with gold loop and ring are attached to the crown blue edges \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Vicercy of India.

\$\frac{5}{2}\$ in, in diarreter, stronger wide ribon, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in, in diarreter, stronger wide in the ribon, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in, in diarreter, stronger wide the ribon, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in, wide of the ribon in the ribon in the control of the ribon in the once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is 1_{73}^{-2} in in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspendconstructe on reinga on service or good conducts, source as no crown on money, and offer supported to active officers and men for distinguished to institute officers and men for distinguished to refer to the field. On the advancement conducts in the field, of the advancement conducts are supported to the field. On the advancement confident in the field of the advancement confident in the field. On the advancement confident the support of the field of the advancement confident the support of the field. from one class to another the star is surrendered an additional allowance of two rupees a day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, winning it will cease. On the obverse is the diagement a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil Valour, the whole being aurmounted by two falling over the crown behind, encircled by the wreaths of lattrel in gold. The Second Olass legend Victoria Raisart-Hind. On the reverse star is of silver, with the wreaths of lattrel in it is a wreath of lotts leaves enclosing a wreath or lotts leaves enclosing a wreath or lotts and the lattrel in the wreath of lotts and the base, having a star beneath, produced in the lattrel in the wreath of lotts and bar from a single from a single paint tied at the base, having a star beneath, long and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 14 in.

Leads the wind of done having a gold of the lotter letter with the word letter in the w it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed 100P and the room a dear-one risown at its instituted at the same time as the Order of the religion of Queen Victoria's successors bear Merit, to reward native commissioned officers on the obverse their bust in profile with the for long and faithful service in the Indian Army, legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public preamble to the Royal Warrant—which Service in India"; it is suspended on the was amended in 1901,1912 and in 1933—being as left breast by a dark blue ribbon. follows: "Whereas We, taking into Our Reyal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by of Kamal Kunwar some mark of Our Royal favour: Now tor Akalkot, Srimati Tarabai Rani Saheb Bhonsle, Some mark of Our koyas rayour; now not be purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services Alexander, A. L. aforesaid, We have instituted and created, Allen, The Rend J. H. and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, Allpru, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D. and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, Allpru, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D. and Dr. (Miss) Jes and by these presents for Us, Our Hers, Advin, Jr. (auss) sesse angulus, a.u., and Successors, do institute and create a dloysia, Rev. Mother Mary new Decoration." The decoration is styled amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan "The Kaisan-Hind Medal for Public Ser-Amar Nath, the in India." and consists of three classes. Ampthill, Margaret, Baroness The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Deco Amardai, Shrimati Schani, talon—in gold for the First Class, silver for the Second Class and in bronze for the Third Class.—Anderson, I. B. Anderson, The Rev. H. with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the Anklesaria, J. A.

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur Advani, M. S. Aiyar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara. Ajaigarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kamal Kunwar

Anstice, P. N., Mrs. Stent. Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina Archer, George Barnes Archer, George Barnes Ashton, Albert Frederick Ashton, Dr. R. J. Bagla, Ramniwas Baird, Miss E. E. Baird-Smith, J. R. Balfour, Dr. Ida Ball, Mrs. B. Bandorawalia, N. M. Banks, Mrs. A. E. Barber, Benjamin Russell Barber, Rev. L. Bardsley, Deaconess J. B. Bare. Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D. Barnes, Moctor Esther Gimson Barnes, Major Ernest Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes Bawden, Rev. S. D. Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien. Beals, Dr. L. H. Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon Beck, Miss Emma Josephine Beckett, Miss G. Bell, Lt.-Col, Charles Thornhill Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M. Benson, Lady Benstley, Dr. Charles Albert Betteridge, Miss H. Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M. Bhore, Lady M. W. Bikaner, Maharaja of Billimoria, Rustomji Bomanji. Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell. Birkmyre, Lady A. Bisset, Miss M. B. Blackwell, Mrs. M. F. Blanche Annie, Sister Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert Bonington, Max Carl Christian Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E. Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lautour. Bosanquet, Sir. O.V. Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bott, Lleut.-Col. R. H. Brackenbury, Mrs. E. S. H. Bradbury, The Rev. Arthur Lyle Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N. Bramley, Percy Brooke Bray, Sir Denvs DeSaumarez Brayne, Mrs. I. G. Broadway, Alexander Broomfield, Mrs. M. L. Brown, Dr. Miss E. Brown, Rev. A. E. Brown, Rev. W. E. W. Burge, Mrs. B. M. I. Burton, Lady D. Brunton, James Forest Buchanan, Rev. John Bull, Henry Martin Bunbury, Evelyn James Burn, Sir Richard

surn, Sir Richard Burnett, General Sir Charles John Burton, Miss A. I. Busher, R. O. Butler, Ludy Ann Gertrude Galeb, Dr. O. C.

Calnan, Denis

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Human, Mr. W.
Huband, Lieut. Col. James
Huband, Lieut. Col. James Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchison, J. Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari Hydari, Mrs. Amina Inglis, Mrs. Ellen Innes, Lady Agatha Rosalie Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer Irvine, Lieucenant-Colonel Thomas Irving, Lady Isabelle, D., Mrs. Norman Walker Ives, Harry William Maclean Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S. Jackson, Lady Julia Honortia Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur (with Gold Bar) Jankibai Janvier, Rev. C. A. R. Jassawala, J. S. Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jerwood, Miss H. D. Jones, F. T. Josephine, Sister (Bombay) Joyce, Lady Kcawe. Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba of Jasdan Kaye, G. R. Keane, Miss H. Kennedy, The Right Rev. K. W. S. Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan Keyes, Lady E. B.
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Parukutil Netyar, Ammal, V. K.
Pauline, Iady Griffith
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Symons, Mrs. M. L.
Talati, Edali Dorabii
Tandon, Lala Ishar Das
Taylor, The Rev. George Pritchard
Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
Telchmann, G. O. Tha. U. Shwe Thakral, Lala Mul Chand Thapar, Miss Premvati Thomas, The Rev. Thompson, Miss E. Thurston, E Tilak, H. V. Tilly, Harry Lindsay Tindall, Christian Todd, Mrs. B. G. Todhunter, Lady Alice Tonkinson, Mrs. E. Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock Tunstall, Mrs. L. G. Tweddle, Miss B. M. Tydeman, E. Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Earle (with Gold Bar) Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly Vandyke, Frederick Reginald Vaughan, Lieut. Colonel Joseph Charles Stælke Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B., Sir Raghupati Vernon, Mrs. Margaret Victoria, Sister Mary Wake, Lt.-Col. E. A. (with Gold Bar)

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Weak, The Revd. H. H.
Webb, Miss M. V. (with Gold Bar)
Weir, Mrs. Thyra. Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss. Whipham, Miss F. Whitehead, Mrs. J. Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H. Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry Wilkinson, Lieut,-Colonel Edmund Willingdon. The Countess of Wilson-Johnston, Joseph Wilson, Lady Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer Wood, Arthur Robert Woodard, Miss A. Wright, Lady B. Younghusband, Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Recipients of the 2nd Class. Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Ghani Abdul Kadir Abdul Majid Khan Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman Naviwala Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar Abram, Miss M. E. Abul Hussain Achariyar, C. R. V. Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur Alamelumangathayarammal, Kalahasti Albuquerque, Miss M. C. Alexander, Miss J. Alexander, Mrs. S. Alfred, Miss A. Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh Allen, Miss Fannie Allen, Mrs. M. O. Allen, Miss Maud Allinson, Miss C. B. Amar Nath, Lala Amar Singh Amelia, Rev. Mother Anderson, Miss Emma Deane Andrews, Miss E. F. M. Anestesie, Sister Anstie-Smith, Rev. G. Antia, Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, J. D. Appaswami, Mrs. S. E. Armstrong, Mrs. M. E. Arndt, Mrs. Phylis Evelyn Askwith, The Revd. F. N. Atkinson, John William Atkinson, Lady Constance Atkinson, Mrs. Ada.

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Aung, Mrs. Hla

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Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton
D'Costa, The Rev. Father John Francis Deane, Mrs. M.
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Parshad, Munshi J.

Partap Singh

Patel, G. M. Patel, G. N. Patel, H. R. Patil, A. C. Patil, D. K Patil, H. K. Patil, K. R. Patil, M. O. Patil, M. Y. Patil, M. G. Patil, N. N. Patil, R. B. Patil, P. K. Patil, R. M. Patil, R. Y. Patil, S. R. Peres, Mrs. L. Peter, M. Petersen, Mrs. K. J. Pindidas Bali, Jemadar No. 1629 Pu. U. Punthakev. J. F. Puranik, Mrs. B. I Rahman, Maulvi Habibur Rai Chaudhuri, A. C. Ramaswami, Paul Ramisetty Subbaya, R. S. Rawal, P. M. Ray, Mrs. M. A. P. Reddi Lakshmamma, Shrimati Richards, Miss A. M. Routh, Babu J. C. Roy, Babu S. B. Roy Choudhury, M. N. Sadool, Singh Sahai, J. Samuel, Miss G. R. Sangoli, H. P. Santokh, Singh Saran, S. Sayyad Peersaheb Sen Gupta, Budh Sen Gupta, J. C. Sen, The Rev. P. A. Sewa, Ram Madan Shafique Rahaman Saddiqui, Maulvi Shahabudin Shambhu Nath Shamsuddin Hakim Manaana Shankar, Daruji Shaw, Mrs. L. C. Shintre, R. S. N. B. Srinivasa Rao, G. Sorabji, D. Susainather, The Rev. B. S. Tennent, Mrs. F. M. Tirki, Miss S. Thimayya, Mrs. N. Vincent, Mrs. Gladys Wadhwani, H. R. Wahid, Abdul Wajedali, M. S. Ward, Miss A. M. Watson, Mrs. E. D. Well, G. R. Wiley, Mrs. M. F.

Who's Who in India.

AALAM, MOHAMMAD HUZUR. Eldest son of MR. IKRAM AALAM, Advocate and Landlord of Budaun, U.P.; b. 1897; Educated: State High School, Rampur; Muslim Univer-



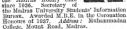
sity, Algari; Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; Liecester College of Arts and Technology, Liecester (England), *m. (1917) Bibl; Khurshti Llea Begam, eldest & of his uncle Cawnpore (1923), Managing Proprietor, Asiatic Leather Co., Model Printing Press, and Asiatic Commercial,

Bureau. Widely Inc. Addition to the Control of the

ABDUL HAMID M. Captain. Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, Born, November 1896. Educated Balliol College Oxford, and London School of Economies.

November 1896. Educates

School of Economics
Schorn of London
Schorl University.
Sometime Personal
Assistant to the Director
of Public Instruction,
Madras, Special Officer
for the Quinquennial
Report on Education for
1927-1932. Secretary of
the Madras Rotary Club



ABDUL HAMID, Sir, KHAN BARADUR DIWAN, Barat-Law, KE, O.LE, D.B., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. 6, 15 October 1881, m. a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt, Commissioner in the Punjab. Educ.; Government College, Lahore, and Lincolus Inn, London. Judge, 1909; Superintendent of the Cansus Operations!



ABULL KARIM, MAULAY, B.A., M.L.C., Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State; Ex-Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Ex-President, Bengal Presidency Muslim Legue; Hon, Pellow of the Calenta Council; Ex-President, Bengal Presidency Muslim Legue; Hon, Pellow of the Calenta Council Conference, Beng-Linamandan Education Legislative Council Coun

ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1924). Doctorate in Laws (1934); Khan Bahadur, 1928. 5, 5 Get, 1888. Educ. St. Stephents College, Delhit; graduated in Arts 1907, in Law 1910. Advocate of the High Court of Labors: Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Counsition, 1925-28; Deun of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, 1939-34. Judge Madras High Court (1937). Address: Madras.

ABDUR RAZZAK HAJI ABDUS SATTAR, Member, Council of State. He belongs to the family of Yakub Seth Lakhani of Cutchi Memons of

Bombay where his ancestors made an endowment for religious and charitable purposes known as the Kamoo Yakub Charitable Trust. His father settled down in Calcutta 60 years ago. He was an elected member of the old Bengal Legislative Council from 1927-29 and was the Whilp the Bengal Muslip



of the Bengal Muslin
Party. He takes keen political development of the Muslims of Bengal. He is one
of the founders of the Muslim Chamber of
Commerce, Caleutta, and the Islamia Charitable Hospital, Calcutta. b. 1884. Address: 25,
Harin Barl Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.

INDUSSAMAD KHAN, SAHEMADA, SIR, C.I.E. (Kt. 1934). Holds ist Class Kaisari-Hind; Chilef Minister, Rampur State upto 1934, b. September 1974. m. A Princess of India hander Furopean Tutors. Private Serrary to His late Highness 1934 to 1990; Chief Secretary 1900 to 1939; Chief Minister 1930 to 1930; Chief Minister 1930 to 1930; Sir Service Ser

Bombay,
ABHEDANANDA, His HOLINESS SREMAT
SWAMI, Pil.D. (New York): President,
Ramakirshan Vedanta Society, Calentia,
Spiritual Teacher, Lectarer and Author. A. Oct.
Child of St. Ramakirshan Paramahamas and
a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda,
A Trastee of the Bellur Math and Ramakirshan
Mission. Wents to London in 1896 to beture
wont to New York, U. S. A., and cranised
the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured
to the Company of the Company of the Company
wont to New York, U. S. A., and cranised
the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured
in 1921 and established the Ramakirshan
Vedanta Society of which he has since been
In 1921 and established the Ramakirshan
Vedanta Society of which he has since been
President and also of Ramakirshan Vedanta
Astrama at Darielling, of Ramakirshan
Vedanta Society of which he has since been
President and also of Ramakirshan the Muzafarpur, of Chatra Bhaktashram, Dist. Serampur,
as well as of "Abhelamanda Acres,"
Calif. U.S.A. Debications: Redincarnation;
How to be a Yori, Divine Heritage of
Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jana); India
and her People; Gospol of Ramakirshan,
Saylung of Ramakirshan; Human Affection
World, "The Doctrine of Karma", "The
Religion of the Twentieth Century; "Locture
World, "The Doctrine of Karma", "The
Religion of the Twentieth Century; "Locture
of pamphiete in English and Bengal; PresidenTown Hall, Calcutta, March 2, 1937,
Address: Ramakirshan Vedanta Society
1918, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Caleutta.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929). b. 1881. Educ. Bedford and Oxford, Deacon 1905. Priest 1906; Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednegar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ADDISON, MAIOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY
M. A. (CAMAD), M.I. Mech. E., D. S.O. (1915),
C.M.G. (1917), C.B. (1933); EngineeringChief, Army Readquarter, India, May 1932
to March 1930, Offig. Financial Advisor,
Military Finance, Since 1936. b. 13 May
1876. m. Margaret Henderson, 1905
Educ: Wellington College, H. M. Academy,
C. C. (Fellow Commans, 1905
G. C. (Fellow Commans, 1905
E. L. 1895; served throughout S. Arfrican
War, 1899-1902; Great War, 1914-1918;
Promoted to Major-General in 1931. Revierd
In 1936. Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi
and Simla.

ADDISON, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE (SID)
JAMES, MA. J. B.So., (Kr. 1985) Pulson Judge,
High Court, Lahore, b. 13 Nov. 1878. m. Vera
Mary Delphine Cones. Educ.: Banfl Academy
and Aberdeen University, 1880-01. Passed into
Indian Cavil Service in 1902; studied at
University College, London, during year of
University College, London, during year of
Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi,
1912-15; Judge, Shaall Causes Court, Simla,
1917-20; District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1929-24; Additional Judge, High Court,
Lahore, 1925; Fulsen Judge, High Court,
1925, School Justice Lahore Right
Court,
1925, Address: High Court,
Lahore, 1935. Address: High Court,
Lahore.

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaisari-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hydorabad Ednacational Society. b. 12 Octobrisos. m. Margaret Anneaby, 4. of the late and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi, 1982-1904; Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1901; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, Ryderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, Ryderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, Raik, until June 1924. Address: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

AGA KHAN, AGA SUTRAN MARKOKEN SHAH, P.C. (1931); G.C. LE, 1909); G. S.S. I. (1911); G.C. V.O. (1923); K.C.I. E. (1938); I.L.D., Hon. Cambol. 1975; F.E. Hillant Star of Zanzibar, 1904. Star is Class; I has many religious followers in Bass Licks; I has many religious followers in Bass Charles and the Company of the Class of the Cl

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad; Ammber, First Legislative Assembly, 5.16th Feb. 1875. Educ; Agra College, B.S.M., London. Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barbrala Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., original member, U.P. Chamber

of Commerce; Secry., U. P. Hindu Sabha, Elected Member of the first Bar Council. Agra Province; President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). Member, Hindu Law Research Society; Member of Court, Benares Hindu University. President, Defenceless Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, All-India Bankers' Chamber. Address: 33,

George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahaduar (1923). b. 1874, eldest s. of Aga Akbar Shah; g.s. of H. H. the elices a. of Aga Akbar Shah; ga. of H. H. tue First Aga Khan, m. e. d. of the late Aga Shalabuddin Shah (1897). Educ.: English And Persian Hon. A.D.C. to H. E H. the Nizam of Hydersbud, 1918; Hon. Private Nizam of Hydersbud, 1918; Hon. Private Nizam of Hydersbud, 1918; Hon. Private Nizam of Supersbudge, 1918; Hon. Private Nizam of Hydersbud, 1918; Hon. Private Nizam ALLU., ex-Frestent, Foona Saburian Muni-cipality, 1925 to 103; Founder and Pseident, ex-Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, 1923; Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927; Fresident, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc. Address: 18, Connaught Road, Poona.

AHMAD, Dr. Sir Zia-UDDIN, Kr., O.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Vlechaneellor, Muslim University, Aligorit, 1920-28, re-elected 1935. b. 1878. Educ. Caligorith, Inc. Coll., Combridge, (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar), Paris, Bolognat, Hazber (Caliro), Gottingen (Ph. Dand University Comm.) Months of the Charles of the California (Ph. Dand University Comm.) Months of the California (Ph. Marches), Member, Legislative Assembly. Very Deliv. Vier-Chancellor. Address: Mer New Delhi: Vice-Chancellor, Assembly, Muslim University, Aligarh.

AHMED, NAZIRUDDIN, M.L.C., Bengal. He joined the Burdwan Bar in 1913 and is a Vakil-Advocate and the Public Prosecutor of Burdwan since 1924.



was the Secretary of the Muslim Institute, Calcutta, from 1912-13. is the founder, director and Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank and was Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. He is also the founder and editor of the "Burdwan Bani," an important organ of public opinion in the district,

He is associated with all the important public bodies in the district. He belongs to the Muslim League and is an important member of the Coulition Party in the Council. b December 25, 1888. Address: Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Burdwan.

HMED, KABEERUD-DIN, Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Liand-holder. b. 1886. Educ.: Madda Govt. High English School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, Called to the Bar in 1910; Member, University Court, Dacca. Elected member. Bengal Legislative Council in AHMED, KABEERUD-DIN, 1920; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-34: In 1935 after unsetting and declared disqualified by election Tribunal, was elected again on 4th April 1936 and is a sitting member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Founder

of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-26, and its Chief Whip; Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc., Calcutta; Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-23; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31. Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats' Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes great interest in agriculture; was elected Presdt., Bengal Agricultural Conference in 1917; Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27; elected its Patron, 1929. Publications: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, et Address: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta;

1897. E.: Altchison Chiefs College, Lahore and Government College, Lahore. Elected Member.

Punjab Legislative Council (1921-24) and (1927-37). Member First Punjab Legislative Assembly. Chief Secretary the. Pun jab Unionist Party in the Puniab Legislative Council and the first Lieutenant of the late Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, the founder leader of the Unionist Party

who while speaking of him in his last political "My young friend K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana has been literally him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure, God forbid, will be my failure and his success will be my success." Travelled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of Societies for propagation of Art and Literature. He has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary, Political and Chief Official Whip to the Punjab Government. Address: Luddan, Multan Dist. Address: Luddan, Multan Dist. AHMED, SHEIKH WAHEED, M.L.C.,

Comes of a leading Sheikhupore family of Zemindars whose ancestors won their spurs



in the days of the Grand Moghuls. His grandfather Sheikh Sherfuddin. in recognition of loyal services during the Mutiny, was decorated with C.S.I. and was the first recipient of this honour in India, In 1914, he left the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and pro-ceeded to Manchester for a course of electrical engi-

a course of electrical engineering, but in 1016 he incomplete and seturn home. He started a leading measure took a prominent part in the Civil Disobetience Movement of 1010, b. March 18, 1898. Address; Zemindar. Shelkhupore, Budaun Dt., U.P.

AHSAN YAR JUNG, NAWAB, C. E. (Coopers Hill, England), M.I.E. (India), Second son of Moulvi Haji Hafiz Waheed-uz-Zeman, (Nawab Viqar Nawaz Jung Bahadur),



Nawaz Jung Bahadur), retired Puisne Judge of High Court. Hyderabad Author and well-known Arabic Scholar, Born at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Sth June 1882 A.L. Educ at the St. Vincent School, Poona, and Nizam College, Hyderabad (Dec-can). Qualified in Civil Engineering from Royal Indian Engineering College, Hill, England. Coopers

Appointed Assistant Engineer in 1903 was Executive Engineer and Architect, Royal Palace Works, Development Commissioner rance works, Development Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Expert in Cement Concrete Roads and Sanitary Engi-neering. Now Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D. Irrigation, Drainage and Hydro-Electric Power Schemes. The title of Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung was conferred by H. E. H. The Nizam on 20th October 1935 D. Address : Afsar Munzil, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad (Decean).

AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, KT. (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b. 1886. m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincolne ron, o. 1880, m. manuel, a. or the late W. Lincolne of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. Educ.: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the U. K. Delega-tion to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932. Address : Bengal Club, Calcutta.

Address Beinga Chib, Casses grandson of Shahzada Mitbarlk of the Mughal dynasty, b. Abbotahad N.W.F.P. in 1875. From the ago of 17 to 39 a globe trotter with a love for adventure. Lived in Lon-don during the Sin Pein outrages, visited Turkey

outrages, visited Turkey during the Turco-Greek war of 1897, Hungary during students' riots, Cuba during the rebellion of 1899, South Africa during the Boer war and the Zulu rebellion. For many years a cigarette manufacturer, abroad and in India. At present General



Manager and expert of the Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory. A believer in the militarisation of the British Empire as the only safe-guard of world peace, and a writer of pamphlets and books the subject. Address: Mashirabad, Hyderabad, Dn.

ALI, A.F.M. ABBUL, F.R.S.L., M.A. 5. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. S. Bdue: St. Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service,

1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte, Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and Ex-Officio Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, April 1922. Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Dacca University: Member of Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Past President, Rotary Club Dufferin Fund. Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Com-mittee, District Charitable Society; Governor of the Calcutta Billad School; President of the Bengal Otymple Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Society; Thee President, Calcutta Minomedan Society; Thee President, Calcutta Minomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention. Member of the Hon. Committee of Manage-ment of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta; Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta. Address: 3, Nawab Abdur Rahaman St., Calcutta.

ALIKHAN, The Hon'ble Kunwer Hajee Ismarel, O.B.E., Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr). b. Dec. 1897. m.d. of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharam-Kunwer Abdul Snakur Khan, Chief of Dhuranpur Estate. Educ., Persian and Arabie at
home, English St. Peter's College, Agra;
Elected member, City Board, Aussooric, 1922,
Fleeter St. Peter's College, Agra;
Vios-Chairman (1929-1831); Acting Chairman
(1931); Attended Wembly (1924); Fellow of
the British Empire Exhibition; Toured
the British Empire Exhibition; Toured
surrey, All-India Muslim Bajont Conference
(1918-19), General Secretary, Reception Con,
mittee; All-India Muslim-Rajont Conference
(1925); Vio-President of All-India MuslimRajont Conference. Bected Member, United
Bulandshahr District (1929); Member, Public
Bulandshahr District (1929); Member, Public Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District (1982); Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923); Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923); Member-Governing Body, the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr (1924-27); Member-Governing Legislative, Musscoric (1927-29); President, Anjuman Islamia, Musscoric (1928-29); Manager-inchange, Islamia School, Musscoric (1929-33); President, Tilak Memorial Library, Musscoric (1925-30); Bleeted Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from Meerut Division (1930); Colled Wilip and Founder, United India Party Colled Wilip and Founder, United India Party Standing His Committee of Government of India (1931-34); Member, Labour and India (1931-34); Member, Labour and Santung ha; Committee of Government of India (1931-34); Member, Labourr and Industry Committee of Government of India, (1931-34); Member, Standing Finance Committee of Govt, of India (1934); Nomitated Member, Council of State (1936); President, Muslim Postal Union, Musscorie (1932-33); President, Honse Owners' (1932-33); President, House Owners' Association, Mussoorie (1936-37); Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference (1930-34); Member, Council of All-India Muslim League; One of the Founders of National Agriculturist Party, United Provinces; Hereditary Darbari of the Government, O.B.E., (1933). Publications: Talime-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind; Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzeem; Assembly Work, Address: Summer—Devonshire Work. Address: Summer—Devonshire House, Mussoorie: Winter—Asrauli Estate, Bulandshahr (U.P.)

Bulandshahr (U.F.)
ALI, SHAWAT, M.L.A. b. Rampur State, 10th
March 1873. Edua: M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh
(Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opium Dept.
for 17 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old
Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., (Central Committee. and of Kkuddam-i-Kaaba Society. Secretary Appointed Member, Round Table Conference to represent Moslems; travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference; visited Egypt, Palestine, Svria. Trak, Zemen and Hejaz. Invited to Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hejaz. Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933, Address: Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10. Rampur State, U.P.

ALLABUX, MOHAMEDALLY, J.P., M.L.A., Bombay. Educ.: In Kathiawar and came to Bombay at the age of 15 and joined a

commercial firm. In 1911, he started independent business under the name of M. Allabux & Co. He was created J. P. in 1921, has been a member of the Bombay Corporation since 1922. He was one of the Secretaries of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and the All-India Muslim League in 1924, He organised the All-India

Muslim Federation in 1927 and is its General Secretary; a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League: organised the All-India Muslim Palestine Conference in 1930; has been the Secretary of the Dawoodi Bohra community from 1917, has taken an active part in political and educational activities, b. 1882. Address: 106, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALLADIN, KHAN BAHADUR AHMED, O.B.E., Merchant, born 15th March 1885. Received distinction of Khan Saheb 1916, Khan Bahadur 1925, Order of British Empire 1936. Was



the Advisory Board, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad, and H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railways, and member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board. The Hyderabad Chamber of President.

Commerce: Founder of Trust Fund of one lakh of rupees for the education of indigent lakh of rupees for the education of indigent Muslim children in thanksgiving for the recovery of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V (1929). Donated Rs. 10,000 to H. M. King George's Julijoe Funn, and Rs. 10,000 to H. E. H. the Funn, and Rs. 10,000 to H. E. H. the charitable, philamilae For all there are few charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable, philamilae for the charitable f institutions in the Hyderabad State with which he is not connected. Address: 72 Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Deccan. AMARJIT SINGH, MAJOR, MAHARAJKUMAR

of Kapurthala, C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.); Household Minister and Commandant State Forces, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, b.

5th August 1893, Educ. :

Vienna, Finn Oxford; France. Christ Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War. Honorary Major, Indian Army (1930); served as Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India (1926-30); Gorad, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India winter (1928-29): C.I.B., June 1935. Attended

Silver Jubilee of Their late Majesties in 1935, and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. Address: Marlborough Club. London.

AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., PH.D., D.S., Barnett-Law; Nominated member, Bombay Legis. Council. b. 1883, Edu: Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923 : gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference, London; 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, Publications: The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, and several pamphlets. Address : Raj Griha, Hindu Colony, Dadar,

Bombay.

Bombay.

ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur
Sir C. V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the
Madras High Court. b, 1874. Educ. Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law, Apprenticed to the late Justice P.R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March-December 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Iar Council. Knighted 1934. Address: Ananta Sadan—the Luz, Mylapore, Madras and Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal. b. 12 February King Euwar Pembroke Educ.: Edward's School. and College, Rirmingham Cambridge, Fellow and Lecturer of Pem-Cambridge. Fellow and Lecturer of Fem-broke College, Cambridge, 1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate, Punjab University from 1904 to 1913; since that date University from 1998 at Santiniketan, at Santiniketan, "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "North India", "Christ and Labour", "The Ranaissance in India", "Christ and Labour", "The India", "Christ and Labour", "The Indian Problem", 'Indians in South Africa", "To the Students," "The Drink and Drug Eyil". "Mahatma Gandhi's deas", "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story," "Mahatma Gandhi at Work", "Sadhu Sundar Singh, a Memoir," "What I owe to Christ," "Christ in Memori, "What I owe to Unitst, "Christ in the Silence," "Christ and Human Need", "India and the Pacific", "The Challenge of the North-West Frontier", "The Indian Earthquake" and "India and Britain—A Moral Challenge," Correspondent: Manchester Guardian, Cape Argus, Natal Advertiser, Hindu, Madras Address : Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal,

ANY MADRIO SERRILINI, D.A., B.J. (Call), M. LA. Pleader, b. 29 Auquist 1880, w. Yannua (died 1925), Educ 2 Morris College, Naguri, Teacher, Kashibal Private High School, Armand, 1904-07; joined her 1908 at Yeotmai; President Berner, Permitted Congress Conmittee, 1921-1930; Joined Civil Disobetione, Movement, 42, President, Indian National Congress, 1933; Member, Logislative Assembly Momber, Gongress Workin, Indian National Congress, 1933; Member, Logislative Assembly Momber, Gongress Workin, Gonmittee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nohra Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Cander, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Amth-Communal Award Conference Working, Committee, 1935.

ANGRE: MAJOR SHRIMANT DHARMYEER SARDAR CHANDROJIRAO SAMBHAJI RAO, WAXARAT MOAB, SAWAI SARKHEE, BARADUR, A.D.C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindia: Don: 1896, Educated:

Born: 1896. Educated:
Wilson High School,
Bombay; Sardars School,
Gwallor; Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; Present
appointment: Foreign and
Folitical Minister, Gwallor
Optiments: Keeper of His
Highness's Prlvy Purse,
Sub Shivpuri, Master of
Ceromonies; Private Seoretary to His Highness

Maharaja Saindia; Huzoor Socretary, Gwallor Darbar, Publicutions: Adesh or Letters to my son, Rajkamarunche Sangopan Ani Shikshan, various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc. Honours: Conferment of Scindia Medal, the highest honour in Gwallor. Address: Sambhaji Vilas, Gwallor.

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B.A. (Chemistry). Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines. b. 1 January 1909. m. to Anasuyadevi, d. of Rajah of Panagal. Educ: Presidency College, Madras. Address: Bobbill, Yizagapatam District.

Bengal. Publications: ARAVAMUDU AIYANGAR, DIWAN BAHADUR, he Labour Problem", The Renaisance in and Labour", "The Condition of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated Values of the College Madras, Apprenticed to the College Madras, Ap

Lawyer late Mr. Eardley Norton. Set up practice in Hyderabad-Doccan. H is father was connected as Legal Adviser, Judge and Diwan in the Gadwal Sannasthan, a tributary State subject to the Nizam. His maternal grand father and great-grand father were also connected with Gadwal as spiritual preceptors of the



Raja. Rose to the leader-ship of the Bar, besides being appointed Government Pleader to the Residency, Commands the confidence of the Residency and the Government of India and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Several times appointed Under-Secretary to the Resident. President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937. One of the Pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad and is President of the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank, Vice-President of Central Co-operative Union and President of the All-India Co-operative Conference 1935. held at Indore and the Provincial Co-operative Gonference held at Madras. Keenly interested in civic affairs, the Diwan Bahadur was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazaars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazaars to the Nizam's Government and is at present a member of the Hyderabad Municipal Cornoration Connected as President Vice-President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the Young Men's Improvement Society, Sri Vaishnava Conference, Sri Krishna Ghana Sabha, etc. Recently appointed Chairman of the Legislative Council Reforms Committee constituted by the Nizam's Government for recommending reforms of the Legislative Council and other representative institutions. In recognition of his meritorious public services, was made successively Rao Saheb (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), and M.B.E., (1930). Address : Hyderabad (Deccan).

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMZAH HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909). b. 22 Feb. 1882. s. father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being ATAL, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMARNATH, M.A. the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. Educ : His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and was thereafter educated at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras under C. Morrison, M. A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by momination, 1916; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiah League, Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Octy; Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association. Club, Gymkhana Madras. Address: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras,

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist. S. (Lond.). President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. b. Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878. m. Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Sastri, Madras, 1920. Educ: Cambridge University and Continent of Europe, Came to India 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Government. Inspected and reported on Kashmir educational system. For some years Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras, which conferred upon him honorary Madras, which conterfed upon him noncary degree of D. Litt., his diploma being signed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was Chancellor. In 1920 became Head of the Education Department of the Holkar State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe. In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church: visited Australia, elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founding the journal Advance Australia and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadcasting Station, 2GB, an office held till 1935. In 1929 was a power in the Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political well being; in a public address designated Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope." Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope." Visited Europe and America every year from 1931 to 1934 on lecture tours. In 1936 toured Europe and presided over Theosophical World Burope and presided over Theosophical World Congress at Genova. Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national re-generation and freedom of India within the Empire. Publications. Nivoun. Mouse Empire. Publications. Nivoun. Mouse Energy, Bodrock of Freedom on Friendship. Code & talk Receipting Evolution. The Warripy Gods in the Becoming, Kundlini, The Warrior Theosophist, Education for Happiness. Editor, The Theosophist, The Theosophical World, New 1 me 2 meusopmes, the Theosophical Word, New India, Is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Wershipful Society of Pewterers. Address Adyar. Madras; 50, Gloncester Place, London W. 1.

b. 1892. Educ.: at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, M.A. (Muir Central College,

Allahabad). m. a daughter of The Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Appointed Dewan, Eastern Division (1916): Member, Foreign and Home Department of the State Council (1921), Finance Minister, Council of State (1925). Represented Jaipur (1925). Represented Jaipur at the Imperial Education Conference in London 1927. Jainur State Adviser at the Second and the Third Round Table Conferences, London

(1931 and 1932). Holds grants of villages and land from the State. Address : "Atal Ban,"

Jaipur, Rajputana.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, ex-Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa. b. 1885. Definition of the Collegian School, Patha College and B. N. College. Called to the Bar in 1911 by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1913 and of Patna High Court, 1916, Founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club; President, Anjuman Islamia and Patna Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu language; presided over Several Literary Conferences; returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 from Patna Division and again 1930; leader of the Ahrar Party in the Council; Minister of Education from January 15, 1934. Address: "Dilkusha," Patna, E. I. Ry. (Bihar and Origon

AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KAZI SIR, KT. (1931); C.I.E., (1925); O.B.E. (1919); I.S.O. (1917); Khan Bahadur (1900); b. 7th April,

(1861); Served in U.F. Civil Service (1885-1910); Retired from British Service (1911); Revenue Member Council of Regency, Bharatpur State (1910-13); Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-1921); Chief Minister, Datia State Minister, Datia Grand Fellow, Allahabad (1922); Fe University (1905-1921): Member Senate Agra Uni-

Memoer Senate Agra University 1931; Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian Tour (1906-1907); Officer-in-charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit (1921); Recruiting Medal (1919); Has rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non-Co-operation Days (1922-23); and (1930-31); Member, Court of Delhi University (1925); Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28); Indian States Oplin Committee (1927-29); Serving Brother of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1928); Member. Royal Asiatic Society, London; Court of Muslim University Aligarin, Board of Intermediate Education, Ralputana and C. I., Ajner; Trustee, Agna College, Agna; Scout Commits Stoner, Datia State; Yleo-President, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Datia; Yamab by the Maharaja of Datia; Granted Jagie by Ele Highness Datia; Granted Jagie by Ele Highness Coulon of his Silver Jubilee (1983). Publications: Thirty-four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1995). Address: Datia, Central India, Clubs: Chemistor Reform, Simla, Janasi Ciub and Cricket Club of India, Delhi.

ABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, COMDG. General of the Nepaless Army, G.B.E. (Hon. Mil.) cr. 1919; K.C.S.I. (Hon.) cr. (1919); K.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr. (1916); (Hon.) cr. (1919); R.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr. (1910); Hon. Colonel, British Army, (1927). Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, 1st class (1935); b. 27 Jan. 1888; 2nd s. of His late Highness b. 27 Jan. 1888; 2nd s. of His late Highness Hon. General Maharaja Sir Chaudra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V. O., etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhata Laxmi Devi. m. (1903), Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi; 2 s. 2 d. m. (1903), Deva vakta Lakshin Devi; 2 s. 2 d. Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, (1903-29); Dir.-Genl. Medical Dept., Nepal, (1903-29); Dir.-trent. Reducat Dept., Repai, (1932); was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. (1903): visited Europe, (1908); was Durbar, (1903); visited Europe, (1908); was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, (1911); attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially: thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India; K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., for Meritorious Service; received the 1st Class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipta Manyabara, (1918): the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour; European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Des-War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches; special mention by Commandeshapenthesis in India and Governor-General in Council; the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; the British War and Victory Medials; at Army Headquarters, India, as India and Council; the Army Headquarters, India, as India Council of the Coun Katmandu, Nepal.

RADENOCH, ARKANDER CAMERON, M.A. C.S.I. (1989), C.I.E. (1931); Deputy Auditor General in India, b. 2nd July 1880, m. Jess Greg Mackenn, 1914. But Dustermline Street Mackenn, 1914. But Dustermline stitles. Joined Punjab Commission as assistant Commission et July 1915. Commission as Assistant Commission et July 1915. Under-Secretary to General, Control Frovinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Revenues 1925; Director of Railway Auditor-General in India 1932. Publications: New Delhi.

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M. A., D.D., LL. D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Rappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delili Arca. b. May 20 Episcopal Church, Delili Arca. b. May 20

BACCHI, Sarrautavnat, B.A., Ll.D., Barrister, at-Law, Pinchapla, University Law College, Calcutta, b. Jan. 1882. Edwar, Santipur Mucipal School, Calcutta; St. John's College, Caubridge, B. A., Calcutta University, 1901, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge Dublin, LL.D., Trinty College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta, Calcutta, Calcutta, Calcutta, Calcutta, Calcutta, 1918; Member of the Faculty O. Law, Dacca Uni., 1931; head of the department of Law, Halbabad Univ., 1931-32; Denn of the Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1931-32; Sattoch McKerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta, Astrochas McKerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta, Addiras: Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C. I. E. (1931). Deputy Inspector-General of Police, b. 2nd October 1886, m. to Heather M. H. Hickie. Educ: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. Address: Poons.

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E. (1935), (Civil), 1922, C.I.E., 5 July 1926, C.B.E. T.C.S.; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, b. 3 April 1891, Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the L.C.S. in November 1915: Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; Under-Sectretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon.V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1923; officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926. Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930; Joint Secretary to British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Temporary Member of the Executive Council of H. E. The Governor-General, September 1935 to January 1936. Addrsss : 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

BALKRISHNA, DR. M. A., PH.D., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., F.R. Hist. S., Principal and Prof. of Economics, Rajarma College. b. 22nd December 1882. m. Miss Dayaba Malsey, B.P.N.A. Edne: Govt. High School, Multan, J.A.N. et Schoel, Control of Economics and Politics, London Was Principal and Gaves. Politics, London. Was Principal and Gover-nor of Gurukula University, Haradwar, for one year; Vice-Principal for six years one year; Vice-rincipal in sa year and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years. Became Principal, Rajaram College 1922. Chairman, Secondary Teachers' Association; President, Technical School; Col. Woodehouse Orphanage, School; Col. Woodenouse Shahu D. Free High School; Member, In company with Shahu D. Free Bigi.
State Panchayat. In company
Mrs. Balkrishna he took part in
Fallowship of Faths held the at Chicago in 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educa tional systems and economic conditions. Publications.—(In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1924). The Industrial decline in India; Demands of Democracy (1925); Hindu Philosophers on Evolution; Shivaji the Great; Indian Constitution. (In Hindi) : seven books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion. History of India (In Marathi). Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHBB. b. 2 Jan. 1914. m. Nov. 1932, d. of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung

Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35, Address: Balrampur, Oudh.

BANERA, RAJADHIRAJ MAJOR AMARSINGHJI of, belongs to Udaipur house; born: 2nd August 1886; succeeded his father 22nd Decem-



per 1908; narried: the sister of Maharaja Surguja. Three sons: Rajkumar Partapsindhji (Heir Apparent) Rajkumar Mansinghji, Bar-at-Law, and Rajkumar Guman Singhji. Rajadhiraj Kablamar Walter Kajuti Hitkarani Sabha. Walter Kajuti Hitkarani Sabha. Udaipur. Area of the estate, 250 sq. miles. Population: 28,115. Address:

Banera, Rajputana.

BANERJEA, PRAMATHANATH, PROF., DR., M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta Uni-

versity. He is a well-known economist and one of the most distinguished educationists in India; a prominent member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-36; Minto Professor of Economics, Calentta University, 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calentta University, 1931-33. He was educated at Presidency



College, Calcutta, and Loadon Schoel of Conomics, Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Denn, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1923-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Memmittee, 1923; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1930; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1930; President, Grantise, 1932; President, Engual Geoperative Organisation Society, since 1930; President, Hudian Economic Conference, 1930; Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member, Bengal Board of Economic Engulry, Sentise, 1930; Provincial Finance in India, The Interest Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest Provincial Finance in India, The Interest Provincial Finance in India, The Interest Constant of the Indian Section (Indian Prinance in India), The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in India, The Interest of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in Indian Taxation, Indian Taxation, India

BANERJI, SH ATBON RAIKHMAR, Rt. (1928). LGS., CS. A. (1921). Le Reisol, 10 Oct. 1871. w. 1898. d. of Sir Krishna Gupta. Educ. Calcutta University. Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.G.S. 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.R. the Maharaja

Mysore, March 1918. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister Rashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title: "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khilliats by H.H. The Maharaja in open Durhar, "Oct. 1923. Publications: The Durhar, "Oct. 1923. Publications: The & Co.) "An Indian Pathindler" ("Published by Kenp Hall Press, Ltd). Address: cjo Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Cantab.); Meteorologist (Retired), b. 15 August 1895. m. Renuka Devi. Educ: Ph.D. (Cantao.); Interesting the Control of the Con Benares, 1912-16 and Canning College, Lucknow, 1916-13, Research Scholar and Assistant and Parker of Britan and Assistant and Parker of Britan 1918-20, with College College Calcutt, 1918-20, with Sir G. V. Raman, dovernment of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J. J. Thomson, 1920-22, Joined Indian Biotocological Service, Sannary 1923; Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26. As Meteorologist, Karachi, Dec.1926 to Nov. 1932; founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self-recording meteorological instruments and investigational installations at the Airship Base, Drigh Road. On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with aviation metoarology with particular reference to Airships. Fellow of the Royal Metcorolo-gical Society, London, 1928. Made special study of the Metcorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi writing a book 'Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its kind for that region. Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial flight of the airship R. 101 being responsible for the section Basra to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the airship. Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club. Member from India on the "Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie a' la Navigation Aérienne ' Permanent member, Indian Science Congress. Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932. Publications: The book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran " and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals. Address: Meherpur P. O., Nadia.

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B.A. Redired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. b. 5 October 1880. m. to Subassimi, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyeswar Ginsal of Binushias Rail. Bdue.; St. Xavier's College. Kribangar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Pital examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rail Salib conferred by Government,

January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935, Appointed Justice of the Peace; promoted to Ag Depnty Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936, Address; P. 94, Lake Road, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR Sir S. M., Kt., C.1, E., B. A., B. SC., LL. B., Printe Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, b. 24th April 1882, m. Shrcemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late

Mehte Milopat Singel, Dewage of Udalpur, Educ, at Maharana's High. School, Udalpur, Govt, College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad, For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the



Indore State in Jan. 1997; in 1908, Law Tutor to H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao. 111, His Highness's Second Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913; Home Minister in 1915; redired on Special pension in April, 1921; loined Patislan State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1928; olimed Patislan State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1926; and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926; Rai Bahadur in 1914; and C.1.E, in 1931; A substitute Delegate to the Indian Rouference in 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the Legue of Nations in 1935. Creented Ringht in January Guids, Indore, Address: Baxibaug, Indore (Central India).

BARIA, MAJOR (How), HIS HIGHERS MARHARMAK SHIRI SIR RANJENISHEN, HARJ OF (K.C.S.I. (1922), b. 19 July 1885; one e. one v. K.c.S.I. (1922), b. 19 July 1885; one e. one v. Leduc, r. Rajkumar College, Rajkot; imperial Cadde Corps, Dehra Dum, and in and the Afghan War, 1910, Receives a salute of eleven gons. Address; Devgad Baria (Baria State Bly).

BARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD, D.D. MA. (1970), C.I.E. (1923), O.B. & D. M. (1970), C.I.E. (1923), O.B. & G. M. (1971), C.I.E. (1923), O.B. & G. M. (1971), C.I.E. (1

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, Sheriff of Bomboy, 128-27, Laudlord and Businessman. Chairman, Improvements Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. b. 1884. Partner and Financier to the firm of contractors who constructed the Victoria Torminus, Bombay Municipality, Falak Numa

the Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman, 1916-1917. Was made J.P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908. During Great World War was responsible for getting about 30 lacs subscribed by his community towards the War Loans without munity towards the war loans without interest. Was solely responsible in inducing the Government to issue War Loans bearing endorsement. Without Interest." Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Com-Chairman, Entertainment Committees. British and Indian wounded soldiers. At his own expense got a temporary theatre built at Marine Lines for the enjoyment and benefit of soldiers. Was awarded certificate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services. Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors since 1919. Chairman. Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34. Moninated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-1921; Elected Member, Legisla-tive Assaulty 1990-1993. Vien-President. Vice-President, tive Assembly, 1920-1923. All India Muslim Federation, 1926. President, All-India Muslin Hedjaz Conference, 1926. Address : Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHAIRES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.)
Principal, Atchience College, Lalore, E. 1979
Principal, Atchience College, Lalore, E. 1979
Principal, A. M. S. Soborne, Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simis, 1928-031
Bishop Cotton School, Simis, 1928-031
Bishop Cotton School, Rawalpined Principal, Pulpida 1932
Pulpida Principal, Alexandria, Principal, Alexandria, Principal, Alexandria, Principal, Alexandria, Principal, Pulpida 1930; "Wiltle Salis, Publications: Alexandria Principal, Pulpida 1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (Fri turniversity of the Punjab), Address: Altchison College, Lalore.

BABUA BAI BAHADED DEVIGHARAN, B.A., B.L.,
M.L.A., The Planter, b. 1844. Edne.; City
Alland, Presidency College and the General
Bar in 1888 and taking to deal and baving content of the Market State of the Ma

BASU, JATENBRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor, b. 7 Feb. 1872, m. barah Basu (nee Ghesh). Educ.: Hind soon member of the Bengal Educ.: Hind soon member of the Bengal Logs. Formerly President and now Vice-President of the National Liberal Federation of India and of the Indian Assembly for Indian Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Pederation Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Calcutta; leader of Nationalist of the Round Despendent of the Round Despendent Calcutta; leader of Nationalist and Social Service organizations. Address: 14, Balaran Ghoss Street, Calcutta.

Palace in Hyderabad (Deccan), Berwade BATLINY Charps, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Railway and other hig constructions, etc. Railway and other hig constructions. Act of Railway and other hig construction of the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and king, factory from the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 10 years and the Corporation for the Cor

BATLIWALA, SORABI MORNUSH, (B.A. English Literature and Latin b. 21 March, 1878; 1864 c. 28. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton industry; Representative of Mesers. Tata Sons Ltd. and General Manager of Empress Mills at Nagur. Member of the Court of Nacpur University. Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. Publications: Contributions on financial accommonic subjects. Address: C. P. Chu, Nagur.

BEAUMONT. THE HOS. SIR JOIN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's County, 1980; Galled, Cambridge, King's County, 1980; Galled, M. (Cambridge, Cambridge, EDI RAIA, Str. B.B.B. GUNDERSHI STROH, KE.
er. 1916. K.B.E. (1920). C.I.E. 1911;
er. 1916. K.B.E. (1920). C.I.E. 1911;
Asst, Commissioner in the Punjah, b. 1862.
A lineal descendant and of Guru Nanak,
founder of Sikh religion, now her punjah
Sikhis of N. A. Fellow of the Punjah and
Additional Commissioner in the Commissione

BELYALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHRA, MA, Ph. D. IMBAVARIA HINV). L.B.S. (Retd.), late Protransvard HINV). L.B.S. (Retd.), late Protransvard HINV). L.B.S. (Retd.), late Protransvard HIV. Professor of Sanskrit and Head of the Sanskrit Dept., Benares Hindu University, b. 11 Dec. 1881. Zero Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Department, 1907. Prot., Deccan College, since 1914, one of the principal founders of the 1914, one of the principal founders of the 2014 Service of the 1914 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Deccan College, 1800 Department, 1907. Prot., Deccan College, 1800 Department, 1907. Deccan College, 1800 Department, 1907. Prot. Deccan College, 1800 Dec

translation; Zasu Mailli Loctures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calenta University, 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranado History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected); several papers contributed to Orienda Orienda or University of the State

BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUYILLA, B.A., Archecon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayars, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, G.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13. Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Publications: (in Malaya-Cathedral Commissary, 1923. Publications: (in Malaya-Botto) and Particle Principal Commissary of Knowledge and Family Friend." Address: Kottayam.

BENTHALL, SIR EDWALD CHARLES, KE., Senjior Partner, Birl & Co., Calcutta, and F. W. Hellegers & Co., Calcutta, since 1929; s. of Revd. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall is, 26th November 1803, m. 1018 Hord birl Ruthals Caucity Cable, son. Educ: Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served Burupean War (2018-20), and the Control of College, Cambridge. Served Burupean War (2018-20), and the College, Cambridge. Served Burupean War (2018-20), and the College, Cambridge. Served Burupean War (2018-20), and the College, Cambridge. Served Burupean War (2018-20), and the Commerce of India Bank of India, 1016-28; Commerce of India and Caylon, 1932-1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Reserve Bank of India, 1035-39; Indian Army 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutt.

BRNZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOSTUS MAY, O.C.D., b. Elissoedelo, Switzerland, 1844. Educ.: Frankfort, Brussels; Downside, Came to India, 1880. Bishop of Tabae, 1909, Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Count, 1925. Redired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated: Titular Archbishop of Antinoc (Antinopolis) in recognition of his morits. Address: Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travandrum,

BERK ELEY-HILL, LT.-COL. OWEN ALVERD ROYLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (OXOn.), M.R. G.S. (Frag.), L.R. G.P. (Lon.), F. R. A. S.R., L.M.S. b. 22 Dec. 1879. ... Kunhimanny, d. of Nellary Ramotti. Bauc: at Rugoy School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London. Emberced Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign), Mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Psychological Association; President, Indian Association for Mental Hydione; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis, Diagrams, Address: Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa. Address: Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BBWOOR, GURDYARD YENKATESE, B.A. (Bond.), B.A. (Canal.), C.I.L.R. (L.S., Director-femeral of Posts and Telegraphs, b. 20 Nov. 1888. m. Coll., Poon., and Sydney Sussex Coll., Camebridge, Under-Secretary to Govk., C. P. Dy. (Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Director of the Commission of C

BHABHA, HONMASI JERANGIR, MAA, D. Litti, J.P., C.I.E., Hon, Press Matte, Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate to the Contress of Imperial Unional Action of the Control of the Co

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SHEM AND ROBBERT SHEE

was unanimously elected President of the Godhra Municipality for three years from 1936. He has been a member of the District Local Board for the last 15 years; was its Vice-President from 1931 to 1935. He is a nominated member of the District School Board. He is the founder of the Hartshorn Scholarship Scholarship Scholarship Scholarship Scholarship Scholarship Scholarship Hartshorn Scholarship Hartshorn Scholarship



and recipient of a gold medal for meritorious service to the Muslim Community. 5. July 25, 1889. Address: Godhra, Fanch Mahals.

HAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COL MAHARAJA SRI SIR, K.C.S.I. b. September 1879, Edue: Mayo Co Ajmer. Appointment: Companion BHAIRUN the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896, Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member: Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H.H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace. Badakarkhana Devasthan and Government General Records, Devastana and dovernment general Records, and copying dept. Bilaner State. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. Publications: Bhairabhlias, Bhairabhlimód and Rasikbínod. Son and heir: Heroji Sri Ajit Sinhji Sahib befor educated the Vary. Chilena, Atman being educated at Mayo College, Address : Bikaner.

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Babadur, Rai Ratan, MAA, Li.B., Dewan, Idar State, b. Jan. 1882. m. Shrimati Ved Kunwarji. Edue; Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Prackised at Perozepur till 1914; jerved there till 1922 as Folliciani Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. Address: Himmistangar, Idar State,

BHARAT SINGH SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, (1913); Rai (hereditary), O.B.E., (1919), Raja, (1927). b. 15th October, 1881. A symment Zemindar of the



prominent Zemindar of the Robilkhand D lv is i on Inving about 104 square miles of the best zemindari Forests in Robilkhand with other properties in Bulandshabar, Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzzifarnagar and Morade-Muzzifarnagar and Moradeshabari and Sportsman and a very popular figure of the District, now living a retircel life. The Estate is being

ably managed by his worthy sons. Sahanpur Estate, Dist. Bijnor, U. P.

BHARQAYA, RAI BAKADUR, PANDET JAWAKLA LAI, BAA, LILB., Advocate, High Court, Laiborc. b. 1st Oct, 1870. m. d. of L. Madan Lai, Bhargaya of Rewart, Educ. Siras M.B. School, Rewart M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll, Lahore Government Coll and Law School. Fresilient, Bar Assocn., Hissar; god Durbar retary, India War Relief Fund, The Acroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund; was olceted member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916-20; and Legislative Assembly, 1921-252. Life member, St., John Ambilland Contro at Hissar, Granted Silver Jubilee Medal In 1985. Address: Hissa (Punjab Legislative Council Silver Medal Silver Medal Medal New Meda

Colonet. BHATE. GOVIND CHINNAII, M.A. (Bom.). b. 18th College. 1919 Sept. 1870. Wildown Educ: Decean oldinge. Frofessor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1805, 1918 and from 1931 to 1933. The college of time to time to time to the college of time to the college of time to the college of time to the college of time to the college of time to the college of time to the college of t

BHATIA, LEUR. COLOXEE SOHAN LAL, M.A., M.D., B.Gh. (Gantab.), F.R.C.F. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.F.S. (Bombay), M.C. (1913), I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Health and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Health and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Health and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Health and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Health and Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And Health And

BHATTACHARYYA, RAI SAHIB NAGENDRA KUMAR, B.L., b. 5th November 1888, is a leading advocate and public worker of Bengal and has been a Commissioner of

the Berhampere Municipality for the last 6 years. Was a non-official visitor of Berhampore Detention Camp till its abolition in 1938. After a brilliant academic career, he graduacademic career, he gradutal vestory of the 1935 in the first division and stood fourth in order of merit. Had an extensive practice both on the civil and crimi-

academic career, he gradulated from the Calcuta to

of The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1921, and The Cattle Trespass Act, 1926. Edited B. R. Mitra's well-known book on criminal Procedure Code, 1937, and published Cox's Medico-Legal Court Companion, 1388. Received the title, "Ral Sahib," 1934. BHAVNAGAR, H. II. MAHARAJA KRISHNA

BHAYNAGAR, H. H. MAHARJA CRISHINA KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARJA OF; b. 19th May 1912, s. father Le.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhaysinhji Takhtasihhji, K.O.S.L., July 1919. Zeluc.: Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1981; married 1981, Address: Bhaynagar, Kathiawar, BHIWANDIWALLA, Sin Dossabhov Hormusji, Kt., J.P.; son of late Khan HORHUSH, Kk., J.P.; son of late Khan Bahadur Hormasji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla, b. 26th March 1901; succeeded to the estate in 1920; Knighted June 1934; M. Manekbai, d. of Mr. Khurshedji Limji, Nov.

1936. Banker, Industrialist, etc.; Preside Municipality; President, Uran Governor, Aeronautical Training Centre of India; Director.

Central Bank of India, Ltd.; British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Indian National Airways, Ltd.; Neon Signs (India),



Indian Aven Signs (India), Ltd.; Neon Signs (India), Ltd.; Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd.; Electrical Undertakings Ltd.; Kaiser-l-Hind Insurance Co.; Nassik-leolali Electric Supply Co.; Khangaon Electric Supply Co.; Mandawa Perries Ltd.; Mandawa Perries Ltd.; Mandawa Westing, Co., Mandawa Co.; Mandawa Co.; Mandawa C.; Mandaw of Mehshed (Iran). Clubs : Royal Western India Turf Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Clubs; Royal Western Rotary Club of Bombay, etc. 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay. Address :

HOLE, RAJARAM RAMJEE, B.Sc., M.L.A., Bombay, Having taken his B.Sc. degree in 1931 he joined the Poona Engineering RHOLE. College but had to give up his studies when in the final year owing to ill-health. He won several



prizes for elecution both in the Ferguson and the Engineering College. Poona, He was the oppo-sition leader of the Ferguson College Parlia-ment and a member of Managing Committee, He was the Tennis Champion of the Engineering College and General Secretary of

takes keen interest in social work, was the president of the Poona Theosophical Youth Lodge and was Reception Committee Chairman of the Poona D. C. Youths' Conference; is elected a member of the Public Accounts Committee and appointed on the Committee to advise the Govt. on the question of training the Primary Teachers. Youngest member of the Assembly. Secretary, Indian Labour Party. Born: February 10, 1911. Address: Padamji Park, Irwin Road, Poona

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDUL-LAH KHAN, NAWAB of, G.C.S.I. (1932), G.C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922). b. 9th Sept. 1894: is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammadan State of India. m. 1905 Her Highness Maimoona Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba; succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., C.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E. Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive. Address : Bhopal, Central India.

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., I.C.S. b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkle Stott,

M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. Educ. : M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.B. Educ.; Decean College, Poona, and University College, London, Under Sev., Govt. of Madras, 1210; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919; Dr. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Serraty to the High Commsr. for India, London, Landon, Lan Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927; Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records, on deputation with the Statutory Commis-sion on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. Address: National Bank of India, Madras,

HOSLE, DATTAJHAO MADHAYRAO, Chief Secretary to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja-saheb of Kolhapur. b. 15th June 1903. m. Annusuyabai 1920. Educ.: Pachgani, St. Mary's High School, Rombayk Baldentic. BHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO

Bombay& Baldwin's, Bangalore. Financial Secretary to H. H. 1925-1929. Huzur Chitnis 1929. Acting Dewan 1930-1931. Chief Secretary 1931. Acting Prime Minister 1932-1933. Was Chairman 1932-1933. Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agri-cultural Exhibitions held in 1927 & 1929 and also of the Reception Committee 17th Session of Marathi



Literary Conference at which H. Literary Conforence at which H. H. the Maharajasaheb of Baroda presided. Director of Kohapur Sugar Bactory and the Rank Edwards of Schapur Sugar Bactory and the Rank Edwards of Schapur Sugar Bactory and Three Boarding House, Kolhapur, Recipient of King George V Silver Jublies Medal in 1938 and Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Yeshawant Niwas, Kolhapur Residency. H. the

BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, KT., BACH. (1980), C.I.E. (1925), O.BE. (1919); Chief of Zemindars in Sind; Educated at Karachi Sind Madrasah and St. Patrick High School;



one of the largest landholders in the Province and is Proprietor of a colony of houses known as Bhutto Colony at Larkana; Owner of valuable property both at Bombay and Karachi; Leader of the Mohamadan Community in Sind; Representative of Hindus and Moslems in the Imperial Council instituted under Minto-Morley Reform

Scheme and a special First Class Magistrate; Representative of Larkana District Mohamadan Rural Constituency in Provincial Legislative Council, Bombay; President of Sind Degishate Confer, Romay; President of Mohamadan Association; and Chairman of Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; President, District Local Board, Larkana; President, Sind Azad Conference; Elected Chairman of the Provincial Committee to assist Sir John Simon's Statutory Com-mission, 1928; Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference at London 1930 and 1931 : Minister

to Government of Bombay 1934-36; Adviser to Governor of Sind 1936-37; Member, Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind. b. 3rd March 1888. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

BIKANER, MAISARA OF, LT. GEW, H. H. MAISAMAA DRIBAR BAI BAISENVAR NABRSDRA SHIBOMAN SH SH GANOA SINGE BAHADHR, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1907), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.D.E. (1921), K.C.I. (1907), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.D.E. (1921), K.C.I. (1916), G.C.I.E. (1907), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.D.E. (1921), G.C.I. (1907), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.D.E. (1921), G.C.I. (1917), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.D.E. (1921), G.C.I. (1917), G.C.Y.O. (1919), G.C.I. (1917), G.C.I. (19

BILIMORIA, ARDASHR JAMSETJEE, B.A. b. 18 September 1864. Ethe.: Chandanwady Hiph School and Eliphinstone College, Bombay, Joined Messrs. Tata in 1884. Retired 1921. Address: C/o Dr. Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Dr. Rusromii Bonosai, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Educ: Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded told Media in Surgery Grey's Media for Anatomy, Appointed Tutor in Racteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907; resigned 1910; Lord Resy has been Hon. Racteriologist to the Parese General Hospital; rom its beginning and has been Hon. Racteriologist to the Parese General Hospital; nor its beginning and has been Hon. Racteriologist to the Parese General Hospital; nor its beginning and has been Hon. Racteriologist to the Parese General Hospital; has been Examiner, and has been Hon. Dayledian of the Mospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicina; for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgan! Was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1930.

BILIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, Kr. (1928), M.B.B., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimona. Co., Accountant firm of S. B. Billimona. Co., Accountant firm of S. B. Billimona. Co., Accountant firm of S. B. Billimona. Co., Accountant firm of S. Billimona. Co., Accountant firm of S. Javis of S. Javi

Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Januschjee Jeejechhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govituste and institutions of the continuous distriction of the Bonhay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Donbuay; co-opted in 1964 by the Covernment of Bonhay to the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; held the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Logge of All Scottish Freemasory in India, is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Capacity Chapter in India and founder Carnel Royal Chapter in India and founder (E.C.); appointed Sheriff for 1955. Address: 13. Cuffe Parade, Colabe, Bombay.

BIMLA DEVI, SHRIMATI. b. June 1902. Educ.: privately at home. m. 1919 to the second son of late Muntazim Saheb of Dumraon Raj. Has two sons and three daughters. The

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BINDA SARAN, B.A., RAI BAHADUR, Divisional Durbari, (Rais) Landlord, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. b. 7th March, 1893, Son of Rai Bahadur Narsing Das.



Head of the firm of Messrs, Dinanath Sheopershad, Anarkall, Lahore. Treasury Contractor to the (1) Government Postal Department. (2) North Western Railway; (2) Imperial Bank of India, Managing Director, Kangra Valley State Co., Ltd. Director, Murree

Managing Director, Margar Alley State Co., Kangra Alley State Co., Lahore Industries Ltd., Ambia Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Exchairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punja'; Exemelber, Indiavay Rates Advisory Committies, Commenter, Indiavay Rates Advisory Committee, Sanciery; Executive Committee member, Provincial Hindu Sabbah; Hony, Tressure to: Provincial Girl Guides Association, King George V, Memorial Fund, Punjab, Her

Excellency the Marchioness of Lihlitagow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Puber-culosis Fund, Provincial Committee; Mamber, Public Accounts Committee, Punjab; Rasources and Retrenchment Committee appointed by Punjab Government. Address: Karsing Niwas, S, Napier Road, Lahova.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS, Millowner, Merchand and Zamindar. b. 1892. Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd., Member of Council, Benares Hindu University; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutata, 1024; of Commerce, 1920; Member, Indian Piscal Commission; Member, Bengal Legislattve Council; Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1030; Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1026, Address. 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutadard.

BIRLEY FRANK, SIR, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C. Managing Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras b, 6th July 1883. w. Evelyn Clitton of Perth, W. A. Knighted, 1937. Address: C/o Best & Co., Ltd. Madras.

BISHWAMBHAR NATH, PANDIT, RAI BAHA-DUR, M.A., eldest son of the late Diwan Rahadur Sir Chaube Ragunath Das, Kt., C.S.I.; popularly known as the Grand Old Man of Kotah, whose loyal and indefatigable services

and indefatigable services rendered with unique devotion for 26 years as Diwan, resulted in the Kotals State being considered one of the being considered one of the Rajnutans; b. on. 25m. January 1870 at Kotah, cituated in Hume's High School, Etawah, Maharao Aura College: cardulated in Aura College: cardula

1898, passed M.A. in 1900; entered into the United Provinces Civil Service in May 1901; posted as Deputy Collector in warbous districts services lent for the Collector in warbous districts services lent for Kotals State on deputation in April 1917, held the office of the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharna Sahib of Kotals; was made a Rail Bahadur on late Secretary to H. H. the Maharna Sahib or Kotals State of Assistant Diwan in 1922; was made a Member, Mahakma Khas, (c., Minister in October 1928—about the Maharna Khas, (c., Minister in October 1928—about in 1922; was made a Member, Mahakma Khas, (c., Minister in October 1928—about in 1922; was made a Member, Mahakma Khas, (c., Minister in October 1930; retired from the United Provinces Civil Service on 1st October 1930; between the Maharna Sahib of Kotah in October 1930; settred from the United Provinces (Vill Service on 1st Taximi saradar of Kotah State; a premier Mala and Kotah State; a premier Mala and Kotah State; a premier Mala and Continuation of Bawah district, United Trovinces; Vica Bawah district on Mahama Bawah (M.P.).

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1931) y.s. of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas; M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court. b. April 21, 1888. m Sm. Suhasini Biswas, d. of Mr. S. C. Mallick. Educ: Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, Barolled Valli, High Court, April 13, 1910. Far Association, Calcutta High Court; Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta High Court; Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta High Court; American College, Calcutta High Court; American College, Calcutta High Court; January Calcutta College, Calcutta Calcutta Grant College, Calcutta College, Calcutta Calcutta University, Tenderson, Calcutta University, Pro-aud Law, Calcutta University, Proand Law, Calcutta University; Pro-fessor, University Law College, 1913-21; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, and again, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation since, again, Councilor, Calcutta Corporation Since, 1925; Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1926; President, Saroj Nalini Dutt Mcmorial Association, Bengal, for Women's Welfare Work, Founder Secretary, South Su-burban (now Asutosh) College, 1916-21; Vice-President, South Suburban School, Main Prasident, South Suburban School, Main and Branch; President, Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School, Member of Governing Bodies of Presidency College, Asutosh College, Vidyasagar College, Deaf and Dumb School; Secretary, Calcutta Blind School, Booles of Freedom Booles of Peaf Vidyasagar College, Deaf School; Secretary, Calcutta Blind School, Member of Committee of Management of Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Member of Committee of Indian Association and of Council of National Liberal Federation; Elected Member of Leg. Assembly from Cal-cutta Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1930-1934. Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, June-August, 1933. Substitute Delegate from India to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1936. Judge, Calcutta High Court (1937.) Address: 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL NANDLAL, Member, Council of State, is one of the leading Congress men in C. P. and Berar. He left College during the non-co-operation movement while a student of

infinitely experience of the first law class, tool part in the Congress solves are the congress solves are the congress solves are the congress of the congress of the congress committee. The congress committee is the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress committee in the congress con

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Legislative Council in 1926 as a Swarajist. He was the President of the Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee in the last electronic states of the Council of State; takes Leon interest in social reform and was for many years Secretary and once President of the Social Conference of the Maheshwari community; of the 25th session of the Hindi Sahitya Smammelan at Nagpur; founder of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, He is a man of multilations activities—potential control of the 1926 and 192

BLACK WELL, THE HON JUSTICO SIG CROUL
PATRICK, K. (1938) M.B. (MI) IN) 1019);
High Court Judge, Bombay, b. 8 November
1841, m. to Marguerite Frances, edest d. of the
late J. A. Tilleard, M. V. O. Educ.: Blackheath
Proprictary School and City of London
School; Holl'er Greek Scholar, Univ. College,
College, Oxford, 1801; 1st Class Classical
Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Litt.
Hum. 1905; B. A. 1905; Secretary of
Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Waddin Scholer, A. G. Scholer, Challer,
A. Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in
Ministry of National Service during European
War. Was Liberal candidate for Harsings
in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war,
shire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a
Pulsne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926.
Address: "Rystore," Peder Road, Bombay,
Address: "Rystore," Peder Road, Bombay,

BLAKISTON, John Francis, Director-General of Archieology. b. 21 March 1882, Educ. Wellington College, England. Architect, entered Archaeological Survey of India, March 1911; Military Service 1915-1919; France, 1917-194. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

BLANDY, EDMOND NIODLAS, B.A. (Oxon.)
Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, b. 31st July, 1886.

m. Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall),
Educ: Clifton and Belliol. Aset. Magte.
2016.

Educ: Clifton and Belliol. Aset. Magte.
Officer, Munshigani, Dacen, 1912; Secretary
to Bengal 1914 in addition Controller of Rossile
Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Rossile
Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Rossile
Brims, etc., roywing and the Secretary, Plunker Bengal, 1917;
and later in addition Controller of Hossile
Brims, etc., and M. Secretary, Publichy Board,
Try, Calculta, 1921; Commissioner of IncomeTax, Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta, 1921; Calculta,

BLASCHECK, ARRUE DAVID, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900); D. Oce. Munich, (1910). Inspector-General of Forcets to the Grovt of India, b. 16th Jan. 1879. m. Helen, 2nd d. October 1988. Market of Part of India, b. 1889. Market of India, b. 1889. Market of India, b. 1889. Market of India, b. 1889. Market of India, p. 1889. Market of India, p. 1889. Market of Forcets, Pauliah, 1992; Inspector-General of Forcets, Punich, 1992; Inspector-General of Forcets, Punich, 1992; Inspector-General of Forcets, Punich 1994. Market of India, p. 1889. M

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928). C.S.I. (1936). I.C.S., Secretary

to the Governor of Madras. b. November 12, 1884, Educ: Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the L.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. Address: Madras Club, Madras.

BOBBILI. RAJAH SIR SWETHAOHELAPATH RAMAKHSHAN RANGA ROW BAHADER, K.C.I.E., Srf RAVII, Rajah of Bobbili. b. 20 Feb. 1901. Edse: Bobbili, privately. As-Feb. 1905. Edse: Stabili, privately. As-State, 1925-27. Member, Madras Lecislative Council, 1930. Hon. A. D. C. to H. E. Ho Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancollor, Andriar Gluversky from 1931. 1932-37. Address; Bobbili, Vizagapatam Disk.

BOILBAU, COLONES, COMMANDAY GUY HAMILON, C.B., (1919), C.M. G., (1917), D.S.C., C.M., (1917), D.S.C., C.M., (1917), D.S.C., D. 27 Sep. 1570, en. Violec, Mary (Fergusson.), Educ, Christ's Hospital, R.M.A., Woolvich, Active Service W. Africa, 1892; Chiltrai Relief, 1895; China, 1899; Great War, France, 1914-19; Afghan War, 1919. Address: Quetta.

BOMON-BERRAM, SIR JERANGIR BOMONI, KT. (1934), BA., LLB, J.P. (Soliditor), Bombay, Merchant. b. July 1868. Educ. Six, Xavier's and Elphinstone College, Trainer prudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudov Stondard States and Elphinstone College, Trainer produced the College of the C

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

BOSE, SUPHAS CHANDRA, b. 1807; Educ; in Calcutta and Cambridge, Entered I.C.S., but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement; was Manager of the Forenera, Calcutta, 1922-24; served as Chief Executive Officer of the Galcutta Corporation, 1924; was arrested under Regulation, III. 1924; was arrested under Regulation, III. 1924; was a street of the Control without the Control without more detection; took prominent part during sadyograha movement; was interned as State prisoner but was released in order to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment; was for several years

President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; President, Indian Natio Congress, Feb. 1938. Address: Calcutta.

BRABOURNE, H. E. LORD, 5th Baron and 14th Baronet. (MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bengal, 1937. K.G. of

St. J. b. 8th May, 1895. S. Father 1933. m. 1919 Lady Doreen Geraldine Lady Doreen Geraigine
Browne y, d, of 6th
Marquess of Sligo, Educ.;
Wellington Coll. and R.M.A., Woodwig. Buropean War, 1915-18 in R.A. and R.A. F. (M.C. Despatches thrice). M. P. Ashford Division Parlia. Private S

mentary Private Secre-tary to Secretary of State for India 1932-33. Governor of Bombay, 1933-1937. Heir: S. Hon. Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull b. 11 Feb. 1922. Address: Government House, Calcutta.

BRABOURNE, THE LADY, C.I., Dame of St. John, is the third daughter of the sixth Marquess of Sligo (who died in February 1935) and sister of the present Marquess. She was born in May 1896. She married in 1919 and has two sons, the Honourable Norton Michael Cecii Knatchbull, b. 11th February 1922, and the Hon. John Ulick Knatchbull, b. 9th November 1924. Address:

Government House, Calcutta,

GOVERNMEND BRADELD, ERNISS WILLIAM CHARLES, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., O.B.E. (1918); C. J. E. (1928), Director-General of Indian Medical Service. May 28, 1880. m. Maryas Hamad, Educ King Giward's Hemingham; St. Mary's Hospital School Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital London Annie Barnard, Edwer: King Edwards School, Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Surgeon-General, Bombay, 1935-37. Address:

BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt.,
Or. 1924; Rat Bahadur, or. 1911; Kaisara,
Kaisara, Kaisara, Kaisara, Kaisara,
San, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Cardichal Medical College, Calcutta; Physician
Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta; Consulting
Physician; Research Worker; President,
Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta; Consulting
Physician; Research Worker; President,
Chittaranjan Hospital,
Calcutta, Calcutta, 1998
President, Indian Committee, International
Society for Marobiology; Vice-President,
Royal Asiatic Speciety of Empail; ViceHone, Viley President, Indian Association for Hony. Vice-President, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; President, Society of Biological Chemists, India; Head of the or miological unemists, India; Head of the Dept. of Bio-Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta; Chairman, Board of Industries, Bengal; Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta; Hony, Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society; Vice-

President, National Institute of Sciences of India: Member, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member, Santary of Science, Bangalore; Member, Santary country, Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Hongo, Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Fellow, Matonal Institute of Sciences of India; President, National Institute of Sciences of Fellow, State Modical Paculty of Bengal; Fellow, State Modical Paculty of Bengal; Fellow, National institute of Sciences of India; 1875. m. 1598, Nanl Bala Devi; two s., two 1875. m. 1598, Nanl Bala Devi; two s., two control of the Paculty of cal Services Association (1929-32); Formerly Member. Provincial Malaria Committee. Call Survices Association (1920-207), rountitee, Bengal; Formerly Member of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal; Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Reneity of Bengal; Studies in Hemolysis; Kala-azar in Dr. Carl Mense's Handbuch der Carl Mense's Handb Kani-zari ii Dr. Cari Meribes i Annahuen der Tropenkrankheiten; Treatise on Kala-zar; Numerous articles in the Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Medical Gazette, Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Asiatile Society of Bengal, Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, Bio-chemical Journal of British Medical Journal, Lameet, Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Journal of Tropical Medicine, Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. cine & Hygiene, Indian Journal of Medicine, Calcutta Medical Journal, Transactions of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, Comptes Rendus Congress International de Medicine Tropicale et D'Hygiene, Cairo-Egypt (1928) subjects including chemistry (1929) subjects including enemistry and chemotherapy of organic antimonials, chemistry and chemotherapy of quinoline compounds, kala-azar, dermal leishimanoid, malaria, black-water fever, influenza, hemolysis, anopheles. Address: 82/3, Conwallis Street and 19, London Street, Calcutta.

RAY, Sir Edward Hugh, Kt., cr. 1017; Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council, Controlles of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. Edwa., Charter-house; Timity College, Cambridge. Address: Gillander House, Calcutta. BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH,

RAYNE, FRANK LYGAND, M.C. (1918), BUNDI, H.H. MARKAN RAJA, SYR RAGRUPH CLIE, (1987), Commissioner, Rural Recons. Sixofill Bahandus, G.G.S.I., 1919; K.G.S.I. structon, Punjab, b. Jan., 6, 1882, m. Iris Goodeve, Golbe, 1920. Educ; Monkton (1911), 2, 26 Sept. 1890, S. 1880, Address: BRAYNE. Goodeve Gobie, 1920. Eaux: Monson Combe School and Pembroke Coli, Cam-bridge, Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M.C. 1918. Publications: Village Uplift in India (1928): Indian Village (Oxford Socrates in an Univ. Press); The Remaking of Village India oniv. rress); The Remaking of Village India (heing the second edition of Village Uplitt), 1929, (Oxford Univ. Press); The Boy Scott in the Village; Pits; A scheme of Rural Reconstruction; (Uttar Chand Kapur, Lahore, 1931); Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English Village (Oxford University Press) 1932. The Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934; (R. S. M. Gulao Singin & Sons, Lanore) 1934; Rural Reconstruction—A Note, Government Press (Lahore, 1934); Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935, "Lecture Notes 1936", "Better Villages" (Oxford Press) 1937, Address: Lahore, Punjab; and The Glebe, Ashill, Norfolk,

BRIND, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Edward Spencer, K.C.B. (1936), K.B.E. (1935), C.B. (1923), K.C.B. (1986), K.B.E. (1985), C.B. (1923), C.M.B. (1913) D.S.O. (1916), G.O.C.-18-20, C.M.B. (1913) D.S.O. (1916), G.O.C.-18-20, C.M.B. (1913) D.S.O. (1914); Iwo s. one d. Educ.; Wellington College; R.M.A., Wool-wieh, Entered Army, 1897; Captain, 1902; Adjutant, 1908-90; Major, 1914; Bl. Lfs-Col., 1916; Bl. Col., 1916; Col. 1929, Major 1914; G.S.O. (2), 1915; G.S.O. (1), 1916. General, 1930; Lt. Genn., 1935; D.A.G.M.G., 1914; G.S.O. (2), 1915; G.S.O. (1), 1916; Brigadier-General G. S., 1917; Colonel on Staff, General Staff, G.H.Q., Ireland, 1919-1923; Deputy Director at War Office, 1923-1923; Deputy Director at War Onice, 1920-25; Col. Comdt. R. A., Aldershot Command, 25 : Col. Comdt. R. A., Aldershot Command, 1925.27; Brigadier, General Staff, Aldershot Command, 1927-30; A.D.C. to the King, 1928-30; Major-General, Royal Artillery, India, 1930-31; Deputy, Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1931-33; Commander, 4th Division, 1933-35; Commander-in-Chief, International Force in the Saar, 1934-35; Lieutenant of Tower of London, 1935-36; Adjutant General in India, 1936-37. Address: Command House, Poona.

BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 1 Dec. 1882. m. Mabel Louisa nee Linton. Educ: City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905 Judge, High Court, November 1929. Address: Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuter's Agent Government of India now Adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, and Kalka Simla Electric Coy. b. 1862; m. Annie Margaret, d. of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. Educ.: St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. Publication: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). Address : Simia and Delhi.

Singhij Bahadder, G.C.S.I., 1919; K.C.SII. cr. 1897, G.Cl.E. cr. 1900, G.C.V.O. cr. 1911; b. 26 Sept. 1869, S. 1889. Address: Bundi, Rajputana.

BURDON, SIR ERNEST, B.A., Oxon; K.C.I.E. (1934); C.I.E. (1921); C.S.I. (1926); ighthood (1931); Auditor-General in think, 27 Jan. 1881. m. Mary (died 1934) of Rev. W. Fairweather, D.D. Wirkenldy, Fife. Educ: Knighthood (1931); Auditor-General in India, d. of Rev. w. Entrweaters B.D. Dunnikler, Manse, Kirkealdy, Fife. Educ: Edinburgh Academy; University College, Oxford (Scholar), Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914; Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India, Mornber of Ledler, Munition, Report Ledler, Mornber of Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis. Council, India, 1919; Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26; Secretary to Government of India Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29. Address: Simla and New Delhi.

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of, G.C.I.E., cr. 1924, K.C.S.I. cr. 1911, K.C.I.E. cr. 1999, I.O.M., cr. 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. I.L.D. Camb. and Edin, 1926, b. 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of zemindari, 1903; two s. two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906 when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18; temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council. 1918: Member of the Bengal Executive Coun-1915, amenter to the bengal Executive Coun-cit, 1919-24; Vice-President, Bengal Execu-tive Council, from March, 1922 to April 1924; Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924. 25; a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again from 1925 to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, since 1914; Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V. and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12: President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War. Publications: Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, Studies Impressions (the

Diary of a European Tour); Meditations; The Indian Horizon; etc. Heir: Maharaja. The Indian Tortion; etc. Heir: Maharaja-dhiraja Lamas Sahob Uday Chand Mahida-dhiraja Lamas Sahob Uday Chand Mahida-Mara 1927: Manaker of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate 1930-36 and again Dewani Raj Wards Estate 1930-36 and again Dewani Raj From Dec. 1936; Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperia Conference, London, 1926. Bu won; Bijay Manzil, Alpena; Rosebank, Darjeeling; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U, P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex-1906; B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; D.Sc. (London), 1927; M.I.Mechle, 1926; M.I.B., 1923; M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926; M.L.E., 1928; M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926; M.R.S. T. (1920), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Vic-toria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, toria Jublice Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, b. 1885, m. Ella Elizabeth, e.d., Harry Turton. Educ.: Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science De-partment). Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University; Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhamp-ton; and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. Publications: (Books) Lathes: their Construction & Operation: The Testing of Machine Tools: Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting, (Papers): On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), Technical Articles: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. Address: England, America and India. V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURN, THE HON, MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A., I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934. b. 19th June 1881; m. Clara Blanche 4, of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool; Educ: Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's College, Oxford, Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-9; Sub-Collector, 1911; Superintendent. Pudukkottai State, 1915-22; Dt. and Sessions radioante state. 140-22; Dt. and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924, Madura, 1925, Coimba-tore, 1928, Salem, 1931; Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932. Address: Blacker's Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., offg. Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. b. July 6th, 1884. Agricultural Research. 5. July 6th, 1884.
Margared Forrest Altchison, 1012. Educ.: Eduburgh University. Was Assistant Locturer in Botany, Reading.
Lancer Company, Company, Company, Company, Company, Company, Company, Congression, 1998. Principal Poona College of Agriculture, in addition, 1032-1033, Joint Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1269-27. Director of

Agriculture, Bombay, 1932-1936. Publica-tions: Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. Address: Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi,

BURT, SIR BRYCE CHUDLEIGH, KT. (1936), C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Knt. Bach. (1936), Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, b. April 29, Council or Agricultural Research, b. April 23, 1881, m. 1906. Educ.; Univ. Coll., London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1902-4; Thiddad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1008; Dy. Director of Agri-uciture, United Provinces, 1908-21; Director of uciture, United Provinces, 1908-21; Director of Industries, United Provinces, (in addition), 1912-15. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1912-28; Director of Agriculture, Blhar and Orissa, 1928-29. Official Advisor to Indian Deligation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa May Conference, Conneil of Agricultural Research, June 1933. Aug. 1933, Octr. to Decr. 1934 and from Octr. 1, 1935. Address: 1, York Road, New Delhi and Alderton, Simla.

BUTA SINGH, HON'BLE, SARDAR, C.B.E., Member, Council State. This is the Sardar's second term in the Council of State. He is the senior Vice-President of the Amritsar District Board, Hon. Magistrate, 1st Class, and Jt. Secre-tary of the Khalsa Col-

lege, Amritsar, He is a Provincial Darbari. Born: Oct. 16, 1903. Address : Nowshera House, Amritsar.

YRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Sir., Kt. (1928), eldest son of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large BYRAMJEE Jeneschooy, Landout and merchanis, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, b. 28th Feb. 1881. m. Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. Educ.: St. Yantavis, School and Collage Rombes of Sit Jamaseijee Jejeebhov, 2nd Baronet. Educa-Sit. Xaviera School and Golege, Bombay, J. (1908), Mon. Chef Bombay, J. (1908), Mon. Chef Mattimonial Court 1908-1929, Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of India Committee Company Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of India Committee Conditional Release of Prisoners. Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release Offrisoners, 1924; Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution; Fresident, Sand Bom-bay Parsi Ploneers Boy Soonts and Vice-Presid-ent, Bombay Presidency Release, 26,000 for Ald Society, Donaled and Release, 26,000 for the Condition of the Condition of the Condi-tion of the Condition of the Condition of the Condi-tion of the Condition of the Condition of the Condi-tion of the Condition of the Condition of the Condi-tion of the Condition of the Condition of the Condi-tion of the Condition of the Cond GAIRNS, JAMES, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Glass, D.P.H. (Gamb.), D.L.M. 623, (Beng.), D. (Marchaller, D. (Glass, D.P.H.), Gamb.), D.L.M. 623, (Beng.), Western Ballway, b. 15th. July 1885, Edac.: University of Glasgow, House Surgeon, House Physiclan, Glasgow, Royal Infirmary and Victoria Inhrmary, Glasgow, Parker of Processor of Anatomy, Glasgow University; Resident Physician, Ruchill and Kulphiswood General Hospital; Major R.A.M.C. (Tump.), Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Santtary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senton Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Principal Medical and Health Officer, Grown School, Corps and Commander, Venerable Order of Corps and Commander, Venerable Order of Corps and Commander, Venerable Order of Railway Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

CALCUTTA, BEBIOF OF, MOST RAW, FORS WEST-COTT, D.D. b. 23 October 1868, c, of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham). Educ. Chelstoham and Peterhouse, Cambridge, Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnjore, 1889. Bishop of Chota Mission, Cawnjore, 1889. Bishop of Chota politan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1819. Address: Bishop's House, Calcutta.

ALDER, CHARLES CUMMING, B.Sc. (A. FL.S. Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Equal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Clinchona Cultivation in Bengal; and Director, Botanical Survey of Margaret, Reid, 4co, James Endi, Esta, Aberdeen, Scotland, Educ., Logis School Morayshire Gordons College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; North and Scotland, College of Aberdeen; North and Scotland, College of Institute, Dhalem, Germany; Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin, Curator, Herbartum, Eoyal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Secretary, Bord of Scientific Advise for India; Superinand Burma; and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Publications: Various Reports and Records; Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Advise; Annais, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Address: Royal Botanic Garden, India. Address: Royal Botanic Garden, India. Address: Royal Botanic Garden, India. Address: Royal Botanic Garden, Galcutta.

CAMBATA, SHIAVAX CAWASJEE, J.P., Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistrate, Andheri, Chairman of the Versoya

Chariman or new versows
Beach Sanitary Committee.
President, Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District. Delegate to the Parsi Marimonial Court, Bombay Microbay Honorary Marine and Corporation and Several other public bodies and commercial associations. Managing Director of Shiavax O. Cambata & Go. 14d. Born-

ing Director of Shiavax O.
Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Director of the Hirdagarh Collicries, Ltd., Director of several other well-known commercial firms, etc. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A

pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry, Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Proprietor: Eros Theatre and Restaurant.

Address: Cambata Bullding, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.

CAMPBELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD, B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, b. 18 Jan. 1877. m. Viloté, youngest d. of the late Sir Ceell Beadon, K.C.S.I., Lk.-Governor of Bengal. Educ.: Harrow and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.O.S. (Punjab), 1991, Assk. Commun. Registra. Ghief Court, 1912, Assk. Commun. Registra. Ghief Court, 1912, Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judge, 1926. Address. Lahore.

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor. b. 23 Aug. 1878. Educ.: Private and Univ. College, Oxford. Address: 57C Warden Road, Bombay.

CASELS, GENERAL STR ROBERT ARCHIMATIC, G.C. B. (1933), G.S.1, D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India since Nov. 1935, b. 16 March 1876, m. Miss F. E. Jackson (1904); Served in the European war, Indiadring Espyte and Masopatamia, Commandering Espyte and Masopatamia, Commandering Espyte and Masopatamia, Commandering Comma

CATRY, Dr. HECTOR, O.C., Catholic Bishop of Labore, since March 1928. b. 1880. Belgium. Educ. Seraphic School, Bruges, Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghien, 1907; ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1920. Address: 1, Lawrence Road, Labore.

CHAIN SINGH, RAO BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Thakur of Pokaran (Premier Noble), Jodhpur State and Talukdar of Ralpur (Dist. Rae Barell, Oudh); Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, b. 5th Feb, 1889. Educ.

Administration of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the victoria Jubilee Medal as best man of his year at the M.A. examination of the Allaha-bad University. Joined John Blate Sardies as yellow a control of the control of

INEX.-W; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1927-29; Minister in charge of Justice and Education, 1929-39; Acting Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Represented the Chief Minister 1984. Representation of the Benares H in du University Court, 1980-36; Member of the Benares H in du University Court since 1918; Life Member, International Jaw Association (London); President, All-Judia Educational Conference at Delhi, 1984. Leader of the Indian Dulegation to the World Education Conference at



Oxford, 1935. Has made an extensive tour of the European Continent and the Near and Middle East. Vice-Chairman, Servants of India Insurance Co. Has four sons; the eldest Kunwar Bhawaut Singh, B.A. (Hons). Cantab. (Trindy Hall) is studying for the Cantab. (Trindy Hall) is studying for the Pokaran, House, Jodhpur and The Fort, Pokaran, (Marwar).

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A., (Punjab), b. 1892. Educ. at Convent, Murree; Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi; Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Finals in 1914; took Honours Degree in

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Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; General Editor, "Coterie", London, 1919, quarterly devoted to Art and Literature; returned to India in 1920; joined the staff of the Bombay Chronicle as Asstr. Editor; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1931, Founder of the defunct Daily and

Nation Adviser, Weekly (Newspaper); Delegate, Labour International Labour 1925; Conference, Geneva, Labour International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; President, Sind Political Conference, Karachi, 1929; Member, Political Conference, Karnehl, 1929; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931 on Tarliff Issue; Fresident, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and tele-graphmen; seceded from All'India Trade Union Congress and as Chaltman of seces-tical Commissions of the Commission of the Referration; Labour Delegate Vaternational Labour Delegate, International Federation ; Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly (1937). Publi-cation: "Coolie" or the Story of the Capital cation : and Labour in India, Address; Lahore (Punjab).

DHAMNEY, LR.-COL. HENNY, CM.O., 1909; Principal, Police Training College, Surdah. b. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow. m. ist, 1007, Hon. collla Mary Barnewall (d. 1908); eister of 18th Lord Trimieston 2nd, 1813, Alley, Bellingham, co. London. Educ. Monaphan Diocesan School. Served South Africa, 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary: the rolled Column. to Manipur in 1881. Address: Police Training College, Surdah, Rasjatahl, lengal.

CHANDAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, cidest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesi Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.); Matkis. Trip. Pt. I. (1909); Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I.(1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II. (1912); Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; Mx. Director N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. b. 26 Nov. 1887, m. Vatsalahai, 3rd d. of Rao Saheb M. V. Kalkini of Karwar (N. Kanara. Educ. Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's High Court, 1913-29; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay July to October 1015; Joined de firm of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926; reelected, 1929 and 1932; nominated 1935 Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Elmonder Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Elmonder (Finance) Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Elmonder (Finance) Committee, 1923-20; Chairman, Milwombay, 1932-33; Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933, Elected Deputy Chairman, Milwombay, 1932-33; Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933, Elected Deputy Chairman, Milwombay, 1943-34, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933, Elected Chairman, Milwombay, Manbar Hill, Bombay, 41, Pedder Road, Manbar Hill, Bombay, Manbar Hill, Bombay,

CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HONTHE RAJ (1032), Chief of Punjah and Member, Kapurthala Rulling Family; Member, Council of State Durbar, 1903; Coronation, 1911; Durbar, 1911. b. 1883. f- of Kanwar Sochel Labore; Govt. College, Labore. Address: Charanjit Castle, Juliunder City; Chadwick; Simla, S. W.; 5 Mansingh Road, New Olehi.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIFAHDAR-UI-MUK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO, BAHADUR J. Jan. 1903, s. 1920. Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERIJE STR AUT. CHATTER GGLES.

(1935). KG. L. (1955).

Menber of the India Council, 1931-1936. 2.24.

Mov. 1874. M. I Vina Mockerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. Nov. 1874. M. I Vina Mockerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. S. (2) Grant Law. Educ. Hare School and Presidency Goll., Calcutta, and King's Goll., with Honours (Caulmidge); Hon. I.L.D. (Edinburgh); Firstin list 1.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1987; served in U. P. Special inquiry into industries in U. P., 1907–1908; Registrar, Co-perative Societies, U.F. (2) Grant Council Law. Grant Council Labour Contec, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921; Ch. Sec., U. P. Govt., 1919; Govt of India Delegate to International Labour Gone, 1922–1938; Clresident, Governing Body, International Labour Glady (1982-1984). The Committee of the League of Nations; Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations; Committee, 1926–1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Secretary to the Government of India, 1925; Secretary to the Government of Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Secretary to the Government of Indian House

Ottawa, 1929; Director, Central Exchange | CHAUDHURI, RAI HARENDRA NATH, Mark of India, London, Publications: Note | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. | Mark, Ed. India." Address: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. D. (Edin.),
M.R.O.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.);
Chief Medical Officer, R. B. Railway, b. 4 Dec. 1886. m. Nance MacDonaki,
Educ. Calcutta and Edinburgh. Tempcommission in the I. M. S. during Great Warg.
Dy. Chief Medical Angles, T. RailWilliams, C. J. T. RailChief Medical and Health
Officer, G. T. P. TailWay, 1923–23.

Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta.

CHAUDHARI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. b. 28 June 1862, m. Sarasibala Devi. 3rd d., of Sir Surend-ranath Baneriea. Educ. Krishnaghar Collegiate ranata nanerjea. Eauc.: Krishnaghar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Caland chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Cal-cutts , Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1809; Organising Secry, Indian Industrial Exhibitons in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance (b. 144, Honreason or ane cascutta omersity, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council; President, Jagahlsandhu Institute, Calcutta. Publications: Calcutta Weekly Notes. Address: 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN THE HON. RAO BAHADUR B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Nominated). b. 1882. m. Shrimati Sushila Devl, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist. Educ.: St. Stephin's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised lawyer at Rohtak; elected Viceas Chairman, District Board, 1914-17; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All-India Jat Maha Sabha. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 51 squares of land in Punjab Colonies, Elected Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936, Appointed member Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W.F.P. in 1937. Address: Rohtak.

"Munshi Family" of Taki. First elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1920, he was re-elected in 1923 and for the third time in 1928. He was the Whip of the Nationalist Party in 1924-25 and a Secretary of the Congress Council Party from 1927-29. He secured by his criticisms a incresentation of the Irrigation and criticisms a fuller

Public Works budget and had a Bill substantially enlarging the powers of the Union Boards passed by the Council in 1928 was ultimately which vetoed. He served on the Donald Committee on the Subordinate Services (1925) and on the Committee that reported on the Calcutta Sanskrit College and the tols of

the province (1927).
Elected again in 1937 he represents the
Municipal Constituency. Parganas 24 Pargainas Municipal Consistency.

He takes keen interest in educational matters. Publication: "The New Menace to High School Education in Bengal,"

Nacomber 1889. Address: "Munshi b. November 1889, Address: "Munshi House," Barnagore, 24, Parganas (Bengal).

K.C.TE. CHETTY, S.R. SHANMURHAM, A. CLAR. (1933), B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Dewan, Cochin State. b. 17 Oct. 1892. Educ: The Madras Christian College. Elected a member of the Madras (1994).



Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; in Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly

Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly was no control incontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed as member of the Contral Banking Enquiry Committee; Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; was elected Dy. President, Legislash-tional Labour Conference Actional Labour 1932 as Chief Discovering the Assembly in January 1931. Actional in April 1932 as Chief Discovering the Market States 1932 as Chief Discovering the Assembly Indianal Conference of Indian employers. was nominated by Government of India as

one of its representatives at Imperial Economici Conference held at Ottawa in July-August conference need at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. Address: "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore : Ernakulam, Cochin State

HETTINAD, Kumararajah of (M.A., Muthiah Chettiar, B.A.), son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., born 1905; Educ: Graduated from CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, The Hon'ble the Presidency College, Madras, 1924; a Trustee

Pachayappa's the Charities, Madras (from 1928); Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Madras (1929): Member. Madras Legislative Assembly, elected unanimouslyby the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930 - 37); Member, nomic Depression

Enguiry Committe Eco 31); President, Corpo-Enquiry Commute, see 31; rresulent, Corporation of Madras e (19 d unanimously in Nov. 1932; first Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933; again Mayor of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1934 for 1934-35; was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934-35; was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., the Madras Telephone Co. Ltd., the Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India, Madras; takes keen interest in the development of the Annamalai University founded by his father, was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, in 1936-37; was Minister for Local-Self-Government in the new constitution. Club: Cosmopolitan: Address: Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.

HATAKI, CAPFAIN NAWAB SIR JUHANBRAD ford House," Vepery, Madras. Tel. AMMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933), K.C.I.E. "Emeete." (1928), M.B.E. (1918); b. 12th December CHIDURA, RAI SAHB DURYASULU, of Secun-1888. m. to d. of his uncle Nawab CHIDURA, RAI SAHB DURYASULU, of Secun-CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Bahadur Abritis Santae. M.A.O. College, Adagem. President, All-India Muslim Rajora, Council, 1902, Member, U.P., Member, Council, 1902, Dette: B. A. Member, U.P., pages Charles, C. M. College, C. M. College, Charles, M. Minister of Industries, U.P., 1928-28, Home Member, U.P., 1926-1938, Ag. Governor, U.P., June 1928-Aigust, 1928-28, and 2nd London Boiltad Governor United and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April 1933; First Chief Minister, United Provinces (1937). Address: Secretariat, United Provinces.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, THE HON. LIEUT-COLONEL CHARLES TERENCE, C.I.E. (1983); Residies in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coor since May 1983. b. 6th February 1883. Coor since May 1983. b. 6th February 1883. El Owden, C.I.E., of Punjab Commission. m. Reatrics Stretton. d. of the late Lieut. R. Z. Plowden, C.I.E., of Punjab Commission.

Beatrice Stretton, d. of the late Lieut. R. E.
Beatrice, Stretton, d. of the late Lieut. R. E.
Liston, West India Regiment. Educ. CheltenListon, West India Regiment. College, Sand-Liston, West India Regiment, Eddlege, Sand-ham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. First commission, August 1902, Indian Army, 1904; entered Political Department of Government of India, 1908; Political Officer, North West Frontier Province,

1908-14: central india and Rajputana, 1903-14; Great War, 1914-18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1919-22. Vice-President, Council of Regency, Cooch Behar States, 1923-26; Secretary to Central India and Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat, 1929-1932. Address: Residency Bangalore.

Mr. M. Ct. M., Banker; b. 2nd August 1908; c. s, of late Sir M. Ct. Muthia Chettyar, one of 5. Of Inte Sir M. G. Authra Chetryar, one of the richest and leading members of the Naga-rathar community. Educ: Christian College. Member, Council of State; Chairman, The Bank

Indian Overseas Director, tn. the Ltd.: Indian Indian Bank Lidi., Governing Director, M. Cr. M. Banking Corpn., Ltd.; Chairman, The United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Co., Ltd.; The Mysore Assurance Director. Paper Mills Ltd.; Director, Little's Oriental Balm Pharmaceuticals and Works, Ltd; The India Gold Prospecting and



Mining Syndicate; President. Committee of the Sir M. Ct., Muthia Chettvar Committee of the Sir M. Ct., Mubia Cheftyar, Babol. Purasawakam, Madras; Vier-High School, Purasawakam, Madras; Vier-High School, Arbifuchen, National College, Trichinopoly; Trastee, Hindu High School, Triplicam, Madras; Trustee, Hindu Theological High School, Markans; Trustee, Madras; Madras Agricultural Bank Lid., Madras. Childhad, Agricultural Bank Lid., Madras. Childhad, Raccolland, Childhad, Childh

derabad comes of an old and respectable Vysya family known as "Chidura" family tracing its origin to a village named Bodhan in Nizamabad District of Nizam's Dominions. the



b. 1897 at Secunderabad. in Telugu and Educ.: English. In his eightyear he took of his father's eenth charge business and has well. remarkably done A public spirited citizen, he has been rendering immense services to organisations

many hearty co-operation. his active and services to the Cantonment of Secunderabad services to one canconnects of Secunderstoad were recognised by his being awarded the title, "Raf Sahib" by the British Govern-ment in 1922. The Rai Sahib is the founder of many public institutions at Secunderabad. He is the honorary treasurer of the Hyderabad Decan) Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Hyderalad Co-operative Dominion Bank, Ltd., and a member on the Committee of Keys High School, Address: Secunderabad. Deccan.

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, KT. cr. 1937; Member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937/1938; Chairman of



J. S. M. Schloy & Co., 144.
Bombay; b. Bombay, 141.
Bombay; b. Bombay, 141.
February 1882; 24ue.;
Bharda New High School,
Bombay, Served on several
important Committees
formed by Government
WarPurposes Board during
European War, 1914-18;
J. Henber, 1914-194, Charlmon
of its Standing Finance
Committee, 1923-24 and

Mayor, 1926-17; Elected Monther Legislative Assembly, 1931, Non-Official visitor to Prisons since 1922; Member, Advisory Beard, Indian Jails Committee, Since 1923; President, Since 1923; Member, Advisory Beard, Indian Jails Committee, Bombay Hranet, since 1921; Indian Red Gross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, Bombay Hranet, since 1921 Indian Red Gross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, Bombay Hranet, since 1921 Indian Red Gross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, Bombay Hranet, since 1921 Indian Red Gross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, 1921 Indian Red Gross Society, 1921, Member of Committee 1936-1937; Director, Imperial Bank of India, Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee 1936-1937; Director, Imperial Bank of India, The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Power Co., Ltd., The Dutteel Scholars of the Committee Companies of the Committee Companies of the Committee Companies of the Committee Commit

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHRRALLY, Present Mayor of Bombay, Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay; was Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Managing Director,

Corporation, Bombay; M. F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.; b. 16th February 1885; M. Sherbanoc: one e. four d. Educ. Bharda New High School and Eiphinstone Course In India in the Obtoro Car and petroleum trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a comgraphy in In



Committee Bombay Branch, Indian Red Gross Society and several other benovione Institutions in the City; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and Parade Committee and Barden Brand, Committee and Brand, Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organized Pagasant in 1937 in all of Fund; organized Pagasant in 1937 in all of Judice Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organized Pagasant in 1937 in all of Judice Committee of the Maintenance of Hospitals Red George Memorial Funds (Local Board), Acting Chairman, Judican Red Judice Committee of Hospitals Red George Memorial Insurance Co., Ltd., British India General Red., British India General Ins

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA Chief Editor of The Leader of Allahabad; b. 12 April 1880, m. Srimati Krishnavenemma. Educ.: Maharaja's College, Vizianagram: Editor of The Leader, Allahabad, 1909-20. Member, U. P. Legislative Council. 1916-1923: and again 1927-38: of the Liberal Party to 1919 : General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29; President, fbid, 1920 and 1931; Minister of Education and Industries, U.P., 1921-23: Member, Indian Round Table Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee: President, U. P. Liberal Association; President, Second Anti-Communal Award Conference, and third All-India Journalists' Conference. 1935. Publications: Indian Social Reform, 1901; Speeches and writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, 1904, Hony, D. Litt of Allahabad and Hony, LL.D. of Benares Hindu University, Address: 26, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

Allandad.

GURTE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL.B., Advocate
(O.S.); J.P., Redired Chief Judge, Presidency
Court of Small Causes, Bombay, b. 17 May
1877. Educ.; Wilson College and Govt. Law
School, Bombay, Practised as an Advocate
on the Original Side of the High Court from
1007 to 1016; acted as Chief Tudge, 1016-17;
confirmed as Chief Tudge, Dec. 1928. Ag,
Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature 4: Bombay, 1035. Address: Perry
Cross Road, Bardra.

CHOKSV, Sm. Nasaavanni Hommash, Kt. (1929); O.I.E., 1922; Membor. Council of State, 1933-36; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevaller of the Crown of Italy (1899); Modelliste des Epidemies Ropublique Francaise (1906); M.D. (Hon, Causa), Freiburg, F.C.P.S. (Bombay), L. M. & S. (Bombay), ESS), Joint Hon. Sceretary King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League 1912-23; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1937; ex-President, College of Physicians and Sur-President, College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, and Bombay Medical Union; Hon. CHOUDHURY, DHIRENDRA KANTA Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay; Member of the Governing Body and Chairman, The British Empire Leprosy spent over 2 lakins in charities, tal Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch. Relief Association, Bondina Presidency Brain, Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. b. 7 Oct. 1861; m. Serenbai Maneckjee Jhaveri. Educ. Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Aeworth Lepor Asylum, 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infections Diseases Hospital (1888-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). Publications: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy. Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

pointments, e.g., Diwan, etc., with the Begum Sanroo of Sardhana, In all his undertakings he acquitted himself most creditably and established himself as a prosperous General Contract-

or, Engineer and Timber Merchant. Has retired from business and is now a prominent and public spirited Rais, Landlord and Banker. During the Great War the Rai Bahadur turned his activities to the War work and like his father and his uncle Dilsook Roy and Kanhia Lal who had rendered conspicuous services to the British troops during the Mutiny, 1857, gave practical proof of his staunch loyalty to the British Crown. Supplied thousands of recruits at great hardship and expense of over cruits at great hardship and expense of over a lac of ripess, subscribed generously to War Loan and War funds. The them Lleut-Goval part of the property of th "Ins is sale sort of active practed loyalty which is worth a very great deal to us at the present time." His war work is mentioned in the authoritative publication, "Loyal Rulers and Leaders of the East," edited by the Earl of Carnwath. His contributions to War funds and charities towards public utility amount to nearly half a lac of rupes which includes a building for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, Village Uplift Centre and remission of rents to his tenants of over Rs. 12,000 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Malesty King Radore V Majesty King George V. He was a member of the All-India Land-holders deputation which waited upon His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1931 under the Presidentship of H. H. the Maharajadhiraj Sri Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga. Address: Mogadabad, U.P.

Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, is a leading zemindar of Mymensingh and has spent over 2 lakhs in charities, takes keen

interest in public activities and was a member of the Mymensingh District heen representing the landlords of Bengal for three successive terms in the Assembly, attended the Empire Parliamentary Conference in London as a delegate of the Legislative Asseof the Legislative Assembly, is a keen sportsman, b. January 5, 1900.

Address: Kalipur, P. O. Gouripur, District Mymensingh.



Morpoul Ses Section 2, 2011 Baranes (GROTAY LAG, OLB 216); Refer Jubiles Media (Their Jubica) (GROTAY LAG, OLB 216); Refer Jubica Media (Their Jubica) (GROTA)

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J. P., H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay, b. Std March, 1890, m. Jocelyn, d. of late J. B. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N. Z. three daughters. Edwa: High School, Kelso and Trintby College, Edia: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond, In business in Burma, and Glenalmond, In business in Burma, and State of the College of the College State of College, 1915; served with Sth Dogram, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asstt. Gable Censor, Madras, 1916; appointed Asstt. Gable Censor, Madras, 1916; tions Board, Mombay 1913-19; Ion. Secretary Cochin Chamber of Committee, 1921. Address: 57c; Warden Road, Bombay.

Address: 57c, Warden Road, Bombay.
CLAYTON, SER Horg BYARD, O.J. E. (1924); Kt.
1038, J.C.S., Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay, b. 24 Doc. 1877. m. Annie
Blanch Kopean. Educ. St. Faul's School,
Waddam C. Oles J. H. Thom. Cam Ches Hon.
Waddam C. Dolber J. H. Thom. Cam Ches Hon.
101; served Bombay Presidency; employed in
Military Intelligence Branch of War Office,
1944-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay,
1913-14 and 1919-1928; Chairman, Haj Enquiry
Committee, 1923-80; Member, Coundl of
Lardat. Fombay. State, 1929-30. tariat, Bombay.

tariat, Bombay.

OLOW, Andrew Gorriary, M.A., J.P., F.S.S.,
C.S.I. (1935); C.J.E. (1928); Indian Givll Service, Secretary to Government of India,
Dept. of Labour (1937). B. 29th
April 1890, M. Artadue Marsier Gelocote

Editorial States of Controller Controller School

Editorial States of Controller Controller School

Served in U. P. as Astt. Collector, Assistant
Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer,
1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau,
Govv. of India, 1920-23; Chairman, Seament's,
Workman's Compensation Committee, 1922; Secretary

Workman's Compensation Committee, 1922; Workman's Compensation Committee, 1922; Service 1923-24; Adviser and Gelegate, International
Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1923, 1934, and 1934; Jp. Secretary to Government 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government

of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary to down, 1924-27; Joint Secretary to down, and Labour, 1931-35; Secretary (ditto), 1936-37; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1938-37; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1928, 1925-97, 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1925-29, 1932-33 and from 1936; Member, Doyn Commission on Labour in Mornber, 1920 Commission on Labour in Mornber, 1920 Commission on Labour in Pactory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry, (1928), etc. 4ddress: 2, Vork Place, New Delhl.

COCHRANE, H. E. The Hou'be Str Archibald Douglas, 6, C.M. G., K.C.S.J., D.S.O. (1916); Governor of Burna, 6, 8 January 1889; 2nd. 6. Dorothy, e.d. of Baron Growwallis; one s. one d. Entered R. N. 1901; served European War, 1914-18; (despatches three, D.S.O. and barn; rottred ids., 1922, M. F. U. East File, 1922-29; rottred ids., 1922, M. F. U. East File, 1922-29; Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-98, Address: Governor's Camp, Burnate 1932-99, Address: Governor's Cam

COLLINS, GODERNY FERDITANIO STRAFFORM.

A. O.B.E. (1019); C.L.E. (1031); L.C.S.,
Revenue Commissioner for Sind, b. 3rd
November 1888. m. Joyce, d. of G.
Turville Brown, Esq. Educ. Chartevhouse
and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt. Obliector,
1015; on Sillitation 1019; Forest Schlemotr
Officer, 1020-22; Levenue Settlement Officer,
1024-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1025-1026; Registrar Co-operative
Societies, 1026-27; Collector and District
Magistrace, 1023-1026, 1028-1029 and District
Offication, Commissioner in Sind 1933;
Commissioner, Northern Division, 1036-37.
Address: Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934); King's Police Medal (1916); Commissioner of Police, Calcutts, b. May 24, 1887. m. Isabel A, Denham. d. of T. Denham, Esq., Indian Educational service (retired). Educ: Victoria College, Jersey. Address: 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

CONNOR, MAJOG-GERERAL SIR FRANT FOWEIL, KE. (1920), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Retd.), late Surgeon-General with the Govt, of Madras, Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta. b. 1977, m. drace Ellen Lees, d. of late R. O. Lees, Edne: St. Bartholomow's Hospital, London, Indian Army, Civil in Bengal; Warservich in Farace and Mesopotamin (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Dreve Lleut.-Colontil); Consulting Surgeon, Mesopotamin

Expeditionary Force. Publications: Surgery In the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery; and various surgical articles in Medical Journals. Address: Auchindoor, Ootacamund. S. India

CONTRACTOR, Miss NAVAIRA DORABHI, B.A., JP., Hon, Presidency Magistrate; recipient of Coronation Silver Medal 1937; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ranji Giris High School, Bombay, Erist Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922); an exclusive cylored in China, Japan, and United States of America; and Editational tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937 through principal Cities of England, France, Cormany, Hally Spain, Austria and Norty, Publications: Contributions on topical, cilicational tours in 1921, 1932 and 1937 through principal Cities of England, France, Cormany, Hally Spain, Austria and Norty, Publications: Contributions on topical, cilicational and social subjects in England, of the Information of the Contributions of the Cornary Individual Contributions of the Cornary Individual Contributions on topical, and the Cornary Individual Contributions on topical, and the Cornary Individual Contributions on topical, and the Cornary Individual Contributions on topical, and the Cornary Individual Contributions on topical, and the Cornary Individual Contributions on the

COOPER, SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI, KT: Bach. (1937). b. January 2, 1878. Member, Legislative Council representing Satara Dist., Bombay Presidency since the Montague

Chemisteri Keforms 1913-1937. Held the offices of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bondwitz of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bondwitz of the Ministeri Sential 1934. Monther, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, June 1934-March 1937. Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister,

the light 4-frime annexes, its April 10th July 10th only

Address: Huntworth, Satara.

JOSGRAYE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B.A.,
Chublint; C.I.E. (1981); Indian Civil Service,
Chlef Commissioner, Ariadman and Niesker
Lindowskie and Commissioner, Commissioner, Ariadman and Niesker
Lindowskie and Commissioner, Ariadman and Lindowskie and Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner, Comparisoner, Commissioner, Commissio



COSSIMBAZAR, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal), THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA is the head of a premier and leading Zemindary family of Bengal, noted for their charity and benevolence. Also Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Communi-



eation, Irrigation and Works, under the Govern-ment of India Act, 1935. He is a man with literary taste and abilities and has produced "Dasyu Duhita" and "Mono-Duhita" and "Mono-pathy," the latter was staged by Indian students at Gower Street, London, and and was greatly appre-ciated. He is a familiar figure in literary gathe-rings and musical con-

ngs and musical con-Ex-President of the ferences ; an British Indian Association and the Bengal British Indian Association and the Bennai Mahajan Sabha; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society, and the Bengal National Chamber of Coulomb Memberships of the Pengal the President of the Murshidabad Association and Life-member of Viswa-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assemor one Dengar Legislative Couliel (now Assembly) since 1924. b. 1897. Educ.: Calcutta University, M.A. 1920. m. second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917. Address: Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Parad Calcutta. Road, Calcutta,

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHCART, C.B.E. (1918); M.A., B.Sc., C.E., M.I. E.E., M.I. MECH. E., M.I. E. (1914); Director, Messrs, Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1977. Educ. : Glasgow University, Johned Mather and Platt, Ltd. h 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits; has travelled in China, Japan, United States has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India; under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions
Manufacture. Publications: Pamphlets on Manufacture. Technical and Economic subjects, Address : 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Kelogijuku University, Japan (1922), given title, Kulapati, by South Indian CRAIK, Sie Henney Duffield, Bt., B.A. (Oxon.), Teachers' Association (1935). m. Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J. P. (1903).

Educ.: at various schools in Ireland and Baue. at virious senious in fresant and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course). Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast, Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy, Asstt. Master, High School, Dublin; Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of

Science, Ireland; Asstt. Editor, "New India," coence, reland; Asstt. Editor, "Acw India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21, and again from 1933; Feliow and Prof. of English, National University, Adyar, Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras, 1922-1928; University Extension and Post-Graduate Lecturer, Madras University, Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University; Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal; Travelling Lecturer, America, 1928-31; Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Head of the Departments of Fine Arts and English Studies, University of Frac Aris and Enguisa Statutes, out visual of Travancore (1937); Organiser of the Maharaja's Indian Art Gallery, Mysore (1924) and of the State Picture Gallery, and Ranga Vilasam Gallery and Museum, Trivandrum (1935); Gallery and Museum, Trivandrum (1935); a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc.); poet, dramatist, critic, educationist, philosopher. Publications: (Prose) A Text-book of Modern Geography, (Prose) A Text-book of Modern teography, The Wisdom of the West, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of Freedom, New Ways in English Literature, The Cultural Unity of Asia, The Play of Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty (Heathen See Strate of Section 1988). Essays, Samadarsana; The Work Pro-methen; A Study in Synthesis; (Poetry) Ben Madighan, Sun by Six, The Bemished King, The Voice of One, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, Erain the Beloved, Straight and Moulted Peathers, The King's Wife dirama). Sea-Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Sea-Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Above the Bainbew, A Thetan Banner, The Shrine, The Girde, A Wandering Hary (Collected Edition). A Bardie Pilgrimage (Second Collection). Address: Krishna Cottage, Madenapalie, Madiras Frendency.

COYAJEE SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, KT., Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, ndhra University, b. 11 Septr. 1875; of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. due: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Andhra and Caius College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the As-sembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Correspondent, Royal Recombic Society Correspondent, Royal Economic Society.

Publications: The Indian Fiscal Problem: Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency System. "India and the League of Nations."; "The Economic Depression." Address: Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

C.S.I. (1924), K.C.S.I. (1933). Home Member, Government of India. b. 2nd January 1876. Educ: Eton and Pembroke Coll , Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then, Succeeded to baronetcy, 1929. Finance Member, Govt. of the Punjab, 1930; appointed Home Member, Govt. of India, April 1934. Ag. Governor of the Punjab, 1938. Address: Simla and Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM,



UNNINGHAM, H. E. Sir GEORGE, B.A. (Oxon.), K.G.S.I. (1937), C.G. (1938), C.G. (1937), C.G. (1938), F. C.G. (19 Oxford, I.O.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1923-26; Frivate Socretary 1929-31. Hon'blo N.W.F. P. 1932-36; Governor, February 28, 1937. Address: 18, House, Peshwar.

Member, N.W.F.P. Government House, Peshawar.

CUTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landlord. Hon, UTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landiord. Hon, Magistrate, Rangoon. b. Launceston. 28 Nov. 1862, m. Janet, d. of Dr. Hayter, M.D.; was Hon. Sec., Burma, "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Impressment of Committee and Kangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. Publications: Essays on Commercial Subjects. Address: "Avenue House", No. 80, University Avenue, Rangoon, and "Riverside," Kalaw, Burma,

ADABHOY, SIR MANECKII BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); K.C.S.I. (1933); President, Conneil of State since 1933; b. Bombay, DADABHOY, President, 30th July 1865. m. 1884, Bal Jerbanoo, O.B.E.

Educ.: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Joined Middle Temple, 1884; Bar. 1887: called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bom-bay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Provin-cial Industrial Conference, Provin-



DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESERDAS, Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1934); RAI BAHADUR (1901), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Senior Froprietor of the limit of the period of Bansilal Aberchand, Banker, Government Treasurer, Landlord, Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Nagpur, and of Berar manan, Nagpur Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Company,

Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State. b. (1877). m. Krisnha Bai. Educ.: privately. First Class Tazim, Bikaner State. s. Khushalchand Daga, b. (1921). Publications: Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity,
Address: Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner. (Rajputana).

DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B.A. (Bombay): M.A. (Cambridge), I.C.S., (red.) Director, Tata Sons & Co., Ltd. b. 24 April 1884, m. to Manackhai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia. Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay. St., John's College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector, Dharwar, College, Cambridge, ASSL. Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum; Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department; Acting Bombay, Govt. of Bombay, Govt. of Bombay, Govt. of Cambridge Govt. Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Address: C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce St., Bombay.

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921), b. 12 Dec. 1870. m. 1890; one s. three d. Educ.: in Bombay, Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Com-mission (1913); Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 to 25th Jan. 1923; Delegate for India at Inter-national Economic Confee., Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922). Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K., 1922-24. Address: 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (June 1934), I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University. b. 10 Dec. 1880. Punjab University. b. 10 Dec. 1880. m. the late Jessica Low, d. of Lord Low. Educ: Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Educ: Eton and King's College, Cambridge.
Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904; UnderSecretary to Punjab Govt., 1911-13; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, etc., 1921-27; missioner of income-tax, runjan, etc., 1921-21; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, 1927; Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930; Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931; on special duty, Finance Department, Govt. of India, 1934 ; Chairman, Punjab Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 1938. Revenue Assessment Committee, 1920-Publications: Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922; The Punjab Peasant in Prosperily and Debt, 1925; Rusticus Loquitur or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930; Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934. and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934. Address: Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore.

DAS, B., M.L.A., B.E., B.S.C. (Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., (London); A.M.I.E.E., Outtack (Orissa). b 1887 Educ.: Ravenshaw Colle-

giate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; and Glasgow University. Consulting Engineering Gollege, Calcutta; and Glasgow University. Consulting Engineer. And Glasgow University. Consulting Engineer. Control of the Control of the Control of

DAS, BASANTA KUMAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Assam. Is an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, having joined the Bar in 1910, and is the leader of the Bar at Sylhet. He is a staunch Congressman and took a leading part

in the Non-co-operation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930 and 1932. He was imprisoned for two years in 1932. He was a Swarajist member of the Assam Legislath 2000 units of the 1930 units of th

a Congressman from 1937, when he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly, of which he is the Assam Legislative Assembly, of which he is the Assam Legislative Assembly, of which he is the Assam Legislative Assembly, of which he is the Assam Legislative Assembly, of the Reception Committee of the Surmah Valley Political Conference held in 1928. He was elected several times President of the Surmah Surmah Congress Committee and was Synthe District Congress Committee and was Congress Committee in 1935. b. April. 1880. Address: Challbundar, Sythet, Assam.

DAS, BELIA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis Assembly; Zamindar and Propietor of a press and oultivation. b. July 1880. m. to Umartundari, 4th. d. of Ral Sudam Charn Nakl Bahadur. Educ.; Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutts. Took part in Utlan James, Coll. and Seey, for two years; Vice-President, Culsus Charley Samaj; President, Orlyze Association; Vice-President, Orless Association; Vice-President, Orless Association; And Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj;

was President of Central Youngmen's Association; Member, Sakhigons Temple Committee, was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Orlssa Council, 1016-1020; Pellow of Patan Uni-Publications: Editor of the Orlya Monthly Muken and of the only English Weekly in Orlssa "The Orlya." Address: Cuttack.

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAR BERHAN, OLJE, G.S.I. b. Jan. 1866. Educ. at Punjab Government College, Lahore, Private Bearciary to Baja Sir Ramshigh, K.C.B., 1889-1898; Ally, Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammit Handler, C.C. and Com.-in-Chief, Jammit Handler, James Major, James Handler, James Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922. Relief from Service, appoint—4 "Bakin Sardar" by His Highness the d'Bakin Sardar by His Highness the College of the Chief Ch

DAS, KAMESWAR, M.Sc., B.L., M.L.A., Assam. A prominent member of many public institutions, an ex-President of the Barpeta District Congress Committee, member of the Assam Provincial Congress Com-

provincial Congress Committee and an ex-member of the All-India Congress Committee, an elected committee, and elected for two terms, resigned in 1930 in obetlence to Congress mandate; was a member of the Barpeta Local Board for three years and its Chairman for another three years; a Director of the Bhaskar Insurance Co., Idd., den

Director of the Bhaskar Insurance Co., Ltd., Gauhatl. b. March 1, 1893. Address: Barpeta, Assam,

DAS, THE HON. BABU MUKUNDA PRASAD Mukhtear, Speakor, Orlssa Leg. Assembly. b. 1883; m. Sreemati, Ihanabi Debi; Educ: Balasore. Address: Orlssa Leg. Assembly.

Cuttack.

OLS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines. 5. August. 1884. m. Schimad Radhamanl Debt (1905). 1884. m. Schimad Radhamanl Debt (1905). 1884. m. Schimad Radhamanl Debt (1905). 1884. m. Schimad Radhamanl Debt (1905). 1884. m. Schimad Radhamanl Radha

Civilisation; many other books for children. Address: P. O. Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa).

DAS, PROFULIA RANJAN, ex-Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. b. 28 April, 1881. Educ.; St. Xavier's College, Calcutta m. Dorothy Mary Evans, 1904. Address: Patna.

DASTUR, SIR HORMAZDYAR PHIROZE, Kr. (1033); B.A., Li.B., Barta-Liaw, C. (1033); B.A., Li.B., Barta-Liaw, C. (1033); B.A., Li.B., Barta-Liaw, C. (1034); B.

DAVE, RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER JE-KRISHNA, Advocate, Bombay High Court; b. 9th January 1870. Educ. at Wadhwan Civil Station, Alfred High School, Rajkot, and Dajiraj High School,

Wad triet mina Cour natio first Prac in 1804 Chie

Wadhwan. Passed Disretick Pleader's Examination, 1894 and High Court Pleader's Examination, 1898, standing first in both examinations. Practic Research of the Court of the

State, 1902-1913. Served Web Control of Market As Naib Dewnn, 1914 of and the Denne, 1917 of 1912 of 1912. After retiring from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot, 1902-31; Dewn of Ratiam State, 1922-36; Vice-President, State Council, Diarasgodina, 1902-67. Received Ratiam State, 1922-36; Vice-President, State Council, Diarasgodina, 1902-67. Received station Media in 1917. Tadim awarded by II. H. the Maharaton pension from that State. Present Address: Shantbluvan, Dhrangadhru, Ortefrenent.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., born 19th August 1808 in the native state of Rajkot in Kathiawar. Married to Prabhakunver, daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a famous shroff of Upleta. Joined the service of Lakhtar

State immediately after completing education and then joined the service of the famous Frince Ranji's state. There he organised a new insurance department which is still a boon to the State people and State servants, After the death of Frince Ranji went to England and opened his export and inport business



Branch and is a Fellow of the Royal Empire Scolety. He is a philosopher and writer too. He is very fond of collecting old books and documents and he has a big collection of Italian, Swedish and English contained to 1304 he went to Louxor and visited the excavations there. He presented to the Watson Minesum at English Swedish and visited the excavations there. He presented to the Watson Minesum at English Swedish Christopher Comment of the Watson Minesum at English Swedish Christopher Carlo Manual Christopher Carlo Manual Christopher Carlo Manual

DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Fellow of the International College of Dentists; Fellow of the American Geographical Society, b. 29 Sept. 1869. m. Margaret St. Clair. Fâtac: Chicago College. Address: Lansdowne House, Apolle Bunder, Bombay.

DE GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR MES LARDNER, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1925); Barristo-at-Law; Governing Director, Rangoon Dally News. Member, Burma Legislative Council, Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council. Address: Rangoon, Burma.

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I.E., I.C.S. Calcutta, 19 January 1871. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905; Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committees, 1913; Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary to Government to Bengal, General Dept., 1915 : Commissioner of Chittagong Division, 1916-21; Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920 : Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1923; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1924-28; Member of the Council of State, 1928; retired from Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1928 : Chairman, Bengal Banking Inquiry Committee from August 1, 1929 to May 1930. Government Manager of the estate of the Nawah Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931, Address : 2, Gokhale Road, Bhawanipore, Calcutta; Brookside, Shillong.

DERILATI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1981), Bar-at-Law (1896). b. 1875. Educ.: Bombay and London. Precisied in Guiariat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called the first Augustian in 1900, and edited it for three years. Organised the first Muslims Educational Conference in Hydrabad Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary

of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind. Was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which launched the All-India the All-India Muslim League for the first time in India in 1907 in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912); acted as State in Katniawar (1908-1912); acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27). Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona, President of the first Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again re-elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931-1936. He was selected once again as Minister by the Governor of Bombay, and vacating his presidential chair which he filled nine years, took his seat as Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, on 1st April 1936. Publications: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). Address : Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARGENISHOP OF, MOST REW, STIVESTER PATERIX MILLIANS, ARCI-bishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1937. b. 1975. Belie. 2 At the Capachin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Francisca Dublin in 1901, he studied in Louvain University from 1992 to 1906 where he took the degree of Dector of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1918 when he became and and to the Pather Mullion Report of the Pather Mullion Report of the Pather Mullion Report of the Pather Mullion Report of the Pather Mullion Report of the Report of the Irish Capachin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Gome in 1926 he became Assistant General of the 1935 and held the position until May 1837, when he was appointed to the Archibishop, when he was appointed to the Archibishop, the Chapter of the Pather Mullion Rev. Asselin Kenealy who recently refired, At the appointment of the present Archibishop, changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simia, the two seats of the Government of India. Address: The Cathedral, New Delhi India.

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT.-Col. LM.S., M.B.B.S. (Hons.) Lond. 1904; N. E.C.S. (M.B.B.S.) Lond. 1904; N. E.C.S. (M.B.S.) Lond. 1904; N. E.C.S. (M.B.S.) Lond. 1904; N. E.C.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1904; N. E.C.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. Resident Surgeon, M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. Resident Surgeon, M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. Resident Surgeon, M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. 1905. M.B.S. (M.B.S.) Long. M.B.S. (

Retired 1934. Publications: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. Address: 4, Asoka Road, Calcutta.

DERDYSHURE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chell Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1984. h. 1886. m. 1915 Durothea Allec, d. of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn, Educ: Blackburn Granmar School, Skiney, Sussex College, Cambridge, 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., Li.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn. 1911 (Cert. of Honour); K. C. 1928; Judge of Appeal, 1st of Hon, 193-54; served Rarrogard, 1946. M. Artilley; in France, Laison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon, Major R.A.; Bencher, Gray's Inn 1931; Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. Address: High Court, 1934.

DESAI. BHILLIMMA TIVASJI, M.A. LL.B. M.L.A., MACOME (Original Side). Bombay High Court. b. 13 October 1877. m. Ichinben. Educ. Eliphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Program of the College, Bombay. Was for some time Program of the College and Court. Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Program of the College and Court. College and Court. Law College, Bombay. High Court, was Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay; was Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay; Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt. during the Barioll Satyagraha in 1928 and John College and the College and the College and the College and the College and the College and the College and the College and the College and the London Mational Congress in the International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General International Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leadal Conference on India at General Secretary and Now President elected and India and India and India and India and India and Indi

DESAI, THE HON. Mr. MORABIJ RANGERODII, B.A., Minister for Revenue, Rural Development, Co-operation, Forest and Agriculture, Since 1837, Government of Bombay, 5, 29th Bhinhahal Desai. Zeo: Bailly School and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Desaines Force for the Commission in the Indian Desaines Force Force and Commission in the Indian Desaines Force Force and Commission in the Indian Desaines Force Force and Commission in the Indian Desaines Force Force in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C.D. Movement; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Guzzat, from 1851: to 1857; a member of the All-India Congress Bombay Leg. Assembly in 1937. Address: Congress House, Bladra, Ahmedabad; Secretaria, Bombay Leg. Assembly in 1937. Address: Congress House, Bladra, Ahmedabad; Secretaria, Bombay Leg. Assembly in 1937.

DESAI, NARASINGA RAO SHRINIVASRAO, M.L.C. (Bombay). He is an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka and is an undergraduate of the Bombay



University, was Vice-President of the Hangal Taluka Local Board for 15 years and President for three years, was also a ral years, is an enthueinstic member of several associations such as the District Arricultural Association, the Watander's Association, the Development cyclosure before the Crop

Protection Committee. He was an active Congress worker for several years. A portion of the Watan was forfeited for taking part in the N.C.O. movement in 1922. b. July 1973. Address: Kallanur Post Alur-Hangal.

DEAL NORMABHAI KARLANJI, R.O.
Santh (1984), b. 19 July . Deva.
Santh (1984), b. 19 July . 1875, m.
A. S. Ichibaha, Educ . Angle-Vernacular
School, Bulsar, The New High School,
Bulsar, The New High School,
Bulsar, The New High School,
High Court Plantan of the Court

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P., Hon. Presidency, Magistrate. b. 18 March 1876. m. to Lamibal, eldest d. of the late N. L. Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombay High Court. Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. In the Manufacture of the College

No. 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Hombay.

LESHMUKH, Gorat, VINAYA, L. M. & S.
(Bönn.), F.K.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A.

Consulting Surgeon and Physician. b. 4th

Jan. 1884, m. Annapurnabut, d. of Doshmukh

of Wim. Educ.; Morris Coli., Kagpur; Grant

sand the London Hospital Medical College,

London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd,

Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham

at Queen's Hospital; Hom. Aligorat Lady Har
d. J. Hospital and Professor of Opentitye Surgery

at Grant Medical College, (1920); Professor

of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas

Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King

Edward Hospital; Alember, Bombay Minnie
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928;

Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly

from Bombay City, Publications: Some papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. Address: Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, THE HONOURABLE MR. RASHRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A. (Cantab), Ll.B., Bar-at-law, M.L.A., C.P. He, belongs to a well-known Maratha family and is a prominent public man of C.P.

and is a prominenter fun and Berar. He graduated from Cambridge University and was called to the Bar in 1916. He was elected president of the Ale India Marana in 1917. The was elected to the C. P. Council in 1920 and again in 1923 as a Swarajist Party member. He resigned this seat owing to differences with the party in 1925 and in the



same year was elected the first elected Chairman of the Aurnord District Council. He presided over the Maharastra Conference in Status in 1925 where his remarks regarding Marchand Council and the Council and the Council and the Council and the Council and the Council and the Council and the Council and Repair and the Council as a Responsivist, and became Minister of the Province, the first Maradan to achieve the Province, the first Maradan to achieve the Province, the first Maradan to achieve the Province, the first Maradan to achieve the Council, he accepted Ministry a second in 1928. As head of the Nationalist Party in Council, he accepted Ministry a second time in 1929, He lost his seat in 1980, and in 1931 he was president of the Madionalist Pranchise Committee and the Joint Parliamentary Committees. He was the first working Chairman of the Democratic Swarajist Party. He was in charge of Sandur State 1, 1247, he was a gain elected to the C. P. Assembly and has been included as a Minister in the Congress Ministry. b. November 25, 1862, Address, Morel Road, Amerod, Gernia.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M. A. (Edin.)
D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister at Law,
Minister for Education, Central Provinces,
D. December 1898, m. d. of Mr. Jaram
Scholler, Robert 1898, m. d. of Mr. Jaram
Scholler, Robert 1898, m. d. of Mr. Jaram
Scholler, Robert 1998, m. d. of Mr. Jaram
Worlight and Davelopment of Religion in
Worlight and Davelopment of Religion in
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blished Provincial Villago Uplith Board. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford University Press 1934 price Rs. 15. Elected Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934. Re-elected 1935, Chairman, C. P. and Berar Sports and Athletics Board since 1933. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37; President, Shiryal Maratha High School, Amraoti, 1928-29, and re-elected, 1937; presided over Kurma Kshatriya Educational Conference at Harnaut, 1938. Address: Amraoti, Berar.

DESHPANDE, SHANTABAM RAMKRISHA, B.A.

(Bom. 18c (Lass Honours) B. Litt. (Oxon.);

Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.),

Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.),

Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.),

Oline, Secretarin, Bombay, b. 14th May 1800.

Miss Leela Raje, Educ. : Eliphinstone High School and Wilson College, Bombay,

and University of Oxford. Appointed Senior In Director, Labour Office, 1925; statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour,

1929. Nominated as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1935. Publication:

1928. The Problems Problems of Problems Palating to the Bombay Working Classes. Written in collaboration and Published in the Indian Journal of Economics.

"A Note on the Cotton of which the frameur the Bombay University Journal of Economics the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and the Bombay University Journal of Economics and Econ

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAY BARAD DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAY BARAD DESIR LA, KA, (1922), K. I. H. (6old) 1920; Advocate, Trichy, b. Sept. 1888. Educ. Pachatyappa's and Fresidency Colleges, Madras, m. Pattammal, 4 of Dewan Bahadur J. M. Kangachari. Has been cheely landing the control of the Dewan Delay Municipal Councilitor one term and non-mated President of the District Board for three terms; Ex-President of the District Board for District French Board for three terms; Ex-President of the District Board for District French Board for District French Board for District French Board for District French Board for District French Board for District French Board for District Board for District Ministry Board French

blished Provincial Village Uplift Board. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford Univernated member of the Indian Legislative

Assembly, Graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge in Law and called to the Bar from the Middle Temple, 1893, Entered the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment in 1894 and after serving in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. retired as Additional



Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1928. Nominated M.L.A. 1930. b. July 27, 1869. Address: East Nook. Mangalore. (S.K.)

DEVADOSS, TRE HOX. Sin DAVID MUTHIAH.
B.A., B.L. (Mdarsa), Bara-t-Law, Inner
Temple, Kt. (1932). b. 18 Dec 1808. m.
Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss.
biles.: C. M. S. High School, Palamottah;
Hindu Collego, Tinnevelly, and Presidency
College, Madras. Practised as High Court
Vakili in Tinnevelly District from 1892 to
1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled
in Madras and practised before High Court
till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges.
dddress: Sylvan Lodge, Mylappre, Madras.

DHANPAT RAI, DEWAN, JAGIRDAR, Chief of Eminabad, District Gujranwala, b. 1888. Educated at the Government College, Lahore.



Descendant of Dewan Bahndur Dewan Jowala Sahni, C. S. I., Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State whose services to the State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family. Dewan Dhanpat Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government, 1908-1911. He was

appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Firozoput in 1900-1910; was appointed Wazir Wazarat in the Kashmit State, 1908-1903; Governor of Januan Prostructure of the Grant War 1914-10 by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Gocos War 1914-10 by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Gocos Society, and further supplying recruits to the army. A leading Jagirdar of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Bahedur of Kashmir and Januan conferred the tible sons who are all being educated. The eldest agraduate is receiving higher education in England, the third now at the Indian Millary Andermy, Dehre Dun stood first in the All-India Competitive Army Entrance Carminston in 1987, the Goruth Seeded Wilsenstein and Carminston in 1987, the Goruth Seeded Wilsenstein and Carminston in 1987, the Goruth Seeded Wilsenstein and Carminston. Address: Januan (Tawi) P. O. mination.

HARAM NARAIN KAK, Dewan Bahadur, Pandit, Thakur of Jasnagar, Marwar and Soniana, Mewar. Holds in Jagir DHARAM villages, Jasnagar,

Sardargarh and Gole with 1st class Judicial powers in Marwar and Soniana. Umand and the

powers Soniana, Umanu Rollan in Mewar. Rao (1920), Dewan (1921), C.I.E. Bahadur (1931). C.I.E. (1938). Forn in 1887. Educated in Jodhpur and Downing College, Cambridge. Bar-at-Law. Middle Temple, London. Married 1908; has 3 sons, 6 daughters. Supdt.,

Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911-13; Judge, Fozdari Court, Jodhpur, 1911-12; Member: Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar), 1922. Senior Member, Mehkmakhas, Udaipur, 1922semor member, Montemakhas, Udaipur, 1922-31; Senior Minister, 1931-35; Musahib Ala, Mewar State, 1935; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1937. Heir; Kanwar Krishna Prasad. Address: Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, and also, Udaipur, Mewar.

HAU BAKHSHI RAGHUBIR SINGH RAG BAHADUR (1912), C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. Retired President of State Council, Bharatpur. b, 1862. Educ.: Privately. Sardar holding a hereditary jagir, Sardar's allowances, etc., from the State. Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age; promoted a Member of the Council of "Panchayat" of Sardars in the time of His late Highness Maharaja Legger 18 Jaswant Singh Sahib Bahadur; subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur. Was a member of Indian Students' Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara; was also President of a Soldiers' Board in Bharatpur. Address: Bharatpur.

DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A.M. b. 4th March 1871. m. VISHWANATH, A.M. January of Madhavrao Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao. Educ: Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School Kolhapur, and at Appointed as a painting of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bom-bay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923. Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of sistant to the Frincipal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in March 1928 and was re-appointed as Visiting Professor of Painting, Acted as Officiating Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1930. Re-appointed as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Inspector Bombay Presidency, and retired in December pomnay i residency, and retired in December 1931; was selected to decorate the Hon. Law Member's room, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Publications; C. A. Kincajia (D. "Decean Nursery Tales, King Vikram, State (1984), "Decean Nursery Tales, Edwardes" (I.G.S.), "Women of India" and several other Marakhi, Guiavahi, Hindi and Mytho. other Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs, Macmillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Oo., and several other Indian publishing firms. Address: "Shree Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay, No. 21.

Dewan | DINA NATH, AITMAD-UD-DAULA, RAI BAHA-ANATH, ATMAD-UP-JAULA, KAI BAHA-DUR, COLONEL, DEWAN, Minister-in-waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore. b. 13th March, 1884. Educ: Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law

of Lincoln's Inn. Asst. Private Secretary and Huzzur Secretary to his Highness the Maharaia Highness the Holkar, (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State, (1920-23); Foreign Patiala Govt., Minister, Patiala Govt., (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924-25); Chief Secretary and Chief



Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930-33); Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Arbitration appointed by file Executionly the Viceroy, as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patials Government, Sept. (1933-36); Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934-35); Retired from Patials Review of the Punjab Charles of Charles (1934-35); Retired from Patials State, 184 January 1937. Minister-in-waiting, Holkar State, February 1937. Address : Indore C. I.

DINAJPUR, THE HON'BLE CAPTALA MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A. b. 1894. 6. of late Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. m. 1916. Educ: CAPTAIN Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. m. 1916. Educ; Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinappur Landholders' Association; late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinappur; Member, Council of State, Brief-Indian Association, Engan Bengal, East Indian Association, Sengor Bengal, East Julia Association, Julia Bengal, East Julia Association and Julia Condon, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Association, Baggya Sahitya Parishat, Road and Transport Development Association. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. Address: Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur; P 210 Russa Road, Calcutta; Council of State, Delhi and Simila.

DINSHAW, SIR HORMUSJEE COWASJEE, Kt., cr. 1922; O.B.E. 1918; M.V.O. 1912; senior partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Merpartner in cowasjee Dinsnaw & Dros, Mer-chants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents, and Ship Dwners; Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic; b. 4 April 1857; e.s. of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E., m. 1875, Bai Maneckbai, d. of Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Ersking: three s. one d. Educ: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College; evening classes, King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Barber and Son & Co., London, and Leopold Bing Fils and Gans. Paris; joined his father's firm, 1879; acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891 ; head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900 ; acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901; presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King George and Queen Mary on their way to India; represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912. Chairman, Union Bank of India, Ltd.; Trustee; The Parsee Punchayat, Bombay. Address: Steamer Point, Aden.

VAJUBRAI, Ins. Puisne DIVATIA. HARSIDHBHAI HON. Mr. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay, m. Jolly Ben, d. of Principal A. B. Dhruya, Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. Publications: "Psychology" (in Guarati Language). Address: "Eams Souch," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DIWAKAR PRAKASH SINGH, KUNWAR, M.L.C (U.P.). Educated at Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, m. the daughter of the late Raja Bahadur Pratap Bahadur Singh,



C.I.E., of Pratapgarh, (Oudh), was an Hon. Magistrate and Munsif upto early 1937. was elected unanimously to the U. P. Legislative Council in 1930 and rep-resented the Sitapur Non-Muslim constituency for six years at a stretch. was re-elected to the Legislative Council from the same constituency in February 1937. He has tra-

ruary 1937. He has tra-velled in almost all parts of India and has also visited Europe, is the only son and also visited therope, is also only soin and heir apparent to Raja Bahadur Surj Baksh Singh, O.B.E., Talundar of Kasmanda, b, October 2, 1903. Address: Post & Tele-graph Office, Kamlapur, Dt. Sitapur, (U. P.) DOSANJH, S. N. S., P.Se. (Lond.), A.M.C.R., Givil Engineer, Bhopal State; b, 4th February. 1907, son of Sardar Bahadur K. S. Dosanih of Jullundar, Punjab ; m. Miss Dalip Singh of of Junimary, Pulpay, in. 2028 philp bling to the lime. Edge. Covernment High School, Julimary, St. Joseph College, Mussoorie, and King's College, London, apprendiced to Messrs, Dorman Long and Co., Engluced London; London; Millerry London; Millerry London; London; Millerry London; London; College College, London; College, London; College, London; College, London; College, London; College, London; College, London; College, London; London; London; Sura; Call Parisiper, London; London; Sura; Call Parisiper, London; London; Sura; Call Parisiper, London; London; Sura; Call Parisiper, London; Lond Civil Engineer in charge, Schore Sigar Factory, Represented the Institution of Highway Engineers of London at the Inter-national Road Conference at Washington (1930), travelled extensively in America, Canada and the European continent before coming out to India. Has written several articles in Engineering Journals. Recreation: Tennis. Address: Circuit House, tion: Tennis. Address: C Sehore Cantt., Bhopal State.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; Rr. Rev. OENNARAH, SHORE OF, SHORE 1912; KF. REV. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 18t Indian biskop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug, 1874. Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Mengananpuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly; Madras Christian College. One of tounders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon. Secretary Society So tary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Federation, 1907, and us View Free to World's visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Pornakal Mission, 1909-12. Publications: Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. Publications: Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and the Christian Movement. The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St. Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages, General Editor of The Pastor and the Pastorate. Address: Dornakal Singareni Collieries. Deccan.

DOW, W, Hugh, C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1932). 1886, m. Ann, d. of James Sheffield 1913; duc: Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Eauc.' Asse's Hatcham School and Univ. Colli, London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Coll. in Sind. Municipal Commr. for Surat. 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind; for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20; and Deputy Controller of Frinces, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Ag. Secretary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Adviser to P.W.D., 1926; 1927-33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Momber of Sind Committee, 1923; Chalriman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34; Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1936.

Secretary, Commerce D Address: Delhi and Simla. DUBEY, DORI LALL, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College, b. Sept. 1897, Educ.: Agra College (1918-1922) and the London School of Reconomics and Political Science (1928-1930).

Professor of Economics, Meerut College since
1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government
In Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Begging of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U.P.; of the Editorial Board of the U.P. Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U. P. and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association. Served as a member of the U.P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Alienation Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent Islassia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial questions. Publications: Indian Economics (1927); Revid. 1932 and The Indian Public Debt. with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1930). "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. C. Financial Safeguards" Meerut College, Meerut. DUDHORIA, NABA (1931). Address :

KUMAR SING. OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA, BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ; Zemindar and Banker. b. 1904. m. sister of Fatch Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. Educ. :

privately. Member, Legislative Assembly, (1930-34); Member, British Indian Association, Calcutta; Bengal National of Commerce, Chamber . Calcutta ; Country League, Delhi and Simla ; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla; Bengai Association, Car Flying Landholders Calcutta; Club, Dum-Dum ; Calcutta Club, Calcutta ; Royal Calcutta Turf Club,



Calcutta; Marwari Association, Calcutta; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta; Dengai Frovinciai Hindu Sabia, Carental, Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal, Calcutta; Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampore, Bengal; Member, Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta and all Bengal Music Confirmation ference, Member, Indian Chamber of Com-merce, Calcutta; Patron, Friends' Union Club, merce, Calcutta; ratron, Friends Onion Gud, Berhampore, Bengal; Vice-President, Kalighat Club, Calcutta; Life Member, Mohan Bagun Club, Calcutta, Address; 74/1, Clive Street, Calcutta, and Azimganj, P.O., Murshidabad, Dist. (Bengal).

DUFF, REGINALD JAKES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, I.d., Bombay. L. July 1880. m. Olive A. Lockie. Whitgit Grammar School. M. London and Mercantile Insurance Co., I.d., London and Mercantile Address: Loop Jombay Yacht

Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, Kt., C.J.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt. Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 8 April 1884. m. Miss College, Hombay, b. 8 April 1852, m. miss Parakh, Educ: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Sur-geon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Sur-geon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presi-dency Magistrate, Bombay. Publications: A number of papers embodying research and of A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. Address: The Lawnside, Hark-ness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Professor. b March 18, 1885. Educ. the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duckyn Duxemburg: St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium; Manresa House, Rochampton, London; St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College, South Kensington; St. Mary's Theological South Aensington; St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India; Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1010-1015; Professor at St. Xavier's College Bombay, 1913-1921; Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932. Address: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road,

Bombay.

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894). Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. b. 1873. m. Shrimati Bhagdevi. Educ: Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was Manager of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Amballa, from 1906-1921; Member, Managing Committee, D.A.V. College; resumed practice in 1923; presided over All-India Sud Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Con-gress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act; presided over Punjab Provincial Conference

held in Rohtak in 1922; was Swarajist Memheid in Rontak in 1922; was Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly.
Suspended practice in 1930; Nominated Member, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee: was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jall Enquiry Committee in 1929, Elected President, Punjab Prov. Congress Committee, Aug. 1980 was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful. Was elected President district Bar-Association, Ambala in 1933 and 1934. Acted as president, Punjab Provincial 1934. Acted as president, runjab Provincial Congress Committee during period of incar-ceration of Dr. Satya Pal in jail. Has been local director of Punjab National Bank, Ambala City and Cantt. since 1933. Address: Kripa Nivas, Ambala.

DUNNICLIFF, HOBAGE BARRATT, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., I.E.S. Principal, Government College, Labore, since 1936; Professor of Inorganic Chemistry. 1993; Frofessor of Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924; (also Fellow, Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndio, Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndio, Chemical Advisor Donarhem, Government, Government, Government, Government, Government, Government, Government, Since 1928, b. 23 September 1885, 6. Freid Gladys Burgoyne, cliest 4. for Frederick William Jurgoyne-Vallacey Comparison, Chemistry, Chemistry, William Jurgoyne-Vallacey Comparison, Chemistry, Chemi ing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). ing College, Cambridge (Foundation Sciania, MA.O. College, Aligarth, U.P., 1908-1914; Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date; Indian Munitions Board, 1917; Codfide Patchyaruvankadı, 1918-1921; Delegate to Intervalvankadı, 1918-1921; Delegate to Inte Special duty with Special duty with Finance Department, Government of India, 1928-29; Member, Punjab Research Council, Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee, Indian Committee of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Vice-President, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science, Frestrent, Olember, Science Congress, 1934. Publications:
Research papers in Chemical journals.
Address: The Lodge, Government College,
Lahore, Punjab. Research

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., s. of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohail Dutt, Advocate, Galeutta High Court. b. 19 May 1875. m. Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyadara, born 1002; son, Asok Nath, b. 1905. Educ. Sallan A. School, Howard Mipon Court Mipon Court Mipon Court Mipon Court Mipon Court Mipon Court Membra School, Howard Mipon Court Membra Medical Meteroplitan Institutional Record Membra Whetside Record. man, Local Board; Member, District Board Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan; elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934, was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine, Also Member, Retrenchment Committee Also Member, Retrenchment Committee 1931. Address: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan. DUTT, HEMCHANDRA, B.L., RAI SAHEB, M.L.C. (Assam). He is one of the leading lawyers in Assam. He joined the Silchar Bar



He joined the Silchar Bar in 1911 and was appointed Govt. Pleader of Cachar in 1932. Prominent in 1903 prominent in 1904 prominent in 1906 and 1929 he was made Rad Saheb in 1931. He is connected with all interpretable in 1931 prominent institutions in Cachar. He was the Chairman of the Co-operative Bank for four years and President of the Postal and R.M.S. Associated in 1931 prominent

and R.M.S. Association for some years. He is the Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Gurucharan College, Silchar, and is intimately connected with the tea industry of Cachar. b. Sept. 30, 1884. Address: Silchar, Assam.

WIVEDI, RAMAGYAN, M.A. (Honrs.), Principal, Maharaja's College, Dhar, eldests. of Pt. Rambhadra Dube, Zemindar of Basti and Srimati Baliraji Devi, b. 21 Nov. 1902. m. RAMAGYAN. (Honrs.) DWIVEDI Miss Sarala Devi 6, 21 Nov. 1902. m. Miss Sarala Devi Misra, y. d. of Pt. Ramharakh Misra, Zemindar of Biehhia; Educ. Govt. High School, Basti, Benares Hindu University, and Allahabad University U. P. Goot Scholard 127, 202, 114, 202. University, and Allahabad University U. F. Govt. Scholar (1917-20); 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1919-24. Prof. of English D.A.-V. College, Cawaptore, 192-27; Head of English Department, N. R. H. C. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. C. College, Cardon College, Vice-Principal, H. C. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Luckschild, Vice-Principal, H. C. College, Vice-Principal, H. C. College, Vice-Principal, Vice-Pri Allahabad; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Secre-tary, All-India Poets' Conference (1925); President, Board of Education, Dhar State Board of Education for Central Member, Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Gwallor at Ajmer, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English; awarded the title of Sahiyamani by His Holiness the Sahkaracharya; represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference, 1930 as also at the All-India Education, Conference at Gwalior (1936); Elected President, All-India Arya Kumar Conference, Bareilly (1931). Member, P. E. N. Society of World Writers; Invited to speak in the Vasant Vyakhyan Maia Series of annual lectures organised by the late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar and elected to the Executive Council of the All-India Education Federation. Publications: From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas; Songs from Mirabai; History of Hindi Literature; Saurabh; Soneki Gari, (Hindi Drama); Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi); Sansar ke Sahityik, (Hindi); Padya-Punj; Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehru, (illustrated); Readings in English; A Critical Guide to the Study of Poetry. Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature, Folklora Poetry. Fubilises a number of shapers on Philology, Literature, Folklore, etc., in leading English and Vernacular Journals; Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals, Udaya, Kadambari, Indone Times and Sammelan Patrika (Weekly). Recreation-billiards, tennis, and chess; hobby—stamp collecting, Address: Maharaja's College, Dhar and Villa Soma Captainganj, Basti (U.P.)

RAI SAHER, CALLEY, CHARLIS MORTHER, J.P., Solicitor to the Government of the leading no Silchar Bar was appoint was appoint and Notary Public. Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, Protoct, Bombay Public Prosecutor for Bombay, Protoct, Bombay High Court. b. 2 September 1890. m. Esme Baryl Chester Windle, AlE, E. Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England June 1914. Court of Judicature, Engla

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY (3rd) Baronet, J.P.; b. 13th April 1903; succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928; landed Proprietor Bombay; m. 1926 Aminakhanum, of Cassamally Jairazbhoy of Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphansge, Matunga, Bombay, Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; repeatedly elected and served on the Executive Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; President of the Muslim Committee, Bombay; Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936; presided over the Guierat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Ses-sions held in Bombay in March 1936; a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935; Elected Member of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City and Suburban Urban Muslim Constituency 1937. Address: "Belvedere." Warden Road, Bombay.

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the Dnyanodaya (or Rise of Knowledge) for six Missions, b. March 25th 1875, m. Miss Missions. b. March 25th 1875. m. Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. Educ. (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England, Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wosleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. Publicacharge of other theorems and reaching of Tukaram; article on Tukaram in Vol. XII of Hastings Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics. The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic; four Marathi books on The Cross, the Resurrection and the Holy Spirit; two Marathi Works on Tukaram; Editor since 1919 of English Section of the Dnyanodaya; Liquor and Opium in India ; (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission, published in London, Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, history and biography, 11 vols.

*Address: United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.

EMERSON, H.E. SIR HEBBERT WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.I.F., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab. b. 1 June 18SI. Educ: Calday Grange Grammar School; Magdalone College, Cambridge. Entered Indian



bridge. Entered Indian (Civil Service, 1995; Manager Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Manager Bashahr Officer, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government,

Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32; appointed Governor of the Punjab, 1938. Address: Government House, Lahore.

ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY, G.C.I.E. (1934); Governor of Madras, 15th November 1934; Lleut. R. of O. Scots Guards, late Lleut., Scots Guards, M. P. (U.)

title Lauren-Marc Division
Somersst of 1922-23, and
since 1924, b 26th April,
1895; e.s. of 12th Earl of
Mar and Kellie, m. 1019,
Lady Mariorie Hervey, e.d.
of 4th Marquess of Bristol,
a.r., four 8. Educ. Exc.
Charles Charles Charles Charles
O Rt. Hon. Walter Long,
(1st. Lord of Admiralty,
1920-21; Paril amentary,
1920-21; Paril amentary



1920-21; PHILLA WE HEARTY PHYSICS STATES AND THE AND T

FALIERE, Rr. Rev. Albert Priere Jean, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular Bishop of Clysma since 1930, b. 1888. Address: Mandalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-T-SAADAT YISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I- HIND, BRAN BANS, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF. b. 1915, s. in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. Address: Faridkof, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTEE, B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist, Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, b. June 15, 1890. Educ: Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Dharwar.

FAWUIS, GEORGE ERFEST, M.A. (OXOD.), G.I.B. (1987), O.B.B. (1929), V. D. (1923), Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orisas. b. 12 March 1888, m. (1911) Mary Christine, d. of the late Walter Dollege and Grave Chilege, Oxford, Johned the 1,E.S. 1999; Director of Tablic Instruction, Bihar and Orisas, 1017-38; President, Public Service

Commission for Behar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar (1937). Address: Ranchi (via Ranchi Road Station, E.I.R.)

FAZLUR RAHMANKHAN, MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A., the United Provinces. He graduated both in Arts and Law from the M.A.O. College, Allgarh and has been practising in Shahjahanpur as an advocate since 1018. He

was elected to the U.P. Council in 121 and Contimed as its member until March 1987. He's now a member of the U.P. Assembly. He was the Chanpur Municipal Board from 1923 to 1925 and from 1923 to 1925 and from 1928 to 1931. Hisnay in 1935 which office he is still holding. The is still holding.



title of 'Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1924. He is the President or Member of various Societies and Associations. He is a leading zemindar and Advocate of the Province. b. May 1893. Address: Fazlur Ralıman Khan Road, Usman Bagh, Shahjahanpur.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1913); C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner. b. 4 Oct. 1872. m. Bai Sakinabai, d. of the late 4 Oct. 1842. m. Bai Sakinanai, 4. of the late Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim. Balue. Privately: Municipal Corporator for over 21 years; Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11); President, 1914-15; Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16; represented Bombay Corpn. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; now nominated Member by the Government. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; invited by Govern-ment to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Concouncil of the League of Nations, 1920. Con-nected with many of the principal indiustrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-14. An active Member of the Association, being the Bombay 188. As consistent of the Member of the Chairman, 1978. As consistent of the Association of the Member of the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Moslem a member of the committee of the Mossem University Foundation Association. Sheriff of Bombay, 1928, Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LHIGH, Kr. (1935), F.R.S., O.B.E. (1919), D.Sc. (London), A.R.S.M., F.G.S. F.A.S.B., F.N.I., M. Inst. M.M., Director, Geological Survey of India 1932-35, b. 18 Sep. 1880 Educ.: Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines, London, National Scholar, 1808; Murchosen Medalisi and Prizeman, 1900; Sos; Murchosen Medalisi and Prizeman, 1900; Sos; Director 1923-25 attached India, 1902-35; Director 1923-25 attached India, 1902-36; Director 1923-25 attached India Congresses in Sweden (1910); Canada (1913); Spain (1926); South Africa (1920); Presidents, 1922; Vive-Tresident, Asial Society of Bengal, 1931-33; President 1932-36; President, 1932; Vive-Tresident, Asial Society of Bengal, 1931-33; President 1932-36; President, Soriety of Romonule Geologists, 1932 and 1933; President, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925, Society of India, 1921, Publications: Almananese Orr Deposits of India, Memoirs, Geologist Survey of India, 1921, Publications: Almananese Orr Deposits of India, Memoirs, Geologist of the Geological Survey of India, and India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, Lalentta, Journal, Assiste Society, Jengal, The Geological Survey of India, Lalentta, Cloudout of Indied School and Bengal United Service Glab, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Glab, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Glab, Calcutta,

FIELD, LIEUT. COLONER, Sir DONALD, MOYER, KE. C.I.E. (1983); Chief Minister, Jodhpur Sinto, Raljuttana, since 1985. b. 19 November 1881. m. Muriel Fley, d. of the late Surgeon-General G. W. E. Hay, Educ.: Tombridge School, R. M. C. Sandhurst. Indian Arty, 1000, 1007; Political Department, Government Raljutkane.

FILOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.Y.O.; Millary, Sec. to Maharaja of Gwallor, since 1891; b. 1853. Educ.; Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Catow College. Entered Gwallor State service, 1872; 13.-Col., 1993; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwallor Folice and General Inspecting Officer, 689-679; April 2016. Address: Gwallor, Gwall

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FITZHERDERT, RABA-ADMIRAL HERRIER, CLR. (1937); C.M.G. (1919); Royal Navy, b. 10 August 1885; son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon; m. Rachel, 2nd daughter of Cln, H. Hanbury, Johned H. M. S. Britannia, 1900. 1914; Rear-Admiral 1936; served Battle of Jutland (despatches); Hag-Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16; commanded Signal School, Portsmouth, 1932-

34; H. M. S. Devonshire 1934-36; Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Russian Order of St. Anne. Address: Admiral's House. Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, DESSOND FITZJOHN, MAJOR, ROYAL ENGISERES (retired 1930); B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1903). B.A., (1904). B.

FLEMING, MAJOB-GENERAL GEORGE, C.B. (1935); C.J.B. (1983); D.S.O. (1916); Commander, Madras District, b. 3 Nov. 1879. In. Simone, d. of Plerer George of Paris, Educ. Bysom and University Colleges. In ranks Somerset L., 1901; S. Atrion War, 1900-01; Great War, 1915-19. Commanded 7th Rattallon Ghorester Regiment, 7th Bn. N. Statl Regt, 19th Bn. R. War, Mar, 181, N. Statl Regt, 19th Bn. R. War, Mar, 1916, N. Statl Regt, 19th Bn. R. War, 1916, N. Statl Regt

FORBES, VERNON SIBOFRIED, M.A. (Cantah.), F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar Gollege, Ralpur, C.P. 6. 9th Becember 1905. ms. Miss Elcanor Lois Arnold (Dec. 1937). Educ.: Capetown, S. Africa; Christ's College, Cambridge; University of California, Address; Raipur, O. P.

FORSTER, Sir MARTN ONSLOW, Kt. 1938
Ph.D. (Wursburg), D.S. (London), F.1.G.,
F.R.S. (1905); b. 1872. Educ: Frivate
schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wursburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South
College of Selence, 1902-13, Director, Salters'
Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22;
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Ohemical
Medialla, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President,
Indian Science Congress, 1922. Publications:
Contributions to Transactions of the Chemistry
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FOWLER, GRUSSER JOHN, J. No., F.I. C., F. R., GAJENDIRAGADKAR, ASIWATTHAM BALL-SAN L. F. NI. 6, 1868, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Elsentor Scott. Educ: Sideot School, Somerset, Jowens, College, Victoria 1, Oct. 1892, m. Miss Kamalabri Shaligram School, Somerset; Owens Conge, Victoria University, Manchester; Reddelberg Univer-sity. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" purification. World-w process of sewage World-wide experience sanitary expert. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, re purification jute mill effluents. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Baugalore. During the war was Consulting Adviser to the Government of India on the production of acctone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, in July 1927. Retired in November 1929, after assisting in framing a policy for the conduct of the Institute, accepted by Government. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. Address: MacKay's Gardens Annexe, Graemes Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. b. 19 Dec. 1880. m. Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Ratiya Begum of Janjira. Educ: School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon, J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. In 1930 the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their permanent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress honoured his exhibition by a visit at the New Burlington Galleries. 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B' of the same building. For several years Art Adviser to H.H. the Gackwar of Baroda. In the spring of 1930 the authorities of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised an exhibition of his entire works at their Galleries by special invitation. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Publica-tions: History of the Benc-Israelites of India. Address: "Aiwan-e-Rif'at," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. Educ: Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Septr. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Captain and commands "C" Company of the 1st (Bombay) Bn. U.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C. of its Volunteer Corps. Publications: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara ; Kalidasa's Shakun-tala ; Bana's Harsacharita ; Dandin's tala; Bana's Harsacharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. Address : Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, THE HON. MR. BHANJU RAM, B.A., Lil., Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province, b. October 1888; m. Shrimati Baldevi, d. of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan; Educ. C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, D. A. V. College, Lallore, Dayar Shigh College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Bdited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Miauwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922. Address: Finance Minister, Abbottabad.

GANDHI, DIWAN BAHADUR, C. M., Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Sarwajanik Education Society, Surat; Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd., &

District Co-operative Institute, Surat : Vice-Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Insti-tute. b. 1871. Educ: at Elphinstone and the Government Law Colleges, Bombay. Enrolled High Court Pleader, Bombay 1896, worked as Secretary, Indian National Congress, Sura-, 1907. Public Prosecutor, 1913-1920, Member of Tribunal

Kaira Disturbance Cases Harra Disturbance Cases
1919. Member, Legislative Council 1921-24
and also in 1927. Chairman, Reterenchment
Committee and Excise Committee, Bombay
Government; enrolled Advocate O.S., 1926.
Member, All-India Co-operative Institute
Association. Hon. Principal Sarvajanik Law
College, Surat. Member, Excentive Committee All-India Liberal Federation. Director, Surat Electricity Company Ltd. Member, Legal Education Committee, University of Bombay. Publications: Mount Stuart Elphinstone (Bulers of India Series), "Co-operative (Rulers of India Series), "Co-operative Law" and "Rural Economics," Address: Surat, (B. B.& C. I. Railway.)

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R.Econ.S., F.S.S., Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement Ltd., Chief Com-mercial Manager, Rohtas Industries Ltd.; Manager, Indian Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.; Manager, Aluminium Corporation of India Lid.; Director, Indian Sugar Syn-dietae Lid., son of late Pirusholatam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbill (Kathiawar), h. 6. 6th.

Gandhi of Limbill (Kathiawar), h. 6. 6th.

Januardhi; Guirat College, Ahmedalada, and the Benares Hindu University, m. 1915.

Rambhagauri G.A. Ghdian Women's University, dangshier Giskhal Chhagannid Shair, and the Benares Hindu University, m. 1915.

Labouri Olhee, as Statistical Assistant 1926; Indian Currency Lague, Bombay, as Assistant Sacretary, 1920; Socretary,
GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). b. 2nd October 1869. Educ. at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathlawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa, Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1924. Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930, Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 6th March 1931, Impricond Government, but Marca 1991, Imprisoned, January 1982; released on May Sti, 1833, Publications; "Indian Home Itale," Universal-Dawn, "Young India, Nava Jiman (Hinti and Gujarath), "Autobiagraphy" 2 Vols., "Self-Indulgence as Beleonero,", "Guide to Health". Address: Wardha, C. 2.

GANDHI, Nidarnos Füneshoram, Mila, R.S., A. R. S. M. D. I. C. R. G. S., M. Inst. R. S. C. R. M. M. I. S. C. R. G. S., M. Inst. and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hadu University, Benares; s. of late Purusbutam Kahanji Gandin of Lindo (Kathiawar); b. 22nd December 1888, m. 1906, Subvkunwar d. of Sheth Bludar Lalchand, Ranpur; Educ: Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperfal Wilson College, Bombay, Imperfal College, Bombay, Imperfal College, Bombay, Barbard College, Bombay, College, Wilson, Wilso

GANGARAMA KAULA B.A., C.LE. (June 1939); I.A. & A.S. Relitfo Construler of Util Accounts, b. 9 May 1877, m. to Bhagyabhare Wanchoo of Lahore and Bolhi. Educ. Central Model School, Lahore and Government College; Lahore. Extered the service of Government College; Lahore. Extered the service of Government College; Lahore. Extered the service of Government College; Lahore. Extered the service of Government College; Lahore. Extered the Service of Government College; Lahore. External Revenues, New Delhi 2028; Director, Railway Andik, New Delhi Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925, 1928; Director, Railway Andik, New Delhi New Delhi and Simia, 1593-22; appointed to Officiate as Andidor-General from September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Braquiry Committee, 1931; Momber, Bombay Roorganisation Telegraphs Accounts, Braquiry Committee, 1931; Momber, Bombay Roorganisation tive Committee, 1933; Acting Honocary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, (Indian Comnell) (1930, 1935, 1935, and 1936); and S. John Ambulance Association, (Indian Comnell) (1930, 1935, 1935, and 1936); Society upol 1936; Honocary Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association, (Hon. Treasurer, Their Mięsties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; (blef Minter, Julia), Stata (Phinja) Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938, 1938, 1938, 1939; Fellow, Punjaben, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 1938; Minter, 193

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SARGULI, SUPRAKASII, Arlist, M.R.A.S.,
F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Curator: Missoum
1880. m. Srimati Tanujabala Devi,
Educ: Doveton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly and
He held a temporary post in the Importal
He held a temporary post in the Importal
B.B. Spooner, Dy, Director-General of
Archicology in India, Here he speed
Graphing and listing of the Ancient Monuments
in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa,
Assum and Choia Naspur and of studying
Museum, Calcutta, and branches. Publications: Descriptive Gilde to the Baroda
Museum and Art Gallery. Under preparations of the College of the College
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GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I. (1935); C.M.G. (1922); C.I.E. (1917); Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, b. 22 May 1881. m. Marjorte Josephine, Kaiser-I-Hind, 1933. d. of late Lt. Col. Maynard, I.M.S. Educ: King William's College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Lu-William's College, Issue via and Frootball Colours (Captain), Victor Latorum, Jesus College, Cumbridge Senior GAZDAR, MAROMED HASHIM, B.E., A.M.L.E., Scholar, Frootball, Athletic and Rowing Colours M.L.A., Sind, He is the General Secretary Senonar, reoteom, a enterer and reowing Colours Victor Ludoram, B.A. (1st Class Hons.); Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; LC.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Admi-nistrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (1918), 2017 (december 1918), 2 (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Assistant Secretary, India Office, Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; returned to India, 1922; Senior Secretary to Rovenue Board 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935, Chairman, Punjab Govt, Forest Commission, 1937; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, July to September and again December 1937. Address: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Labore, Simla.

GARRETT, Joseph Hugh, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (Jan. 1931). Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay, b, 22 June 1880, Educ: Highgate School and Gonville and Caius Collage, Cambridge, Served in Bombay as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate and Asstt. Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec. 1919; Offg. Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan. 1921; Offg. Collr. and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925; confirmed, Jan. 1926; Offg. Commissioner, March 1925 and again February Commissioner, anaren 1923 and again Scottaary 1926 and again March 1929-31; Ag. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, 1933, Again Commissioner, Northern Division, Jul 1933-34; Member, Bombay Legis, Council, 1932-31 and 1933-34. Ag. Governor of Sind, 1938. Address: Shahl Bagh, Almedabad.

AUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly KANHAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly. Barris-GAUBA. ter-at-Law, b. 28th August 1899, m. Husnara Aziz Ahmed, d. of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. Converted to Islam in 1933. Educ.: Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. Privately and as Dominical Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Director; Lahore Society, (1920). Associated with many Jouns Stock enterprises as Director; Lahore Electric Co., Lol., The Bharts Insurance Cult, 1923–283; Ex-President, Punjah Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930–33; and Momber. Managing Member, the Committee of the All India, Miss. Member of the Councils of the All India, Miss. Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934; Member Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Member and Scoretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference,

1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central 1903; secretary, Musum Group of the Central Legislature 1935. Publications: Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 29th Ed., (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes. 4th Ed., (1930); The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). This England (1937); Revel Minister, (1938), Address: Alkman Road, Lahore.

Party. He is descended

from an ancient Muslim family of Chitor in Udaipur State who settled down in Karachi, An Engineer of eminence he was closely connec-ted with big schemes of engineering such as high masonry dams in Decean, housing schemes Bombay and the Lloyd Barrage scheme in Sind. He entered politics



in 1934 when he was elected to the old Bombay Legislative Council and the Karachi Municipal Corporation. He was the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 1936-37. In the old Bombay Council he fought for the Muslim Waki Act and retrenchment in Lloyd Barrage establishments. b. February 1, 1893. Address: Mowji Street, Ranchore Lines, Karachi.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited. b. 11th July 1886. m. Jean Balkie Gunn, d. of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. Educ: George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926; Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust. G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee; also Director, East India Cotton Association, Address : Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

GENNINGS. JOHN FREDERICK (1933); Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911); Commissioner of Labour and Director or Information Bombay, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chief Conciliation Officer. b. 21 Sept., 1885. m. Edith d. of T. J. Wallis, Esq., of Croydon, Surgery, and Aldeburgh, Suffell, Edge. Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Educ: Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered Aske's Haceman and Dulwich. Entercarding in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the Morning Leader, Star, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph. Amy (2/56h Buffs, and R. G. A.), 1915-1919; War Office. M. I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Informa-Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Informa-tion, Dec. 1920; Ag. Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1926, Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. Address: Secretariat. Bombay.

GENTLE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK, WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court Madras. b. 12th July 1892; m. Irenc Ursula

willmer, daughter of late C. Pereival White M.V.O. Bidue: Brighton, Queen's College, Cambridge, During Great War served in France and Flanders; Captain First Life Guards; Retired 1919; called to English Bar 1919; the Company of the Bar 1921 to the Company of th

CHATGE, SHRIMANT JAVASINGRAO ALIAS ARSAMED GHATGE, SARBRAO, VAJARAT MA-AB OF KAGAL (Senior). b. in July 1017 and invested with powers in June 1037. Educ.: In the Rajkumar College, Rufkof, in Sardars' School,



Ruikot, in Sardars' School, Kolhapur, under the guardianship of Captain Hopkins and Mr. Thompson, B.A. Has travelled throughout India and visited Engdand and the Continent before his investiture. Keen lover of sports and accurate shot. Education: Free Primary Education for boys and girls, besides Secondary

Riducation at Kagai, the capital town of the planagir. The capital town is supplied with pipe water. There are Urban and Rural Coperative Societies, two Municipalities and two free Dispensaries at Kagai and Murgud, a big irrigation tank at Murgud capable of irrigating 500 acres of sugar-cane. Address; Kagai House, Kolinapur (S.M.C.).

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, M.L.A., Bombay, started business in 1908 in machinery stores, dyes and piece-goods. To gain knowledge in business and industries,

ine has been to Europe several Himes and to Japan also. He is interested in the Shri Amblea Mills, Ltd., of Ahmedabad and in Shri Jagdish Mills, Ltd., of Baroda; started since 1932 Headis & Reeds Mannifacting Co. of India, Ltd. a new for India, Ltd. a new properties of Indian Merphants' Chamber since



Reeds Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., a new industry in India; is a member of Indian Merchants and Lamber is the Committee since 1931. b. November 6, 1885. Address: Raja Bandur Motilal Mansions, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GHUZNAVI OF DILDUAR, ALHADI NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ARDERKEIM AHU AHMED KHAN, KT. (1928), M.L.G., Zemindar and Land-owner; b. 25 August 1872. m. Nawab Begum Lady Saidenness.

Khanum, 1894. Educ: St. Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire, Messrs, Wren and Gurney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford Jena and Jena (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal, Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to neujaz as wen as to Faieseine and Syria tenquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1921 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Elected: Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929, Appointed Momber, Executive Council, 1929, Appointed Momber, Executive Council, 1929, Appointed to the Provincial Principle of the Principle of th Lohani-Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal.

GIBSON, RAYMONDEVENTN, C.S.I., (1936), C.I. E. (1924), I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind. b. 10th Oct. 1878. m. 1st, 1925, Airs. Effic Kerr Gordon Gibert Commissioner College, Carlotte College, Carlotte College, Carlotte College, Carlotte College, Carlotte Carlotte, 1921; Superintendent, Land Records and Section College, Carlotte College, Carlotte College, Carlotte

GIDNEY, Sir Henry Admer John, Kr. (1981);
Lx-Cot, J.M.S. treitred); F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E.,
D.O. (Oxon); F.R.S.A. (London); D.F.E.,
(Cantab.) M.L.A., J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon,
D. 6 June 1872. Edne: Baldwirk: High School,
Strate College Hospital, London, Cambridge and
Oxford: Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmicology, Oxford University (1011), Enternal
Michael College Hospital, London, Cambridge and
Oxford: Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmicology, Oxford University (1011), Enternal
Oxford: Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmicology, Oxford University (1011), Enternal
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Oxford: Post Graduate Lecturer in Oxford: Post Graduate College
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Legislative Assembly; Assistant Commis-GIRDHARDAS, Hon'ble Mr. NARAYANDAS. stoner, Royal Commission on Labourin India; Senior Member of senior line of the illustrious sioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee ; Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-Committees (1931); Member, Joint Parlia-mentary Committee, 1933. Chairman, Legismentary Committee, 1933. Chairman, Legis-lative, Assembly, till the election of the President (193*): Member, Central Advisory Board of Health (1937). Address: 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.

GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. b.23 Jan. 1880. m. May d. of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London, S. E. Educ: a Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia, Private practice Tondon, 1003-1014; Royal Engineer, London, 1903-1914; Royal Engineer, April1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and is now on retired list; Asst. Land Acquigition Officer, Bombay May-Nov. 1920; Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development Directorate, Nov. 1920 to Dec. 1925. Address: Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GILES, MATOR-GENERAL EDWAND DOUBLAS, C.B. (1932); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1919); American D.S.M. (1919); A.D. C. (1919); Marias, Madrass, Madrass, Marias, Mari Sandhurst. Johned King's Shropshire L.U. 1899; transferred to Scinde Horse, 1901; p.s.c., 1912; Great War in France, 1914-18 (4 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O. 4 times mentioned in despatches D.S.O., times mentioned in despatences—19.5.0., Bt. Lt.-Col., C.M.G., American D.S.M.); transferred to K.G.O., Central India Horse; 1919; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24; 1919; instructor, star conege, queeta, 1921-23; Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavairy Brigade, 1925-26 and Srd (Meerut) Cavairy Brigade, 1926-29; Director of Military Operations; Army Headquarters, India, 1930-31; Major-General, Cavairy in India, 1930-31; Major-General, Cavairy in India, 1931-31; Address: Army Headquarters, India, 1931-31; Address: Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMI PESTONII, KR. (1927).
B. A. (Hist, Tripos, Cambridge), BarristerLaw and Company of the Co Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905 : Asstt. Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1908; Asset, Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1918 Minister Court of the Council, Burma, 1918 Minister Council, Burma, 1918 Minister Casembly, 1921-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tarlif Bourd, 1923; President, 1924-1930, Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Roman Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference 1933. Address: 38, Hyde Park, Conference 1933. Addre Gate, London, S. W. 7.

Khoosaldas family; embarked on commercial career early in life, and is a conspicuous figure in the realm of Banking

and Insurance; was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly representing Commerce. Member of Income Tax Enquiry Committee; is Council now member. of State; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; President. The Chamber of C Andhra of Commerce Director. The Ltd.: Ltd.; Indian Bank



Board Chairman of Board of Directors of the Indian Publishing House Ltd.; correspondent of Hindu Theological High School, Sowcarpet, Madras; Director, The Mettur Chemicals and Industrials Corporation Ltd.; The Jubbulpore Chemical Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd.; Chief Partner and Director of the Managing Agents of The India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate Ltd., and interested in Geology and Mining of precious metals; likes frequent travelling, b. 10th August 1894.



was the President and is an active member of Gram-Panchayat and the Merchants' Association of Kopergaon, is the Vice-President of the Taluka Congress Committee and takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Agriculturists, b.

Kopergaon, Ahmednagar District, GLANCY, SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K.C.I.E. (1985), C.S.L (1983), C.L.E. (1924), Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative. to his excenency one crown Representative, b, 31st December 1882. m. 1914, Grace Steele. Educ: Ciliton; Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service. Address: New

Delhi and Simla. GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISHORE ROBERT, K.C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1928), Adviser to Secretary of State, b. 1874; m. Helen Secretary of State, b. 1874; m. Helen Adelaide, d. of Edward Mills, Bowen House. Adelaide, 4. of Edward Mills, Bowen House, Educ. Citicon College; Christ Church, Oxford, Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement of Council, H. 1914; Pinance Member of Council, H. 1914; Pinance Member of Council, H. 1914; Pinance Member of Council, H. 1914; Pinance M. 1914; Pinance H. 1914; Pinance M. Central India, 1924-29; Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1980; Member of the India Council, 1981-37. Address: India Office, London. GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE (See under De Glanville.)

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, BAO SAHEB (1934), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Phaltan State, b. 21st September (1889), m. 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakutai, d. of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar, Edue.: at the New English School and

Ballatin to a solution of the Membership of the

State State

and Srd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jankhandi, Jath, Kurmulwad (Senior), Bhor, Jankhandi, Jath, Kurmulwad (Senior), Bhor, Jankhandi, Jath, Kurmulwad (Senior), Brading Round, Brading, Brother Control of the State for India, and also gave evidence on the Brading of the Joint Parliamentary with the Jath of the Joint Parliamentary with the Jath of the Joint Parliamentary with the Jath of the Joint Parliamentary of the Jath of

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, KT. C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zemindar. Hindu Marwari, son of Ram-

B

chander Goonka decessed, b. (1883); graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the year 1905 and joined business immediately after, m. second daughter of Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad of Farrukhabad, Partner Ramdurt Ramkiskia & Sons, Sole place-goods brokers to Messrs. Raill Brothers, Ltd. and Kette-

well Bullen & Co., Lidd. One of the proprietors: Klaim Raj Estate. Director: Reserve Bank of India, (Central Board); Indian Transcollent Control Board); Indian Transcollent Control Board); Indian Transcollent Control Contr

1923-98. Member: Bengal Banking Badury Committee; President: Marwirl Rowing Club: Triestee; Calentta. Pinjarnole Society. Shree Visudhanand Hospital & Sirce Visudhanand Hospital & Sirce Visudhanand Hospital & Sirce Visudhanand Fohol. Trustee and Governor. Bagha Marwari Hindu Hospital Made Rai Bahadur 1925, C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Lischelor 1934. Chip: Calentta Childuddres: "Goenka House", 145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calentta.

GORUL CHAND NARANG, DR. Sir, M.A., Ph. D. Barat-Law; Es-Mhister Punjab Government, Lahore, b. 15 Nov. 1878. Punjab University, Caleutta University, Oxford Educ: University, and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. Politoxions: The Message of the Vedas and Transformation or Address: S, Moutgomery Road, Jahore.

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderabad, Decan. b. 1840. Educ.; Konshigton Proprietary Grammar School: St. Catherine's Massionary Modes, 1972-73. Calcutta, 1874-75. Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1838-91; Hyderabad, 1891-09; Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. Address: Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras, 1905.

GOI.E. THE HOS. MB. P.B., B.A. LL.B., Minister for Revenue. C. P. and Bears Government. b. 1887. After graduating served as teacher in the Aryan Education Served to the Aryan Education Served as teacher in the Aryan Education Served as Berar; was elected Secretary, Central Bank, Akola, in 1925; was retarned on Congress ticket to the Lex. Council in 1924 and was ticket to the Lex. Council in 1924 and was resident of Akola Municipal Committee (1928-31); President, Bar Association, Akola, 1931-32; resident seat in the Lecisiature; 1931-32; resident seat in the Lecisiature; was Chairman of the Reception Committee (was Chairman of the Reception Committee; was Chairman of the Reception Committee (Chairman, Central Bank, Akola (1939); was returned to the C. P. and Berar Leg. Assembly in 1937. Address; Civil Lines, Nagunty in 1937. Address; Civil Lines, Nagunty

GORDON, ECRE, B. A. (Oxon), C.I.S. (1935), C.I.E. (1931) Chairman, Pederal Public Ser-Lett, (1931) Chairman, Pederal Public Ser-Zolith Napher (1912); d. 1933. Salar: Ross-Baltin Sanpher (1912); d. 1933. Salar: Ross-1968, Member of the Executive Council of the Governmen of India, Delbi and Simila.

GOSWARII, KUMAR TUTST GRANDIA, MA.
(Occa), Zombinder Tuilan Bomber, Esgladstve
Assembly 1923-80. Son of Raja Kisorilal Gosawami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Exceptive Council. J. 1898. Educ: Presidency
College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent Indian the August Session
billy to represent Indian the August Session
billy to represent Indian the gislative Assembly
Section, Member Bengal I ag is intiveAssembly
Section, Member Bengal I ag is intiveAssembly

since 1937 and Deputy Lender of the Congress GRAHAM, H. B. SIR LASGRIO, M.A. (Oxon.), Party, Address: The Ral Barea, Serma-pore; Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta; Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, HERBERT Ross, B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. Civil Service. b. 17th Florence Mary Butler. April. Educ: 1887. m. College, Chilfton College. Brasenose Oxford, Arrived Bombay, 1911: Asst. Collr., Oxford, Arrived Dombay, 1911. 3884. Oxford, Arrived Dombayar, Canara, Larkhana, 1911-16, Military Service, La.R.O., 1916-1919; Asst. Collr., Shodapur, 1919; Dy. Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23; Collr. Shodapur, 1929-1928; Collr., Poona, 1929, Private Secretary to Governor (Acting). 1929-30. Address: Bombay and Poona.

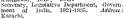
GOUR, SIR HARI SIRGH, RT. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., ILLD., Member of the Legis-lative Assembly, 1921-34; Larrister-at-Law, b. 26 Nov. 1872. Educ.: Govt. High School, Saugor; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll. Cambridge, Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon, D, Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University (1936-8); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint Opposition 1927-1934. Disegute to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Hon. Member of the Antheneum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. Publications: Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. tions: Law of transfer in Birtish India, 3 vols. (6th Edition); Penal Law of British India. 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (3rd Edition). The Spirit of Enddhism; 4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls; Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems, Address: Nagpur, C. P.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C., b. 20th February 1878; Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs. Chathoor-bhooladoss Khoos Idoss

bhoojadoss and Sons: Sheriff Madras for the year 1914; Presented the city of Madras with a statue of His late Majesty King George V; one of the founders of the Southern India Chamber of Com-merce and its President; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; One of the founders of and

for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd.; Director, Madras Telephone Company; a Trustee of the Madras Port Trust; Was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras, tor of the central Bank of Indas, assuras, and the Bank of Hindusthan Ltd., Madras; Director and Vice-President, Madras City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras, and Vice-President, Committee, Madras, and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras; Member, Local Roard of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras: Address: 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras. Telephone No. 2151; Telegraphic Address: C/o Diamond.

April 1880 Olive m Bertha Maurice, Educ . St. Paul's School. London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Indian Entered Service, 1904; Asstt. Col-1904 lector, Austt... Judge, 1908; Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Asstt., Joint Kathiawar, 1913 :



GRAHAM, VERY REV. JOHN ANDERSON, C.I.E., 1911; V.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.; Kaiser-1-Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1935); Goth Meaninst Open During, 1903, 1934, 1933); Silver Jubilee Medal; M.A. (Edin.), D.D. (Edin. and Aberdeen); Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32; Missionary of the Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889; Hon. Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children; b. 8th Sept. 1861: s. of David Graham, formerly of H. M. Customs, London, latterly of Cardross, N. B.; m. 1889, Kate M'Conachie (d. 1919), Edinburgh, (Kaiser-I Hind Gold Medallist, 1916); two s. four d. Educ.: Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School : Edinburgh University. Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh. 1877-82; graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. Publications: On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands; Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches; The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child; Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion. Address: Kalimpong. Bengal.

GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S., Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. b. 1871. m. 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, nicce of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. Educ.: at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb. 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P. O., S. S. S. from 1922-25. Address: Pegu Club. Rangoon.

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I., Superintendent, Government Museum Madras. b. 7th Dec. 1885. m. Laura Balling Educ: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Educ: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Publications: Various papers mostly in the Records and Mentoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. Address : Museum House, Egmore, Madras.

GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.P. (1918); Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers, b. 1884, m. Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. Educ.:

Macclessfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908; Sheriff of Bombay, 1937. Address; SS, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GRIFFIFHS, CHARLES, M.L.A., Bengal-Hony, Magistrate, Sealah Police Court-Educated at St. Thomas School, Calcutta, he served as a Licensed Measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from 1901-1932, A recipient of the Long Service and 1914-1918 War



recipient of the Long Service and 1914-1918 War Medals, he was on several occasions appointed a member of the Advisory Committee, Auxiliary Force, Calcutta Military Arca, He was a member Deputation to England in of the Anglo-Indian 1925, He was elected unopposed to the Tengal Legislative Council in 1936, He was Vice-President of

the Anglo-Indian Association, Bengal, at the time of the general elections. He was opposed by the Association group of candidates in the elections but he contested as an Independent candidate and was returned by nearly 50 per cent of the voters. b. Aug. 30, 1884; Address: 46. Police Hosnital Road, Entally.

Calcutta.

GRIGG. Str. (PERCY) JAMES. K.O.B. (1932).
K.G.S.I. (1939), Finance Member of Governments of India since 1934. b. 10 Dec. 1890.
e. s. of Frank Alfred Grige. m. 1919 Gertrude.
Charlotte, y. d. of Rev. G. F. Hough.
Edne.: Deurmenouth, School; Sts. John.
Edne.: Sourmensouth School; Sts. John.
Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1932.
Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1932.
Served R.G.A., 1915-183. Principal Private
Secretary to Successive Chancellors of the
Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of
Customs and Excles, Nov. 1930. Ghairman,
Momber. Government of India, Shula and
Now Delhi.

GULAB SINGH, Ruis, SARDAR, Ex. M.LA, Managing Director, Punida Zamindars Bank. Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord. b March 1886, m. d. of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Rels of Lyallpur. Educ. Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster. Govt. Sandenan High School, Quotta Municipalities and Dist. Ronard, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1928 and re-elected in 1928 and re-elected in 1928 and re-elected in 1928 and re-elected in 1928 composed Member, Planare Committee, Corposed Member, Planare Committee, Corposed Member, Planare Committee, Corposed Service and Committee, Corposed Member, Planare Committee, Corposed Member, Planare Committee, Corposed Member, Planare Gulab Singh Street, Lyallpur, Puniph.

Lyalipur, Punjab.

GULAMIILAM, BIJIMHAM, SAEDAR, NAWAB
OF WAI. First Class Sardar of the Decean and a
fresty Clafe. A 23 July 1885, m, sister of H. H.
Treaty Clafe. A 23 July 1885, m, sister of H. H.
Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Served in the
Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1900-09;
was Additional Member, Bombay Legis.

Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and 1s permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929. President of the Presid

GUPPA, The HOV. Mr. GHAVSHYABMING, ISSA, LALE, Malgaziar and Spenker of the Central Provinces Leg. Assembly, b. 1886; M. Jan. Devi Gupta, Educ. Ralpur, Jubbuhpore, Allahahad, President, M. O. Drug; Chadrman, D. G. Drug; Chadrman, Co-operative Bank Drug; member C. P. Compress Party and O Opposition in C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. Logislative Council (1926-29); member Congress Party and Opposition in C. P. Logislative Council (1926-29); member C. Logislative Council (1926-29); member Council (1926-29)

GUPTA, DESHBANDHU LALA, M.L.A., Punjab, is the Managing Director of "The Daily Tej", Delhi. A trusted Lieutenant of the late Swami Shraddhananda.

Delhi. A trusted Lieut-Swami Shradihananda, he took a prominent part in political activities in the country and actively associated himself, with the social reform movement of the Hinds Sociaty, particularly the analioration of the depressed increased in the Al-India Congress Committee and suffered imprisonment five times for over two

years in connection with different political movements since 1921. He takes a keen interest in the civic life of Delhi. He led the Peoples Parly in the Municipal Committee for a considerable time and is at present Deputy Leader cipal Committee of which he has been a member for the last 9 years. b. June, 1901. Address: Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

SUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C. I. E. (1982), Bay-at-Law; Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department. b. 16 Soplember 1876, m. second d. of the late Mr. K. N. Roy, Statutory Civil Service. Educ. London. Assistant Secretary, Dengal Legislative Council, 1910-14; subsequently Dy. Secretary and Joint Secy, Legislative Department, Government of India. Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, 1929. Rotired 1933. Address: 29, Rajpore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

GURMANI, MIAN MUSHTAQ, KHAN BAHADUR, M. L. A. (Punjab). After being educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, the Khan Bahadur entered public life. He



entered public life. He huzalfargarh District Zemindars Association in 1925 and became its President next year, was elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council from the Muslim Landholders Constituency in 1930. In 1936, he sponsored and carried the Punjab Allenation of Land

Amendment Bill, also served on various select committees of the House, b. October 25, 1905. Address: Thatte Gurmani, Muzaffargath District, Puniab.

GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAIARAM MUSUMATEM-EM-UK. Zelin-UI-fiqidar, Rafi-ub-shan, Wals Shikoh, Mohatashani-Dauran, Undat-Ulurra, Maharajadhiraja-Hisanus-Salanat, Hunga-Maharajadhiraja-Hisanus-Salanat, Manut-I-Zanian, Filwi-Hazari-Hallikan Manut-I-Zanian, Filwi-Hazari-Hallikan Manut-Maharam-Hali-dalapin-Ingilstan, 2010 June 1916. Succeeded to the gadi on 5th June 1926. Address: Jail Blas Palace, Gwallor.

GWYKR, THE HON, SIE MAURICE LISPORD, M.A., B.C.J. (Oxon.), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.S. (1927), K.C.B.

HABIR-UL-LAR SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAB BAHADUR NAWAN SIR MUHAMMAD, KR. (1922), K.G.S. 1. (1923), K.G.E. 1. (1924), LL. D. L. Sept. 2. 2. 1800. m. Sadachim Nisa Begun. Badacha Mala High Sasol. Saidar Samuel Market Marke

Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930-Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929), Address: Malaber Hill, Bombay.

HAIDER KARRAH JAFFII. SYED KHAN SARIB EX. Member Central Legis, Assembly and Retired Asset, Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Rai, b. 8 Nov. 1879. Married, Educato School. Balrampur, M.A.O. Coli, Institution, Bombay; Member, Gonda Dist. Board, for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur, for 20 years; Member, Sunding Combined Country, Standing Combined Country, Member, Standing Combined Manager, Balrampur, Graveriative Bank; Member, Standing Combined Manager, Balrampur Girls Combined Country, Member, Standing Combined Manager, Member, Standing Combined Manager, Member, Manager, IG, H. E., SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1930); Governor of the United Provinces. b.13 April 1881. m. to Violet May Deas, d. of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retired). Edine.; Winchester and New

Educ.: Windussier and New Colleges, Oxford. Entered I.G.S., 1995; Under-Seeretary to Govt, U.P., 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Deputs Secretary to Govt, of India, Finance Dept., 1920; Seey, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Socretary to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary

Secretion 10-12; ye of eputy india, Seey, 1-22; ission, ye tetary

to Vicercy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt, of India, 1930-34. Governor of U. P. since December, 6, 1934. Address: Governor's Camp (U.P.).

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.B.E. (1936) Managing Director of Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi and Meerut, During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Mecrut Division Red Crescent Fund; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon, Secretary, Meernt Cantonment War Loan Committee, Member of many educational institutions, Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board; re-elected in 1919; elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923; re-elected unopposed in 1930. Elected to Railway Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz, 1934 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the Committee in the Department of Education. Health and Lands to the Government of a. Appointed in 1922 to bench Hon, Magistrates; appointed 1927 India. Chairman, Canton ment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929; Empowered "First Class" 1929; Empowered "First Class Special," 1933. Elected in 1922, Hon, Secretary to the Central Hai Committee of India, Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board; re-elected un-opposed in 1928; elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India, President of Mercut Canton-ment Residents' Association; Elected Presi-dent, Central Muslim Association; Elected President of Mercantile Association and Elected President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar

1930. Elected Chairman, Conference India Muslim Conference in 1936. President, "Ayurvedic and Unani Anjuman Tibbia United Provinces; President, Public Welfare Board, Delhi. Address: Kashmiri Gate,

Delhi.

Denn.

AKEEM, ABDUL, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.,
Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Deputy
Speaker, United Provinces Leg. Assembly,
b. 1891; m. Ayesha Begam; Edduc: Muir
Central College, Allahabad, Entered legal HAREEM. profession (1914) and has been practising at Baste (U.P.); was a member of the Leg. Council (1923-26); Chairman of the Education Committee, Dt. Board, Baste, since 1932. Address: Advocate, Baste (U.P.)

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt. 1923; C.I.E., L.L.D., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur. Prime Minister, Bikaner February, 1978; s. o Skaner State, b. 20th s, of Ps. Har Narain Rai Bahadur Dharam Haksar; g.s. of Rai Bahadur Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one J. Educ Victoria College, s. three College, Gwalior; d. Educ Victoria College, Gaulor; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt. 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb. 1928 to 18 Dec. 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932; Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions; also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees; Mr. Thomas Army and its Sun-Committees; and Thomas Army Committee and Peel Committee; nominated to serve on the Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference in India; served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; also represented Government of His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-1937; Chief Minister Bikaner State, 1938. Publications; (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India. 1930; occasional articles on social and literary subjects in the Asiatic Review. Address:

subjects in the Assault Bikaner, Rajputana, HAMIED, A. KHWAJA, Dr. B. Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C., P.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay, Graduated in science from the Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Mus-

lim University, Aligarh as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 he left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in

1927 and stayed several years in Europe for the years in Europe for the pharmaceutical Industry. He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a very prosperous business in chemical and

pharmaceutical products and several other lines. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University fill October 1936, and is at present a member of the Court. His latest industrial enter-prise is the Chemical, Industrial and Phar-uagentical Laborators 134 maceutical Laboratories Ltd., which he has formed as a public limited company to promote the chemical and pharmaceutical industry on similar lines as in Europe, b. October 31, 1898. Address: 12. Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

HALLETT, H.E., SIR MAURICE GARNIER, K.C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Governor of Bihar b. 28 Oct. 1883. m. G. C. M. Veasey.

Educ: Winchester College and New College, Oxford, Appointed to I.C.S., 1907: Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orisea, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self Government Dept., Bihar and Orlssa, 1919-24; Magisand Urren, trate-Collector, 1929-30; Ch. Commissioner, 1929-30 ; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar



and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Address: Government Government House, Patna,

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. b. 3 Aug. 1891. m. Hilda Annie Shipp. Educ.: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919.

Address: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, B.A., Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, Since Oct. 1937 b. 4th July 1886; m. Suzanne Mignean; Edue: King's School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Indian Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge (1925); Offg. Legal Remembrancer (1923); Judicial Secretary to Government (1923); Acting Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P. (1936); Acting Puisue Judge, Allahabad High Court (1937). Address: Lucknow.

(1937). Address: Lucknow.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY M.A., J.P.,
F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Principal, Anglo-Sociation Education Society. Hon. Sec. Association of Heuds of European Schools in India, Lt. Col. Commandant Bombay Contingent 1937. A. April 20, 1880, m. Dorothy Dymoke, d. of inte H. Dymoke of Serivolby Hall, Lincolnshire of Control of Printipy Coll., Dublin. Address: Cathedral and John Connon High School, Fort. Somber 1947. Fort, Bombay.

Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HRNEY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.)

(First Class Hons. and Gold Modalist in

Philosophy); Dip. Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow

of the Bombay University, Principal, Secon1899. m. Stella, only 6. of the late

Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.O.G.M.

Educ: Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed

to LE.S., 1912; Prof., Gujarat College,

Almedabad, and Elphinsten College, Bomy,

1914-29; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College,

Dharwar, 1929-22; Principal, Karnatak

College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Second- HAQUE, SYED FAZLE, M.L.A., Orissa. Belongs ary Training College since 1930. Publication: Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23, Contri-butor to the "Year Book of Education," Address: Secondary Training 1935 and 1938, College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

HANAGI, ABDUL KARIM AMEENSARIB, M.L.A. One of the leading Mer-chants of Gadag, b, 27th October 1901. He has been a member of the Gadag Betigeri Municipal Borough since 1931 and its President in the year 1935-1936, is at present Vice-President of the District Local Board, Dharwar, He is a member of many public institutions and takes keen interest in the welfare of his commu-

nity. Address Gadag. HANNAH SEN, MRS. (NE HANNAH GUHA). b. in Calcutta. Educ.: B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st class), Calcutta University; obtained Teachers' Diploma, Central Institute of

Education, London, 1925; research in under Procarried on Psychology fessor Spearman of London University. Taught the Jewish Girls' School. Calcutta; later Principal of New High School for Girls, Bombay, Resided in London for 7 years studying and carrying on active propaganda on behalf of the Women's Organization

in India; London representative of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association, Bengal, and of the Women's Indian Association, Madras, In 1932 invited to return to India to help to launch the Lady Irwin College, and has been directress of that institution ever since. Mrs. Sen is deeply interested in women's activities; was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association analyses of the women's manna Association at the joint meeting of the three Women's Organizations convened in Delhi, Jandary 1935, to consider the Joint Parliamentary Report. Chairman of the constituent branch of the All-India Women's Conference; Vice President of the Delhi Provincial Council of Women, member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau. Address: Lady Irwin

Weifare Bureau, Address: Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, HAQ, MOHAMMED MOHBBUL, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., took his M.A. and Ll.B., degree from Magnur University in 1930 and has put

in seven years' practice at the Bar at Akola. A successful lawyer and elected member of the Akola member of Municipal Committee, he is the president of the Anjuman Islamia, Akola, He takes a leading part in the public life of Berar and has obtained the highest percentage of votes from among all Muslim members of C. and Berar Legislative Assembly, Address : Pleader, Akola, Berar,



a prominent Syed family of Orissa and is the Manager of the properties of a leading Zemindar of Bengal, Before taking up this appointment in 1932 he was the Manager of the properties of a Zemindar and Jagirdar of Cuttack. b. September 15. 1900. Address: Bakshi Bazar. Kutchery Road, Cuttack, Orissa.



F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S., b. 3 June 1867. Educ.: Ajmer Government College and Agra College, Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Depart-ment in 1892; apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer-Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court. Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist, and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg, Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930; was Dv. Leader. Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaisha Conference at Bareilly in 1925; was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India and General Purposes Committee; has long been a member of the Standing Finance Committee of Government of India, Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Member, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Local Advisory Committee; Vice-President, Ajmer Merwara Child Welfare and Maternity League; Member on Board for the Victoria Hospital Leper Asylum, A jmer. Author of Child Marriage Restration Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act" also Aimer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act, both passed by the Legislative Assembly, Publications: Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga; Maharana Kumbha; Maharaja Hammir of Ranthambhor; Speeches and Writings and Prithviraj Vijaya : is Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India, Was presented by the Hon. Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.S.I., Resident, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Almer-Merwara, on behalf of the public, including some ruling Princes, a Commemoration Volume in Oct. 1937. Address: Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana.

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR, 1932

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, b. 1869 s. of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., Educ. Govt. Coll, Lahore, Asstt. Commsr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O. Mianwall, 1903-8; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commrs, and Suppit., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commrs, Montgomery, 1913; on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffarto report of criminal Thees, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Griminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1919-20; Commissioner, Jhulunder Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1921; Commissioner, Lace 1921 to 19 29, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Bikaner State Forces, b. 1882, Educ.: Mayo College, Address : Sattasar House, Bikaner,

HARNAM SINGH, SODHI, CAPTAIN, M.L.A (Punjab). He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and is a rais of Sultankhanwala estate in Ferozepore District, is a direct

descendant of the 4th Sikh Gurn and has married the daughter of Raja Sir Baba Gurbukhsingh Bedi, Kt., K.B.E., C.I.E., of Rawal-pindi. Educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, has subscribed thousands of rupees for charities and takes keen interest in Public and religious activities and is the President of several public and religious bodies.

He commands great influence among the Sikhs and is a great advocate of the Temperance movement. He is a biglandlord with practical knowledge of agriculture. b. August 4, 1903. Address: Sultankhanwala, Dt. Ferozepore, Punjab.

HASAN KHAN, MOHOMED KHADIM, b. 1898. Son of Khan Bahadur, Dabir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Sir Mohomed Israr Hasan Khan, Kt., C.I.E., Ex-Minister, Bhopal (C.I.) and



hanpur, Bhopal, Aligarh and England. A descendant of a very respectable and loyal family of Shahlahannur Shahjahanpur (U.P.); during the Mutiny his grandfather and granduncles took the cause of Government even at the ves; two of his grand-

risk of their lives; two of his grand-uncles were killed and his ancestral house was burnt by the rebels, which is known since then by the name of 'Jali Kothi'. Takes keen interest in matters of public utility: Has

presented to the Indian Red Cross Society a magnificent building fully equipped with up-to-date appliances for Maternity & Child Welfare and named it after his father. Has donated \(\frac{1}{2} \) a lakh of rupes for the proposed "Sir Israr Orphanage" at Shahjahanpur: Patron and Vice-President of the U. P. Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society in 1936 and 1937 respectively. Address: Juli Kothi, Shahjahanpur, U.P.

HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHA-DEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF. b. 19 July 1893; S. Oct. 1896 to the Gadi after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa. Address: Hathuwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court. Oct. 1888. Educ.: at Lahore Forman ege. Passed LL.B., 1910; Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office Ludinana Municipal Council to which once he was cleeted in 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30; Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Northern India Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; M.L.A. (Punjab and Hon. Minister for Education, Address; Punjab Givil Serctariat, Lahore,

AYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail. b. March 7, 1887 m. Sybil Aune Copeland, 1928. Educ: London and Parls. Free-1928. Edue: London and Paris. Free-lance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of The Madras Times, 1912; Assi Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921, becoming Editor 1928. Member, Madras Port Trust, Madras City Council. Publications: "10000 Miles in Africa." Address: Sunnyside, Miles in Africa." White's Road, Madras.

HAYMAN: ALBERT MELVILLE, O.B. E., M.L.A., Behar, Is an Accountant of exceptional ability and varied experience. He was employed for 35 years on the Railways of India and rose to be the head of the Railway

Accounts Department. He also occupied for four years the office of Staff Member of the Railway Board. He defended the RailwayBudget for many years in the (Central) Legislative Assembly. He is employed at present as the head of the Accounts Department of the Tata Tron and Steel Company. Mr. Hayman is one of the leaders of



the Anglo-Indian com-munity. He has always strongly advised Anglo-Indians to work in the closest cooperation and with goodwill with all other communities in India on the basis of a fair field and no favour. He is a great sports-man of international reputation. He was the first Indian to be appointed Vice-President of the Federation Internationale

HEGDE, D. MANJAYYA, M.L.C., Madras, After his education at St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, he assumed the management of



the Dharmastala Institution. He is ke en ly interested in village reconstruction work. He has been a promoter of the policy of religious unification for which purpose he has organised many conferences. From the Martin Lecislative Council b. December 1887; Address:

Dharmastala, S. Kanara, Madras.

HENDERSON, Romers Henror, C.I.E., Tea Planter (retired), Supid. of Tarrapur Company's Toa Gardens, Cachar, Assan; Chairman, Iad. Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. Legs. Council, 1901-2, when legislation was under consideration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assan, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-18. Address: Bengal Club, Calciutta.

HENNESSY, JOSELEYN, B.A. Hous, (Oxon, (1024) Diploma with Distinction in Political Science and Economics (1925) (Oxon.). Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (1937), Director of Public Information, Government of India since Sep. 1937. b. 17th November of India since Sep. 1937. b. 17th November Late Prederick Noel-Parlon, LCAS.; Educ. Charterhouse, New College, Oxford. Jolined Routers News Agency, London, 1931; Assistant Correspondent, Reuters Paris office (1932-35); Clife Paris Correspondent, News College, Oxford. Johnson, Commissional

HERAS, HERRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Andemi Indian Culture, University of Records Commission; Member of the Royal Anther-national Committee of Historical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Royal Anther-pological Institute, London, and of Academia Sepannia de la Historia, Martini correspondiscipal Commission; Member of the Royal Anther-pological Institute, London, and of Academia Sepannia de la Historia, Martini correspondiscipal Commission; Martini Correspondicial Institute, London, and of Academia Education Official Commission; Natural Commission; Principal, Our Saxiour's College, Stragossa (Spally, Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Glarcolona); Principal, Our Saxiour's College, Stragossa (Spally, Professor of Martinian College, Stragossa (Spally, Professor of M

The Statues of the Nayaks of Mudura in the Pudu Mantapam (Ibid). Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (Ibid). Dharma and Religion Asoko'e Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*); Goa Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (Ibid). The story of Akbar's Christian wife (Journal of Indian History); The Palace of Akbar at Fatchpur-Sikri (Ibid); The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara (1614-1617) Civii War of vijayanagara (1614-1617) (Tbid); Seven Days at Vijayanagara (1614). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly); The Last Defeat of Meherakula (1614); Relations between Guptas, Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society); The Royal Bihar and Orissa Research Society); Lie Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (Ibid); Rama Deva Raya II, an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (Ibid); The Portuguese Alliance with the Mahammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B.B.R.A.S); A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (Ibid); Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (Ibid); Two Controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute). The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society): Three Catholic Padres at the Court of All Adil Shah I (Ibid); A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (Ibid); A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (Ibid), Pre-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (Ibid); Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa. (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (Ibid) : Jehangir and the Portuguese (Ibid) The Expansion wars of Venkatana Navaka of Ikeri (Ibid); A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); Krishna Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachel (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland); The Victory of Bhuti Vikramakesar over the Pallavas (Ibid.) Triparvata (Journal of the Karnatak Historical Society); A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Century (Journal of the Univ. of Bombay). Three Forgotten Pallava Kings (Ibid.): The Origin of the Pallavas (Ibid.): The Royal Portraits of Mahabalipuram (Acta Orientalia); The Jesuits in Afghanistan (The New Review), The Writing of History; Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Access on Austorical memorology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I, 1542-1614 (Madras, 1927); Beginnings of Vijayanagara History (Bombay, 1929); The Pallava Genealogy (Bombay, 1931); The Conversion Policy of the Jesuits in India (Bombay, 1933). Studies in Pallava History (Madras, 1933.) Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle) The new Review, Calcutta); the Cradle of the Aryans (Ibid); Danish Coins of Tranguebar (nunismatic supplement, Calcutta); The Origin of the so-called Grees, Buddist school of Sculpture of Gandhara (B.B.R.A. Society. Bombay); The Religion of the Mobenjo Daro People according to the Inscriptions (Jour. of the University of Bombay); Two Proto-Indian Inscriptions from Chanbu Daro (Jour. B. & O. R. Society Patna); the Minavan in Mohenjo Daro (Jour. of Oriental Research, Madras); Mohenio Daro the

People and the Land (Indian Culture, Calcutta); the worship in Mohenjo Daro (Jour, of the Authro Soc. of Bombay); Chanlos Broa Maria (Jour, of the Authro Soc. of Bombay); Chanlos Broa Maria (Journal Landson); the Mohenjo Daro seript and the script of the Eastern of Indian History, Madrian); the Mohenjo Daro seript and the script of the Eastern La Scrittura de Mohenjo Daro (Revista Asiatica, Rome); Mohenjo Daro (Revista Asiatica, Rome); Mohenjo Daro (Revista Asiatica, Rome); Mohenjo Daro and sumer monumenta Miponica, Tokyo); A Proto-monumenta Miponica, Tokyo); the Aryana in their homeland (The new Review, Calcutta); the Largest Proto Indian Epigraph (Journal O'Oriental Research, Marian); the So-called (Indian Hist, Quartly, Calcutta); clc., etc., 4ddress' St Xavier's College, Bombay.

HIDAYATALLAH, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., M.L.A. b. January 1879. Educ: Shikarpuu High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School Bombay.

of the Bombay University, and in lead practice for a considerable period, In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break, Vice-President of the Hyderaked, Sind, Munical Laboration of the Hyderaked, Sind, District of the Hyderaked, Sind, District Wideraked, Sind, District Wideraked, Sind, District Wideraked, Sind, District

Local Board, Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. a non-olical member of that body off 1920.

A Minister of the Government of Bombay,
January 1921 to June 1928, three times in
succession, was a Member of the Executive
Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay 1928 to 1934, thus associated with the Government of Bombay for a continuous period of ment of Romes var. a commons period of nearly fourteen years. Held charge of almost every department of the administration including Revenue and Finance. As Finance Member, produced balanced budgets after several years of deficits. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Invited also to attend the third session, but could not be spared by the Government of Bombay. On retirement from office, was nominated a Member of the Council of State forsix months. Subsequently elected as a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Appointed President of the Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Also President of the All-India Local Self Govern-ment Conference. Elected Member. Sind Legislative Assembly and first Chief Minister Government of Sind. Address: Scaffeld Road, Karachi.

HIGHET, JAMES COCHRANE, AGENT, North Western Railway, India; b. 1884. m. 1907 Agnes Orme Lindsay. Educ: Ayr Academy and Blairlodge; Royal Indian Engineering

College, Cooper's Hill. Appointed Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. (Rallways Branch), India, 1905; posted to Eastern Bengal Rallway and employed on construction of Golakganj and employed on Construction of Golakganj and employed on Construction of Golakganj and Construction of Cashmir Rail-construction of Cashmir Rail-construction of Cashmir Rail-construction of Cashmir Rail-conduction of Cashmir Rail-conduction of Cashmir Rail-conduction of Cashmir Railway and Cashmir Railway and Cashmir Railway and Cashmir Railway Board, 1915; Asst. Secretary, War Branch, 1986; Construction of Cashmir Railway Branch, 1981; Asst. Secretary, War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway War Branch, 1981; Cashmir Railway Kandin Railway Railway (Cashmir Railway Kallway Ford Mallway Horis Cashmir Railway Railway (Cashmir Railway Landin Railway Railway Ford Mallway (Cashmir Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Hallway (Cashmir Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway (Cashmir Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway Landin Railway (Cashmir Railway Landin Ra

HIMATSINGKA, PRABHUDAYAL, B. A., B. L., M. L. A., Bengal, Graduated from the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta in 1911. After taking his degree in Law he was enrolled Attorney in 1921. He was

arrested on suspicion in August 1914 and later presecuted in the Bowbazar Conspiracy Case but was discharged. He was discharged. He was discharged from Bengal under the Defence of India Act, and home intermed at Dumka from May 1916 to January 1, 1920, He returned to Calcutta in January 1720 He is

connected with various public bodies in Calcutta, Durnka and Bhanalpure. He is the Founder-member of the Marward Relief Soelety, He was returned Marward Relief Soelety, He was returned constituency, always uncontested, but resigned from the Council in 1939 in obedience to the Coursess manutate. He has been a member congress manutate. He has been a member of the council in 1939 in obedience to the courses manutate. He has been a member of the council in 1939 in obedience to the course with the council in 1939 in obedience to the course with the course of the council of the course of t

HOGG, GILBERT PITCAIRN, M.A. (Glasgow), C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1932), I.C.S.; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and

Scey., Home Dept. b. 2nd February 1884 m. Isobel Balin. Educ: Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907; 27 Feb. 1878. m. Bridget arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; transferred to Bengal, April 1912; Jt. Mgte, and Dy. Collr, Novr. 1914; 1912; Ar. Mgie, and Dy. Collr. Novr. 1914; Viec-Chairman, Chittagong Port Commus. July 1915; on Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Jany, 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Jany, 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; on Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military duty, Octr. 1918; of Military of Mi 10th April 1933; Temporary Member, Executive Council, Bengal in 1936 and again in 1937, Address: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calentia

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931); Inspector-General of Police, U.P. b. October 6, 1881. m. Ethel, youngest d. of T. Sheffield, Esq., Montenotte, Cork, Irish Free State three d. Educ.: Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst. Supdt. of Police; served in various districts as Asstt. and as Supdt. of Police; Asst. to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Secondcd. D. and rersonal Assistant to 1.G.; Secondard to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I. G. Police 1915-18; Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921, 1925 D.I.G. I. Range U.P. 1928-1930; D.I.G., Cl.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Imapector-General of Police, April 1931; Appointed Director General of Police and Jails Applointed Director General of Police and Sans H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderalsad, July 1935. Degree of Honour, Urdu; High Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. Publications: Tonk State Police Reorganisa-tion Scheme; Tonk State Police Manual; Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual; the Criminal Tribes of the U.P. Address : Hyderabad, Decean.

HOSSAIN, SYED MUAZZAMUDIN, KHAN BAHA-DUR, M.L.C., Bengal, comes of the distinguished Syed family of Austagram, Mymensingh.

His ancestors held high responsible posts under the Government since the days of the East India Company. Educated at Dacca and since 1904 held various responsible posts and retired prematurely from Government service in November 1936, while officiating as District Settlement Officer, Howrah, in order to take part in

politics. He is a settlement and revenue expert and is well known as the recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal. the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal. b. May 11, 1885. Address: Austagram P.O., Mymensingh Dt., Bengal.

overnor of Orissa, b.
m. Bridget Alington Royds. Educ : Winchester and King's College.

Cambridge. Asst. Magte and Collector and Settle-ment Officer in Bengal: Settlement Officer, 1909 Magistrate Joint Deputy Collr., 1910 : transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912: Offg. Secretary. 1913; temporarily employby Revenue 641 and Statistics Dept.. India Office 1915 : Magistrate and Collector, 1916;

served

under Govt, of India, Army Department, 1918; Offg. Secretary to Govt, of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; confirmed. 1919: Director of Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed 1928; Office Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; Temporary Member, Governor's Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1933 and again 1934. Confirmed 1935, vacated February 1936, Governor of Orissa, April 1936. Address: Governor's Camp, Orissa.

HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, KT., Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept. 1932. b, 25 Nov. 1872. Educ.: Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office. 1894; subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Sansequently stationed at Japan, China And Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915. Joined Messrs, Mackinnon Mackenzle & Co., October 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President, 1924-25, 1927-22; Manufer, 1924-25. 1927-28; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932-38. Address: P. O. Box 122, Bombay

HUQ. MUHAMMAD MUZAMMEL, B.A., M.L.A., Bengal, was a teacher of the Hare School and won distinction as a poet on the publication of his book entitled "Jatiya

Mangal" (National Weal) in Bengali, is a member of the Provincial Text Book Committee and was the founder-secretary of the Bengal Muslim Literary Academy, Calcutta and editor of its quarterly organ, resigned from Government service and in-terested himself in the spread of education and founded many educational institutions, is a leading member of the Bakarganj District Board for the last 10 years and is a member of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee, He is chief

whip of the Proja Party, b. 1889, Address: Bapta, P. O. Bhola, Bakarganj, Bengal, HUQUE, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR M. AZIZUI, B.L., C.I.E., (1937), Khan Bahadur (1926), B.L., C.I.E., (1937), khan Bahadur (1920), Speaker, Bengal Leg. Assembly. 'b. Sept. 1892; m. Keniz Khatun; Educ; Presidency College, Calcutta. Advocate; Chairman, Krishnagar Municipality; Vice-Chairman, Nadia District Board; member Lothian Committee; member, Bengal Inte Enquiry Committee; member, Bengal Retrenchment Enquiry Committee; Blueation Minister, Bengal Publications: "History and Problems of Moslem Balcation in Bengal", "Education and Retrenchment", Address: 21, Lowdon, Street, Calcutate, Krishmagar, Bengal.

HUSAIN, CHOUDHRY ARHTAR, M.A., LL.B. M.L.C. (U.P.). Was educated at Canning College, Lucknow, and the Muslim University, Aligarh. He joined the Bar in Lucknow in 1926 at the Chief Court

of Oudh. As a member of the Indebted Agriculturists Relief and Protection Association, he was closely associated with the legislation relating to the U.P. Debt Acts, He is a member of many public institutions and is a prominent speaker in the U.P. Legislative Council. b. November 28, 1900.

Address: Advocate, Federal Court, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow,

HUSAIN: HAJI SYED MOHAMED, Bar-at-Law, Member, Council of State, A leading barrister of Allahabad High Court, he was educated at Allahabad and Aligarh and was called to the Bar in Febru-

ary 1012. He appeared for the prosecution in the Katarpur riot gas in 1919 and became a non-cooperator and suspended practice in 1920. He was a member of central Khilata Committee that Khilata Committee that Khilata Committee that khilata Committee that khilata Committee that khilata Committee that khilata to ganisation; was the president of the Tanzim movement which was successfully carried out in the



U.P. during the Civil Disobellence In 1982.
He is a member of the Council of the All-India
Muslin Learne and of the Working Committee
Muslin Learne and of the Working Committee
successfully defended all the 50 accused
in the "Inter-Provincial Colning Conspiracy
Case which book four years continuously
Case which book four years continuously
"Mohammed Mancal," Cawnpore Boat,
Allalabada.

HUSAIN, Dr. Lonal, M.A. B.L. Ph. D. Lectarer in Persian, Patra College, b. 22 November 1905; m. Fakhrunnisa, d. of Mr. Reyasat Husain, Barrister-at-Law; Educ: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna, University Prizeman, Gold, medalist and Research Scholar, Binar and Orises Educational Service, 1935; Lecturer in Persian, Ravensian College, Cuttack, 1935-36, Publications: "The Early Persian Pace of India." and the "Tulfia-I-Sami." Address; Patna College, Bankipror, Patna.

HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad. b. 1884, Educ. Nizam's College, Hyderabad Decean, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922. Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923, Publications; A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library, Address: The State Library, Hyderabad, Decean,

J.S.S. N. 10 C. Marton, NAYAR ABIN JUNG BARADIN, ABIN JUNG BARADIN, AM, (1889); J.L.D., (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawah (1917); K.C.I.B. (1922); F.S.I. Minster to H.E., (1888); L.L.D., (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawah (1917); K.C.I.B. (1922); F.S.I. Minster to H.B. (1923); A. (1924); A.

HYDARI, SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ YDARI, SIR ARBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, KT., cr. 1928; P.C. (1930) President H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council (1937), Honorary LL, D. (Osmania); Honorary LL, D. (Madras); Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council; b. 8 Novr. 1869 s. of Nazerally Hydari of Cambay, India. State Nazerally Hydari of Cambay, India. Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (First Class, M. Amena Asijungum Tyabji (First Masser-Hind Gold Medal) d. of Najmuddin Tyabji, Bombay; four s. two d. Educ: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department 1888; Assistant Accountant General, Bombay 1897; Madras, 1900; Examiner, Government Press Accounta, 1901; miner, Government Press Accounts, 1901; Comptroller, India Treasuries 1903; lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911; in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce 1911: in and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member; Hydenhada State Excentive Council, 1921; Hydenhada State Excentive Council, 1921; Mines Department, 1927; Official Director, Singarent Collieries Co., Ldd., and Mining Boards, 1925; Director of the Shabahad Cement Co., Ldd., The Indian Coment Co., Ldd., The Council Council Council Council Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., The Osmanshali Mills Ldd., and the Azmidah Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Inter-University Beard, Conference, 1915, Fresident, All India Muham-Conference, 1915, President, All India Muhamconnecence, 1919, Fresseaue, an initial attituding madan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; delivered the Punjab University convocation Address, 1925; Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities; conceived and orga-nised the Osmania University, Hyderabad, the first University of its kind in India, imparting higher education through the medium of the vernacular (Urdu) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout; the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of Urdu literature; organised the State Archaeological

Separation to insection the purchase for the sear of the N. G.S. Railway, Led the Hyderahad Delegation to the three Round Table Contended to the Separation of the three Round Table Contended to the Separation to the three Round Table Contended to the Separation of the Separation of the Separation of the Separation of the Reserve Bank and John Separation of the Reserve Bank and visor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conference held in London; President, Muslim Education of the Reserve Bank and Contended Contended to the President of the Reserve Bank and Contended Contended to the Participation of the Reserve Bank and Contended Contended to the Participation of the Reserve Bank and Contended Contended to the Participation of the Information of the Information Committee of Indian States Ministers; especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Patteria Publications . Eyelendischesses . Address: Dilkusha, Kharatabad, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

IMAM HABIBULLAH, BEGUM, M.L.A., U.P., belongs to a noble family of Alavi Syeds, In 1907, she married Shaikh Mohammad

Habballah, O.B.E., a prominent Talluquar of Oudh, minent Talluquar of Oudh, shows an active part in a class an active part in the case an active part and the eneral welfare of women, particularly the chucational advancement of women, is a member of Lucknow Municipal Board and is an Honorary Magistrate, is the Viee-President of the District branch of the Indian Red

grands of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Oudi Ladies' Club and Talimzah Kiswan. She is also a member of several committees including the Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee, the Proceedings of mittees of the Let Cross Society, Address: MAN, HOSSAIN member Council of State.

IMAM, HOSSAIN, member, Council of State. He went to England in 1913 and joined the Imperial College of Science, but was recalled in 1915. He studied agriculture at the Sabour Institution. He took no

influent interest in politics up to 1928 and in September of 1930 he was elected to the Council of State. He formed the Progressive Party in March 1932, and was elected Deputy Leader. State he was concerned by the State of State of State he was considered by the State of State of State he was considered by the State of State

Address: Hasnain Manzill, 18, Canatab.), Barrister, Deputy President, Bliar Ley-Council, 25th Ley-Coun

Orissa); one of the leading cr. lawyers in Patna High Court; travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt; performed the Haj in 1935. Address: Patna, (Bihar).

INDORE, The Maharaja Holkar of, His Highness Maharajadhimi Ray Rajeshwar Sawai Shroe Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. 1935; b. 1998; Accession 1936; invested with Fowers 1930; m. 1928 with Sanyottakai (W. Chief of Kagal (Kohapur), Educated in England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford 1926-29, Daughter; Princess Ushadevi Holkar, born 1933, Address: Indoce, Central India.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, SIR, KT., J.P., Merchant and Landlord, Hon. Presidence, Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay (1924-25), and President of his own community, Kapole in 1872.

and President of his own of Bania Caste, b, in 1872,
Balana Caste, b, in 1872,
Balana Caste, b, in 1872,
Balana Caste, St. Navier's Illiah
Schools Bonaley
Mandelland Corporation Since
anny years. His commercial activities may be
settimated by his presence
on the Directorate of several
well-known companies —
The Port Canning and Land
Improvement Co., Lid.,
The Sassoon and Lander
Silk Mill Co., Lid. Hance
Silk Mill Co., Lid. J. Mills 124.



The Sasson, and Junes S. & W. Co., Ltd., The Sasson and Junes S. & W. Co., Ltd., The Mandish Lonavala Electric Supply and Development Co., The Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson and Park Sasson Industrial School, Member of the Park Sasson Industrial School, Member of the Park Sasson Industrial School, Member of the Junes Sasson Industrial School, Member of the Junes Sasson Industrial School, Member of the Junes Sasson Industrial School, Member of Sasson Industrial School, Member of Sasson Industrial School, Member of Sasson Industrial School, Member of Sasson Industrial School Sa

ISWAR SARAN, MUSSHI, R.A. (Allanhada), Advocate. Allanhada High Court b. 28 Aug. Advocate. Allanhada High Court b. 28 Aug. Allanhada High Sahool, Allanhada, High School, Allanhada, High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allanhada, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allanhada University, and of the Benares Hindu University, and of the Benares Hindu University, and of the Benares Hindu University; 100-29 (2014). Allanhada University, and of the Benares Hindu University in the Court of Allanhada University, and of the Benares Hindu University; 100-29 (2014). Allanhada Crotter of Court of Allanhada; House, Allanhada; Was Hon. Secretary, U.P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee; was President, U.P. Political and

Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harjian Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. Club: National Liberal Chub, London. Address: 6, Edmondstone Rud, Allahabad,

IZAAT NISHAN, KRUDA BARUASH KHAN TRWANA, Nawab, Malliy, Bist. Judge, Dara Ghari Khan. b. 1866 Educ.; Government High School, Shahp.; private training through Gol. Gorbyn, Deputy Gommissioner, Appointed an Hon, Magistrate, 1881; Extra Appointed an Hon, Magistrate, 1881; Extra Gabul, 1903-60. Address: Khwajabad. District, Shalpore, Punjab.

JACK, THE HOX ME, JUSTICE ROBERT ERNESS, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, b. Dec. 20, 1878. m. Bertha Inverarity Shalleross, Educ: Queen's College, Cork and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Indian Givil Service in 1902 and acted as District Magistrate and Collector and subsequently as Judge up to 1928; in April 1928 appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, Address: 5, Alipore Park Road, Alipore.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Pulsne Judge, Madras High Court. b. 28th Jan. 1875. m. to Mrs. Jackson. Educ: Marlborough College, Merton Collego. Indian Civil Service. Address: High Court, Madras.

JADIAV BUSICARIAG VITIGITAGO, M.A.

L. May FROM THE VICIATE A BANGERIA MAY 1807 - B. Bangfrathbal, 1.

L. May From the Vichare family of Ratangari bistrick. Educ: Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kohper State and Council Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodlak movement in 1911, and has been sidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1928 and second movement of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1928 and second movement of the Maratha and allied to the second second in 1922 and 1923 and represented Stara: in the next two elections. Minister of Education 1922 and 1923 and represented Stara: in the Bombay Presidency: President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-93. Elected Month of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-93. Elected Month of the Recognisation Committee, Bombay Chairman, Board of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Moard of Directors of the Wasten Park of the Recognisation Committee, Bombay Chairman, Board of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of Directors of the Wasten Chairman, Hours of the March Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman Cha

Institute, Ltd.; Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur. Addres Shahupuri, Kolhapur; and" Aram," Dongri, Bombay 9.

JAFRI, Dr. S. N. A., B.A., KHAN BAHADUR (1935), BAR-AT-LAW, M.R.A.S. (London); Gold Medalist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France: Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, Home Department. b. 1857. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906 A.D. Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economies at the London School of Economics, LL.D. of Kanses, U.S.A. Member of U.P. Civil Service, Worked as a Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nazur Officer, Nazur Survey Officer, Election Officer, and Income-tax Officer in U.P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War; Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U.P. Government; Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Behar Province in connection with in the Behar Province in connection with Earthquake Relief Measures. Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India in June-July, 1934; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-October, 1935; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-July, 1937 and Additional Director of Public Information, Government of India, July-October, 1937; was specially deputed to Quetta to organise Earthquake sublicity. Publications; "History and publicity. Publications; "History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U.P." An Introduction to the Assessment of Income-Tax,"; "Constitutional Series, (a) Federal India, (b) Constitutions of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, America, etc... "British Constitution (Constitutional Urdu Series—No. 1); "Communism (Urdu)." etc. Address; Home Department, Govern-ment of India, Simla and New Delhi,

JAGATVARAVAN, Advocato, Chief Courtof Outh, was Vice-Chancellor of the
Lucknow University, b. Dec. 1863. m.
Srimatt Kamalpattl, d. of P. Sham Narayan
Saheb Raina. Educ - Canning Coll., Lucknow;
non-official Chariman, Lucknow Municipality:
Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian
National Congress Member, Hunder Committee,
Government and Public Reath. Address:
Jagatanavan Road, Lucknow.

JAIPUR, MAIRARAA OF, CAPTAIN H.H. SARMAD-I-RAMAIN-HISHUSTAN RAI RAISHAN
SIRIN MAHARAAJAHIRAI SIR SAWAI MAN,
SINGHIN BARADUR H. G.C.LE. (1985). Second
son of Thakur Sawai Singhi) of Isarda; Jo
Ajmer, and at Woolwich. One of the Raigh
Princes of India and belongs to and is head
of the Kacohwahn clan of Raiputs, which is
desended from Kush, son of Rama, the great
pele hero of Ramayan, is, the sister of Colonel
English of Colonel Ramayan, is, the sister of Colonel
G.G.S.L., G.C.L.E., K.C.V.O.; 2ndly, 1982,
the 4, of the late Maharaja of John,
G.C.S.L.; 4, three, 4, one. Address: The
Palace, Jaipur, Rajputana, India.

JAIN, CHARRESHWAE KUMAR, B.SC., B.L., M.L.A., Bihar. b, in a big zemindar family he started a big farm known as the Jineshwargarh Farming Syndicate in the district of Shahabad. on scientific



of Shanhola of the Duchless lines. He business lines in the Bihar, and it is mainly due to his mainly due to his sugar manufacture that he South Behar Sugar Mills, Limited, Bilta, has gained consider the Sugar manufacture that he South Behar Sugar Mills, Limited, Bilta, has gained considerable behavior of the Bihar has been a member of the Bihar Gramber of Commerce Tomber of Commerce of

member of commerce since its inception and represents the mercan tile community of the province in the Legislature. b. Feb. 18, 1906, Address;

Devashram, Arral (Bhar).

LMSINGH MANGIASNOH THAKORE Landlard of Balrampur U. P. and Bonday. Born 30th September 1870 at Sirur. Educated in Regimental School. Servel in Poona Horse from July 1909. The September 1909. Get dissections of the September 1909. Get dissections of the September 1909. Get dissections of the September 1909. Get dissections of the September 1909.

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JAMES, FREDERIOT ERVEST, M.A., O.B.E.
(1918) Chavailer de l'octae de Loopoid (1929);
Heanor May Thackrai)
(1919) Educ I Leeds and London Gliversity.
Army, 1914-15, Beiglan Rid Gross, Flather Maries Valley, 1914-19, 1914-191;
Abbeville Amiens Valley, Member, Bengal Gernany, 1919-20;
General Gernany, 1919-20; General Legislative Council, and Persia, r.a. Welfara Pertials Rangilloyees, A.P.O., 1924, President, Calcutta Rofary Club, 1925-28; visited Tava r.e. Establishment of Studenti, 1929,

Madras Retrenchment Committee 1031;
Madras Franchise Committee 1021 P.W.D.
Reorganistication Committee 1022 P.W.D.
Registative Association 1932, Chief
Legislative Association before Committee 1033;
Member, Stauding Emigration and Radiway
Finance Committee, affect Committee 1033;
Member of Indiamentary Select Committee 1033;
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MMES, MAJOR-GENERALSI; (WELLIAN)BERNARD
KER, 1925; C.B. (1918); C.L.E. (1912); M.V.O.
(1911) & c. of the Late William Almes, Abands
(1914) Helmore The Bloom More More Marchael Control of Otterburn St. Company of the More More More Marchael Control of Otterburn St. College and Sandhurst, and the William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assamtwos. Educ: U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1850, and Lancers, Intelligence William (1916) and 1850, and 1

JAMMAT RAI, DIWAS TAI BILLDUR, CLES.
DIWAS HALBOR, KAISAT-SHIMG Gold
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MALDOR, MASSAT-SHIMG Gold
MALDOR, BIATO Gold Medal 1985.
O. 1861, m. 1891. Educ. Shown, Kohat,
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Served in 289 an companied Afghan Boundary
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H.H. THE SHIREE MALARAJA HARISINGHAI HAH THE SHIREE MALARAJA HARISINGHAI BAHADUR, IRDAR MAHINDAR SPART-HARISINGHAI KOLE, IRDAR MAHINDAR SPART-HARISHAN, MAHARAJA (1918), K.C.J.E. (1928), K.V.O. (1922), A.D.O., to H.I.M. the King-Emperor 1031), son of the late Gen. Reja Annesinghij,

K.C.S.J. Salute 21 guns; b.1805; r. 1905, his mucle Li-deni, H. M. Shree Maharan pleataspinghij Bahadur, Sipari-Salianather Anglishia, G.O.S.J., G.C.LE, G.B.E., A.D.C., LL, D. Educ. at Mayo College, Ajmor and the Imperial Cade Corps, Dohra Dun. Heir-Apparent: Shree Yuvaraj Karanshuhli, 50 dib. March mu Tawi un Barin Ca. Francej.

JAMSHED NUSSBERWANII, Merchant. b. 7th January 1880. Educ. at Karachi, Member of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipality, 1914; President of Scotta in Sind, 1915; Previncial Commissioner of Scotta in Sind, 1916; Charles, Buyer's and Shipper's Chamber; President, Karachi Health Association; Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Member, Sind Leefsbaltva Assembly, present and its future and reconstruction of Vive Life. Address; Bonus Road, Karachi.

JAMWANTI KUNWARI, Rani, Taluqdarla Ramnagar, District Gonda; b. in 1887; m. in 1896 to Bniaja Baldeo Datt Ram of Ramanagar a grand nephew of Raja Kishen Datt Ram,

was granted by the British Government by means of a "Sanad" for loyal and valuable services rendered during the mutiny of 1857; became widow on 12th November 1909; estate under court of wards, released in 1918 and has been in independant charge since then. Universally loved and respocted for her sympathy and

kindness to all; especially towards her tenantry; held in high esteem by the Government, contributed marble floor to the famous temple of Lachman Ji at Ajodhya; built Saraswati temple in the local Girli School; built platform for women in the Ram Leela built platform for women in the Ram Leela at Dhanepur; reconstructed local Hanuman garhi Temple founded by her ancestors; has endowed various scholarships to students. Address: Rammagar, District Gonda

JANAKSINGH MAJON-GEWERAL RAI BERADUE, BA.Q. CILB, Bahadur. b. 1817. Educ: Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities bothin (Civil and Miltary Deptis. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tobsildar, Tebsildar, Tebsildar, and Seasions Judge and finally as Dr. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brigadar Major, O. Cthe 2/2 Kashmir Rilles and Srd Kashmir Rilles, Got Afghan War Medal Jand Class order of British India, 1919; Mill-tary Secretary to Commander's-In-Chief Annua and Kashmir State Forces, and Kashmir Government and now Army and Kashmir Government and now Army and Kabinir Government and now Army and Rubin Works Minister, Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address: P. O. Khera, via Palanouri (Punjab).

JARMANI DAS, DEWAN, O.B.E., Minister-in-Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 4 September 1893, Sultanpur, Kapurthala State. Educ: at the Punjab, Oxford, and Sorbonne (France) Universities. m. to d. of Mr. Shiv Dass of Lahore. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation; adviser to the Princes' Delega-tion at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933; joined His Highness of Patiala's Government in 1933 in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agri-culture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-I-Ifitkhar of Kapurthala State. Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military Merit of Spain, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sun and Lion (Persia); Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco); Order of Abyssinia, First Class Order of Chili and Order of Chawalnur State, Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania. Star of the Order of Saneti Silves ri Papae. Star of Sant Agata of San Marino and His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal 6th May 1936; got title of Dewan and honorary military rank of Captain from H.H. the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala in 1937. Address: 12, Bis Bhupindernagar, Patiala.

JASANI, CHATURBHUJ VITHALDAS, M.L.A., C. P. He first joined the Indian National Congress as a volunteer in 1917 and since then has

seen taking active nur in political activities. He was el e e to d. Vice-President, Gondia. Local Board in 1928. He led the Satyagraha Movement in Bhandara District during 1930 and was the first dictator of the District War Council. He was a member of A.I.C.C. in 1934-38. He is the Secretary of the Gondia Tehsil Congress Committee and Gondia



Telsil Harjan Sevak Sangh, He is a member of the Muneipial Committee, Gondia, and the Nargur Provincial Congress Committee and is also President, Tilak Yidyalaya, Tunsar. He has been again elected as a member of times during the Civil Disobelience Movement. b. February 4th, 1900, Address: Gondia, B. N. Rly, O.P.

JATKAR, BRIMAG HANMANTAG, BA., LL. B., Pleader, 5. 24 April 1880, m. to Annapurabal Jukkar. Eduz., ac Basim A. V. School, Amracol High School, Fermsson College, Poona, and Govil. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeolmal, the Join Secretaries of the District Association, Yeolmal, since its inception in 1015; not-official elected Chairman, Yeolmal Municipality, since 1019; Fresident of the Copper President, Beran Co-operative Institute Ltd., and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal. Address: Yeolmal (Berax).

JAVLE, MOERSHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. b. 12 Oct. 1880. m. Miss Mogre. Educ: Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's

High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student medical practitioner for medical practitioner for medical practitioner for medical practitioner for medical practitioner for Mardin 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1628-293; Clairman, Schools Committee, 1928-39; Chairman of the furnittee, 1628-39; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934; Address: Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934; Address: Mayor Schools; Chairman, Takan.

RAM.

RAM. School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Cor-poration from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at

JAYAKAR, HON. MR. JUSTICE. MUKUND RAM-Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, con-tinued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposi-tion in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, and member of rederal structure committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper, Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Publications; Edited a hook on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924, Address; Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; New Delhi.

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B.A., B.L. b. Aug. 1861. Educ.: at Rajahmundry and b. Aug. 1861. Educ.: at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Dept. in Madras Presidency and retd. as 1st Grade Depy. Colin, 1977. actod as Presidency Magistrate, the Colin, 1972. actod as Presidency Magistrate, the Colonia of the Colonia of the Coling Colonia of the Colo Telugu Lexicon being published by the Telegu Academy and also Volume IX of the South Indian Inscriptions (series published by the Government of India); Chairman of the Senate of the Telegu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat), Address; Muktisvaram, East Godavri Dist.

JEELANI, KHAN SAHEB DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL KHADER SAHEB, Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and Assembly and retired Medical Oricer and Superintendent of District Jail. b. July 1867; m. d. of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirder Bahadur. Educ: at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonnent Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was

Vice-President: and Hon, Magte, for Madras for seven years. Address: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.

1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; Member of the Bom-bay Improvement Trust; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920; War Honorary Secretary.

Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Acting Member of the Legislative Council; Acting Member of the Legislative Council; Executive Council Government of Bombay, in charge to the Revenue Department (6th December 1921—15th July 1922); Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923—23rd June 1928). Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930: Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Conference, 1939, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representative at the Coronation, London, 1937: Partner in the firm of Messrs, Cowasii Jehangir & Co., Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEJEEBHOY, Sir Jamsetjee, 6th Bart., J.P., b. 10th May 1909, s. of Sir Jamsetjee Jejee-bhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I.; Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. Education : at Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville & Canus College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1933. He was elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Coporation in 1934; Re-elected, 1935, retaining the seat; Made Justice of the Peace, December 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December 1935 : Appointed District Scout Commissioner Bombay City, September 1934, and Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, January 1937. The Indian Progressive Group, and Institution for the promotion of the political, economic and social welfare of India and the creation of better under-standing between Indians and Europeans, was organised mostly through his efforts in 1936, of which he is the Chairman, Among his public activities may be mentioned the following:—Chairman, Board of Trustees.—Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals), The District Benevolent Society etc. Trustee,-Sir J. J. School of Art, David Sassoon Industrial School, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Grant Medical College Endowment Funds, The Deccan Col-lege Endowment Funds, Byramjee Jeejee-bhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, J. J. bnoy Parsi Charitathe Institution, J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, Nowrojec, Wadla Maternity Hospital, Bai Motilibai Hospital, Zoroastrian Building Fund, Framji Cowasjee Institute, N. N. and R. N. Wadla Trust for Parsee Buildings, etc., etc. He is also a director of a number of Joint Stock Companies. Clubs .- Willingdon, Rotary Ripon, Cricket Club of India, Flying Club, Poona Club, etc. Address: Mazagon Castle, Bombay; Fountain Hall, Poona.

ENKINS. EVAN MEREDITH, C.I.E. (1936); I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi. b. 2nd Feb. 1896; Educ. Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. Served Great War 1st Ba. H.A.C. (1914-15); 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. (1915-17); Oxford. Serven Great war ist bil. H.A.C. (1914-15); 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. (1915-17); 91st Punjahis (1917-19); appointed to I.C.S. (1920); held various appointments in the Punjab, and Department of Industries and Labour, Government of Industries and Labour, Government of Industries. Delhi.

JENKINS, WILLIAM JOHN. M.A., B.Sc. (Agric, Edin.) Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. b. 27th October 1892; m. Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson; Edic, George Watson's College, Etinburgh, Edic, burgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec. 1920; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1936; officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927; Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1936. Publication: Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. Address: Office of Director of Agriculture. B. P., Poona,

District.

HA, GANGANSTHA, M.A., D. Litt. (Allahabad, 1910), LLD. (Allahabad, Hony. 1925); D. Litt.; (Benares Hindu, 1987); Maharanhopadhyaya, (1910). A persent Standard on Shrimati Indumati Devigen, Sacrotton, Dh. Dhanga and Darbhanga 1804-1902; Distracion, B. G. Darbhanga 1804-1902; Maharanhopadhya Sackett Maharanhopadhya Sackett Maharanhopadhya Sackett Maharanhopadhya 1804-1902; JHA Professor of Sanskrit, Muir College, Allahabad . 1902-18; Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, 1913-23; Vice-Chancellog, Allahabad University (thrice elected), 1923-32. Publications; Philosophical Discipline (Kamala Lectures); Work of Shankaracharya for the Uplit of the

Country; English translations of several standard philosophical texts, etc. Address: 11. George Town, Allahabad.

JIND, H.H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. b. 1879 : s. 1887. Address : Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALL, Bar. at-Law. b. 25th Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (d). Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (d).

Educ. Karachi and in England. Excelled as Advocate, Ecombay High Court, 1906; Pitc.

Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910; President, Muslim Leugne (special session), 1290; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim Leugne (special session), 240; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim Leugue, 1934.

Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JOG, VISHVANATH NARAYAN, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay, Was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1923-36 and is now an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly since 1937 on behalf of the Congress, was twice elected president

of the Dharwar Municipal Borough, He is the President of the Karnatak Education Society, Postal Union of Dharwar and the Dharwar Bar Association. He was the Chairman of the Southern Maharatta Urban Cooperative Bank for many years and is now the Chairman of the Dharwar Cooperative Urban Bank.

Dharwar, Bombay,

operative Urban Bank. Before 1930 he was for several years a member of the All-India Congress Committee. He takes keen interest in agriculture, Co-operative movement and rural uplift. b. March 15, 1880. Address:

JOGENDRA, SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR Kt. (1929), Taluqdar, Aira Estate, District, Minister of Agriculture 1926 to April 1937. b. 25 May 1877. m. Winifred May of Donoghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patials State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikh Educl. Confee., served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of East and West. Publications: "Kamla"; Nurjahan; Nasrin, Life of B. M. Malabar and Kanu. "Thus spoke Guru Nanak." Address: Aira Holme, Simla (East).

JOSHI, SIR MOROFANT VISHVANATH, K.T., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.R., b. 1861. Educ.: Dec-can Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Pombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial rommay. Fractised as Advocate in Judicial Commr's Court in Bera from 1834-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; Presi-dent, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925, Chalrman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Nagpur LiP.

JOSHI, NARAYAN GURURAO, B.A., LLB., Pleader, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Leg. Assembly. b. 7th September 1881

Educ: Sardar's High School, Belgaum, Govt.
High School, Dharwar, Fergusson College,
Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay, Pleader
since 1906: Director, District Central Bank,
Belgaum, for some time; President, District
Congress Committee Braumant Provincial
Congress Committee for several years,
member, Leg. Assembly, Pombay. Address:
No. 78. Thalakwadi, Belgaud

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J. P. Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1879. Educ.: Poons New English School and Decean Coll, Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy, Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Genl. Secretary, All-India Trade Congress, 1925-29. Wassent to Mesopotamia by representative of Govt. representative Indian Press, the 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confee, Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., since 1922. Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but deelined O. I. E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919, up to end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legis-lative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924. 1927 and 1931 and 1934 to represent labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confce.; 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime member of the Consultative Committee. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parlia-mentary Committee as Indian delegate, mentary Committee as Indian delegate, Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in 1924 and again in 1937, Geneva. Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR (1936) Hiralal Lallubhai, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S. F.S.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S., Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist II Class (1930), Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economies, Bombay, b. 10 April 1886. m. Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. Educ: Guiarat College. . Ahmedabad. Won the Telang Medal in History and Economics (1904); Professor of Mathematics, Guiarat College, Ahmedabad; Indian Assistant, Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Hon. Correspondent: Bombay Census (1921) and Bombay Labour office. Hon, Secretary: Seventh Ind. Econ. Conference (1924); Hon, Treasurer: Indian Econ. Association (1924-30); Member of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay Univ. (1926-30); Vice-Presidents Bombay Boy Scouts' Association (1928-30), President. Surat Mahila Vidyalaya. A Co-operative leader and writer of All-India reputation, Hon. Secretary: Bombay Co-operative Pro-ducts' Exhibition (1922). President: Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute (1921-26). Vice-President: Bombay Provincial Co-op. Institute (1926-30). Chairman: Central Co-operative Education Board (1926-30) All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association Hon. Secretary (1929-33) and Vice-President 1934-37. Member: Co-operative Supervision Committee of Government of Bombay (1933). Founder: Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President 1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Presided over: numerous Taluka, district and divisional Co-operative Conferences Co-operative urban banks conferences of Bombay (1932) and Madras (1933); Bombay (1932) and Madaras (1933); Provincial Co-operative conferences of Mysor (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwallor (1937); Dasha Jad Bania Conference, Baroda (1922); Bombay Georgraphical Concrence (1935); Publications: Excretes in Granda (1935); Publications: Excretes in Contral (1935); Publications: Excretes of Indiana (1935); Publications: Excrete (1935); Principal (1935); Publications of Indiana (1935); Publications of Indiana (1935); Publication translated into the Bombay and Madras vernaculars. Co-operation in Bombay (1930) Co-operation in India (1932) Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934); Principles of General Geography (1938); Forewords to the Co-operative Movement in India by Dr. Miss Hough (1934), The Indian Rustic by J. L. Raina (1935), The History of Co-operation in Surat District (1936). Residence : Manek House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

KALAPPA, V. R., M.L.A., Factory Labour Constituency, Jubbulpore (C. P. & Berar), b. on 1st December 1898, started career on

eight annas a duy as an Electrical Probationer; rose to the position of a Supervisory Official and held charge of Power Houses and important sections in Railway Workshops. He wittes as early as in 1020 as an office-bearer of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, was on the Executive Committee of the All-

tive Committee ot the Author Tender T

ANUSUYA PURUSHOTTAM, MRS., M.L.A., KALE, ANUSUYA PURUSHOTTAM, MRS., M.L.A., C.P. Worked in Harijan School at Jamshedpur in 1918 under Thakkar Bapa of the Servants of

IndiaSociety, and started and organised the branch of the All-India Women's Conference for South C.P. in 1927. She was nominated to the C.P. Council in 1928 and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Poons Sadan. Nagpur its Branch, from inception. She was Assistant Commissioner to the Whitly Commission on



She resigned her membership of the labour Council to join the Congress in 1930 and was imprisoned. She was President of the Nagar Congress Committee in 1934 and is at present a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Dy. Speaker. C. P. & Berar Legislative b. 24th October 1896. Address:

Assembly, b. 24th Oc Dhantoll, Nagpur, C.P.

Dhantoll, Nagpur, c...

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Retired Professor,
Fergusson College. b. 1876, Educ.; New
English. School and Fergusson Coll., Poona
Joined the Deccan Education Soev. of Poona, as a life memoer in 1897. Fenow on Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll. Member. Council of State, 1921-23, and member. Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928; Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra Poona, etc. Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," Indian Economics Chilawa of Moore Finance in Common Com mics in india," "Problems of World Econo-my," "India's Finance since 1921," etc., Editor Marathi Weekly "Artha." Address: "Durgadhivasa," Poona No. 4.

KALYANI, ANNAPPA NARAYAN, RAO SAHEB, M.L.A. (Bombay). He is an Inamdar of Potale and a leading merchant and agriculturist, has been a member of the Karad Taluka Local Board from



1917 and the District Local Board, Satara from 1925-37, has also been a member of the Agricultural Board of the Deccan Division and the District School Board, Satara. He was unanimously elected president of the District Local Board, Satara in 1933 and was re-elected president of the same Board from 1935-38. He

was president of the Karad Taluka Development Association and was naminated to the Karad Municipality in 1229, has been an Hon. Magistrate but resigned. He is the Village Munsiff of Karad and Chairman of the Co-operative Society of Karad and the Land Mortgage Bank, Satara District. b. Jan. 3. Address : Karad, Satara District. 1884.

KAMAKHYA DAT RAM, DEWAN, TALUQDAR OF Rasulpur (District Fyzabad, Ondh. Succeeded to the Taluga in November 1925) Educated at St. Francis and Government Jubilee.

High School: Canning College College Reid Christian Lucknow; married in 1908 and after the death of his first wife in 1909 married again in 1911; has four sons and three daughters by the second marriage. Elected a member of the Benares Hindu University Court (1921-1932): elected Hono-



rary Assistant Secretary of the All-India Landholders' Association in 1919; elected Honorary Joint Secretary of the Taluqdars' (British Indian) Association, Oudh, in 1927 and again in 1930; elected Member of Lucknow Municipal Board in 1930; elected a Member of Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee, Lucknow, 1931; Hospital Committee, Lucknow, 1931; elected a Member of Lucknow University Court in 1929 and re-elected for three consecutive terms: again in 1938: elected Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Associa-tion in June 1937; was selected to appear as one of the witnesses on behalf of the British cial Franchise Committee; is also connected with various other Public Institutions and Bodies; is Founder and Proprietor of a high classillustrated Journal—the "Raj Herald"— published in three languages—English, Urdu and Hindi; is author of the "Indian Armorial Bearings" now under publication which Bearings" now under publication which deals with the authenticated history of Indian States and Estates; belongs to a well-known family of Oudh conspictions for rendering valuable and loyal services to the Government; is grandson of the late Hon'ble Raj Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E. Address: Golaganj, Lucknow.

KAMAT, BALKRISHRA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. b. 21 March, 1871. Educ.: Decean Coll. m. Miss Yamunabal R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis, Coundit. 1913.16, 1916.20; Member, Legislative Assembly Member, Me bly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923: Member of various tation to England, 1923: Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform. lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, Nember, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee: Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-36; Member, Bombay Retrendment Committee. Address: Gauesil-Retrendment Committee.

khind Road , Poona 5,

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR (Kt. 1937) Minister Interin Ministry Bombay (1937). Minister for Education to Bombay Government b. September 1882. Educ: at Deecan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts: Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930 President of

Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1939; President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1929; was member, and the since 1921; and the since 1921; was member, and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and the since 1922 and 192

KANDATHII, Most REY, MAR. ATOGSTER, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; A. Chiemp, Valsam, Travamore, 25 Aug. 1844. Chiemp, Valsam, Travamore, 25 Aug. 1847. Priest, 1961. Parish Priest for some time-Priest, 1962. Priest for Some time-Priest, 1962. Priest for Some time-Priest, 1962. Priest for Some time-Priest, 1962. Priest for Some time-Priest, 1962. Priest for Some time-Priest f

KANOA, Sir. Jansierdi Byramii, Kr. (1928).
M.A., I.L.B., 5, 2711 Feb. 1875, s. of Hymnii Bilkirdi Kanga, Share and Stock Broker.
College, Marchadol Government Law School. Bombay, Advocate of the High Court. Bombay, 1963; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1,621; Advocate-General.
Bombay, 1963, and Advocate St. (20), Malabar Hill Bombay.

KANGA, MRS. (DINMAI) P. M., Parsi Zoroastrian, J.P., daughter of Sirdar KhanBahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee; Poona. m. Mr. P. M. Kanga, Solicitor & Notary Public, and Grand Master



Public, and Grand Master Depute A.S.F.I. Bombay, Hon. Treasurer: Princess, Victoria Mary-Gymkhana, Parsi, Housing Fund, The Andlukshi Ashram Fund (now called Hajl Allarakhia Sosnawalla Andeakthi Asrham Fund), since their inception in 1908, 1928 and 1930 respectively.

On Committees of institutions in Bombay such as the Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association since 1904, Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian Women, since 1922, J. J. & allied hospitals Advisory Committee, since 1939 Bombay City Branch of the Indian Red Cross Hospital Visi ting Suh-Committee. The Girl Guides Local Association, Governor's Hospital Fund, Vice-Chairman. Zoroastrian Physical Culture & Health League, Ladies' Executive Committee, since 1921 and Bombay District Indian Red since 1921, and Bombay District Indian Red Cross Society, 1920. Chairman, Management Committee of Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1931-32. President, Young Women's Trailing Institute, 1927-35. Hop. Visitor. Colaba Lunatic Asylum, 1906-13. Has served for a number of years on Committees of Sever Sadan : Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and sub-committees for sewing Hospital Visiting and entertainments, 1914-18: Management Committee Bombay Presidency George V Silver Jubilee Committee and various other committees organised for chart table nurposes, fetes, etc. As convener of the Mills Sub-Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, organised collection from Millhands the Workmen's Fete in 1927, and the "House of Marvels and Wonders" in the 5 H Week Fete in 1928, Received Kaser-t-Hing Silver Medal, 1929, Address : 25. Nenean Sea Road, Malahar Hill, Bombay

KANHAIYA LAL, THE HON.MR. JUSTICE RAI BAHADUR, M.A.LL.D., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, b.17 July 1866. m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. Educ. The Muir Central College, Allahabad; joined the U.P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907: appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge; appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for periods. Promoted different Indiain Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30: Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., since 1925; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927, Publications: Elementary History of India; Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. Address: No. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARITAI JEKISONAS, BA, LLB, (The Hon, Mr. Justico) Judge, High Court, Bombay, b. 3rd Nov. 1890, m. eldiest d. of Sir Chunlial V. Mehta, K.C. SI., About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an of the Court, and the Court of the High Court, existing Tudgall Hon of the High Court, existing Tudgall Hon Sir bay, 1980, 1981 and 1932. Address: 50 Bidge Road, Malebar Hill, Bombay

Representative of the Landholders of Orissal and Chotanagur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Elected Representative of Orissa Landholders to Bihar and Orissa of Orissa Landonders to Blast and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912; and again from the same constituency in 1916; Elected Addi-tional Member to Viceroy and Governor, General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency, 1916; Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamentary Committee (Southborough) sat on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial Governments, 1918; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919; Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919: Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from Member for the rather University School from 1919 to 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921; Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bibar and Orissa Legislative Conneil, 1922 and again from the same constituency, 1926; Nominated Member of the Patna University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December 1931 to Jan. 1934. Ex-Officio Member of Patna University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since 1932. Conferred with the title of Raia Bahadur as personnal distinction title of RAJA Banadur as personnal distinction 1934 Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa 1936. Elected Member from East Orisa Landholders Constituency to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1937, but resigned later in the year. Address: Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAI, KESHAY HAMCHABURA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876. Educ: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. B. Societys of Professor of Physics in the D. B. Societys of Professor of Physics in the D. B. Societys of Professor of Physics in the D. B. Societys of Professor of Physics in the Physics in charge of Pergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndente, 1916 of the Physics of Physics

Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Address: Ganesh Wadl, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

KANUNGO, THE HON. MR. NITYANAND, B.A.-B.L., Minister of Revenue and Public Works-Government of Orissa. b. 4th Feb. 1900: Educ: Ravenshaw College, Cutacks and University College, Calcutta, Merchant, commercial traveller, lawyer at Cutack Bar; suspended practice and went in for agriculture. Address: Salkrabad, Cuttack.

KANTIT RAJ: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NIVAS PRASAD SINGH dilas RAM DUTTA Heli apparent Kantib Bijaipur Raj, descendant of Raja Veni Madhava Prasad Singh, b. 16th August 1918. Educ.;



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on Bijaya Dasmi in 1926, and has since been amanging the estate with credit; he takes a keen interest in the affairs of the estate and the advancement and welfare of his subjects. He is broad minded and very charitably disposed. Recreations: "tiling, shooting and driving; is also interested in Poetry and from all the modern vices that men of his age and rank are subject to, Address: P. O. Bijaipur, Disk, Mirzapur.

KANWAR SAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., Barat-law, Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State, b. February 1876. Educ.: at Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Government College,

Laliore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout the School and College career, First-Class First in the Punjab Class First in the Punjab Crizeman. Arnold Silver, Medallst, First in Mathematics and First in In Physics, M.A. (Physics) 1806, Eirst in the



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Elected Trustee of the Dyla Sinch College Trust Society. Secretary of the Society from 1914—1918. Nominated Member of the Sanatan Dharam College Managing Communication of the Society of the Society of the Society of the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge. Nominated by the Punjab Government as a Member of the Collification of Customary Law Conference. Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharraja of Bikamer (1918). The State of Collification of Scientific State of the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge. Nominated by the Punjab Government as a Member of the Collification of the State (1921–1931). Member of the Delhi Conspiracy Commission from 1931 to 1933. State (1921–1931). Member of the Delhi Conspiracy Commission from 1931 to 1933. Elected Trustee of the Tribune Trust (1935). Registered Graduates (1935). Appointed Registered Graduates (1935). Appointed Prosident of the Special Tribunal for pointed Prosident of the Special Tribunal for the High Court at Jind (1935). Appointed Tribunal for the Private of the Special Tribunal for the High Court at Jind (1935). Appointed Tribunal for the Private of the Special Tribunal Formation of the High Court at Jind (1935). Appointed Prosident of the Special Tribunal Formation of the High Court at Jind (1935). Appointed Prosident of the Special Tribunal Formation of the Private

KARANIJA, IBRIRAM MAGROSH, J.P., F.C.I.S., M.L.C., Bombay, He sharted husiness in 1803 with China, Japan and Europe, lis main line of business being silk and silk piece-goods. He was the President of the Silk Merchants' Association for a number of years and was instrumental to exposing the various materials of the state of the silk practices of single to was the Hon. Secretary.

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of the War Loan Committee and the Food Control Committee. He worked as an assessor on the Rent Control Committee, Hon. Secretary of the "Onr Day Fund" and "Fooples" For Hong and The Warstee Food Hong and the Varstee For Hong and the Varstee For about 10 years. He was also Hon. Secretary to the Governor's Sin d

The Governor's S In d Robert Fundamental Committee of the Management of the Indian Merchanter of the Management of Management of the Manag

Fellow of the Incorporated Scerelarios, Association (London). He is a recipient of the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Certificate of Merit from the Governor-General, and the King's Jubilee Medal, Also a recipient of the King's Commandian Baches, and the State of the Commandian Medical Commandian

KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL K.C.S.I., b. 18 June 1866. s. 21 August 1927. Address; Karaula, Rajputana.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher, and fellow Bombay University; b. 24 Dec. 1898; s. of Karve, Gonal Balkrishna and Gopikabai; m. 1924 Sunati-bai, d. of Mr. Khare; three s. and one d. Educ.; New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Cobden Medalist 1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona 1923-1935, Assistant Superintendent, New English School 1924-26; Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University or some time acting adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28; General Secretary Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports Association 1924-27; Rector, Ferrusson College Hostels 1926-31; Gave evidence before Indian Sandhurst Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928; Associate Member of the Servants of India Society ; Local, Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, contributed to the pres on political, economic and constitutional matters. Publications: Two Marathi books on Principles of Economies and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929); Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933); Poverty and Population in India. 1937 : Indian Federal Finance (1929); Geneva and Indian Labour (1931); Economic Conditions in the Deccan at the advent of British rule; Parliamentary Government (1934); Economic Planning in India 1935, Un-employment Assurance in India, 1938, Address; Willingdon College, P. O. Dist. Satara, Club: P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, and Deccan Sabha Social Club, Poona.

KASHMIR, Maharaja of, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.

Kashidir, Manaraja ot.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, Mr.

Millowner. b. 22, Dec. 1894. m. Srimati
Sardaben, d. of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri
of Ahmedabad. Edue.: at Gujerat College,

Ahmedabad, Hon. Seey, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; clected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Wile-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1922-26; effected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th

a delegate to the 12th
International L a b o u r
Conference at Geneva, 1929; Nominated
delegate to the 18th International Labour
Conference, Geneva, 1934; Elected President,

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce KAZI SYRD, HIFAZAT ALI, KI and Industry, 1934-36; Elected Presklent, Ahmedalad Milliowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative Member, British Municipal Committee, Khandw Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. Address: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KATHALE, BHAGWAN SAMBHU-APPA, M.L.A (Bombay), is a prominent merchant and leader of the Lingayat community in Barsi Sholapur District. in



He comes of a wealthy family. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fined and ín He has been associated with the Congress for seven He is the President of Lingavat Educational Institution at Barsi. b.

May 5, 1896. Address: Kathale Road, Barsi,

District Sholapur.

KATJU, THE HON. DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Govt. of the United Provinces. b. 17th June 1287; m., Ruy Kishori, d. of Pandit Niraman Nath Kail of Jodhpur; Educ.: Berr High School, and (C.1.), Forman Christian College, Lacore, Mil Contral College, Alfahabad, Commenced practice in the District Court at Campore (1908-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914; obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919); enrolled as advocate of the Allahabad (1919); enrolled as advocate of the Anaganaa High Court (1921); member, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee Council for several years; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-37). Publications: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable, Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. Address: 19, Edmonstone Road,

Allahabad KAY, Sir Joseph Aspden Kr. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W.H. Braty & Co., Lik, Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research, b. 20th January 1884, m. 1928, Middred, second d. of tale J. S. and B. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (d. both J. Linder 1834), Educ, at Bothe, January 17th October 1834), Educ, at Bothe, January shire. Came to India to present firm, 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control: Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922; Employers' Delegate to In-ternational Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31. Bombay Millowners' Association, 32; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1935, Address: Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay,

Khan Bahadur. Jubbulpore. Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920, 1924 and 1933; Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1935. Minister for Local Self-Government. Public Works. Public Works, Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces. Address: Imlipora, Khandwa,

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894); ex-M.L.A., Editor, Kesari, Poona, b. 24 Aug. 1872. m. Durgabai, d. of Moropant Pendse. Educ.: Mirai, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1896; editor, Mahratta, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, Kesari from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931; Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress, Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926, Publications, Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics, In English; Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Retired from public life (1937). Address: Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KEONJHAR STATE, RAJ KUMAR LAXNI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO of. b. 25th July 1912. Educ: Raj Kumar College, Raipur (C.P.) where he was a first class

Scout, Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta Church College, Calcutta University in 1935. Toured all over South India and Cevlon and visited the Mysore, Travancore and Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States. He proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the

course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. He has recently return-ed from England and is very shortly going for administrative training in Mysore State. The Kumar is an all round Sportsman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics in his State. He is him-self the President of the Local Boy-Scouts Association. He is a keen student of Eco-nomics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest from his College Days. Address: Keonjhargarh, Keonjhar State India. KERSON, KANJI GOVIND, M.L.A., Bombay, KHAJANCHI, Is a leading figure in the brick manufacturing He is the Managing Director of the Kalyan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and is one of the prominent Land-



lords of Kalyan. He was a member of the Municipal Council of Kalyan, from 1923 to 1926 and was the President of the Municipal Council, from 1926 to 1929. Without communal discrimination he has helped a number of Institutions. educational, religious and charitable, and is main-taining a Free Eye Hospital at Kalvan, He

represents the agrarian interests of Thana South. b. November 3, 1898. Address: Govind Wadi, Kalyan,

KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A., Bengal. He is in charge of the Cotton Mills and the Insurance Departments of Birla Brothers, Ltd., is the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers

of Commerce, of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bengal Millowners' Association He is a director of several, cotton mills and sugar mills, etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921-24 and a member of the Bengal Legislative



Cornell from 1922-26; was the president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1928 and Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928 and was a member of the Central Banking Commission in India from 1929-32; was a member of the Jute Enquiry Committee in 1933; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry in 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust from 1934-36. He represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. He has been a member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922, b. Aug. 14, 1888. Address: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

KHAJA, SIR MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., C.B.E., Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930); Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna University (1933), b. 1878. m. 1898. Educ.: Gaya Zillah School, Patna College, Doveton Coll., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930. Knighted (1987) Address; Patna and Gaya (Bihar),

KHUSHALCHAND BAM, M.L.A., C.P. A young Marwadi, he has been prominently associated with the Congress activities for the last 18 years, has been a member of the

All-India Congress Committee and was septenced twice in the Civil Disobe-dience Movement, He was the president of the Chanda Municipal Committee to five years and a member of the District Conneil was invited to give evidence before the C. P. Banking Enquiry Committee, is the president of the Chanda Education Society, b, D

b. December 9, 1897 Address Chanda, C.P.

KHAN, THE HON, MR. KHAN MOHAMMAD Government (1937). b. 4t July 1888: m. Eldest daughter of K. B. Mohd. Hussain Khan. N.W.FP. Chief of Swathis, of Garhi Habibuh in all the Hazara Dist., N.W.F.P.; Educ,: Mission High School, Rawalpindi, Commissioner Officer in the Frontier Constabulary, N.W.F.P. (1913-16); Hon, Asst. Recruiting Officer, Hazara Dist. (1921-24); elected M.L.C. of the N.W.F.P. Council (1932-37); elected to the N.W.F.P. Assembly 1937. Address; N. W. F. Province Government, Peshawar,

KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR SADULLAH; KHAN Bahadur (1919). b. December 1880; m. an Indian lady, Educ.: Government College, Lahore and Edwards College, Peshawar (N. W. F. P.), Joined Government service in 1903 and retired in 1935 as Deputy-Commissioner, Bannu, in the service of Foreign and Political Department. Minister, N. W. F. Government (Scot. 1937). Address: P. O. Umarzai, Dist. Peshawar.

1930. He was a member of the Indian KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD, Dr., Sir, B.A., First man in History, 1914; Litt. D., 1918. University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, since 1921. b. February 1893. m. Fahmida, y.d. of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court. Educ : Government High School, Moradabad ; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30, Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muham-madan Educational Conferences, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929; Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Consti-Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Consis-tutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-land Consistency of the Consistency of Consistency of Consistency of Muslim Table Conference; President, Calentta Muslim Youth League, May 1931; President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Daces, July 1931; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Con-ference, 1939; President, Fungha Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara

Muslim Educational Conference, 1929; Presi-

dent Modern Indian History Congress, Poons

Member Federal 1935: of. Sub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Con-Committees of the turee account ferences and joint Select Committee; Member, ferences and joint Select Committee, R. T. C., Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R. T. C. 1932. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces and represented United Provinces Muslims on Round Table and other Conferences from 1930-33; Knighted in June 3, 1935. Publica-tions: Founder and Editor till 1925 of the tions: Founder and cultor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History; published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, in 1923; East India Trade in the seventeenth Century, 1924; Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Gentury, 1926. John Marshall in India, 1668-1672; What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India? (1928); Author of the "India Federation: An Exposition and Critical Review," (1937). Numerous articles to historical journal and to "Star Allahabad, Address: 25, Stanley Roa Road. Allahabad.

KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, M.L.A., Rai Sahib (1927), Rai Bahadur (1936). b. 1897; Educ: Edwardes College, Peshawar-One of the founders of the Hindu Sabha in the North-West Frontier Province and its President for several years; took active part during the past 15 years towards safeguarding the rights and interests of the Frontier minorities; in 1929 submitted a detailed memorandum to the Royal Statutory Commission, and also gave evidence; in 1930 submitted an exhaustive memorandum to the first Round Table Conference: was appointed a member of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931); was elected to the Frontier Leg. Council (1932); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities (1933); was responsible for the convening of the Frontier, Punjab. Sind, Hindu-Sikh Conference at Peshawar (1934), and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee; was member of the Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee and of the Provincial Franchise Committee; was a co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Committees; was Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province (1937); has been connected with the Peshawar Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board for nearly 15 years. Address: 28, Saddar Road, Peshawar.

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B.A. (1877), LL.B. (1884). Advocate and Member of Council of State, b. 1855, m. Laxmi Bai. Educ.: in Berar and Bombay, Extra Asst. Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889; returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years. Member of Vicercy's Legislative Council; Member of the Council of State; re-elected in 1925, Address: Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

Structure, KHAPARDE, THE HON. MR. BALAKRISHNA GANESH, B.A. LL.B., M.L.A., C.P. Educated at the Deccan College, Poona and in Bombay. Married Shrimant Sb. Manubai Khaparde,



daughter of the first class Sardar Baba Maharaj of Poona. He practised as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar) and took part in the Home Rule Agitation of Mr. Tilak. He was the Vice-Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee, entered the Legislative Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraj

Party, but resigned and was re-elected to the Council in 1926 as a Responsivist. He was the Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council since 1927. He set up a Party in office in 1927 and 1929; was the senior minister in charge of Education from 1934 to March 1937. Elected from the Nagpur University Constituency to the new Assembly, he accepted office as Revenue Minister on April 1, 1937, b. August 1880. Address: Civil Lines, Nagpur, Permanent Address: Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar).

KHARE, THE HON. DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR B.A., M.D., Prime Minister, C. P. After gradua-ting in Arts in 1902 and in Medicine in 1907 he served in the C, P, Medical service from 1907

to 1916. He obtained the Doctorate in Medicine in 1913. He resigned from Government service in 1916 and since then has been practising in Nagpur. He has been taking an active part in politics from 1919 and was a member of the Legislative Council of C. P. and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. He suffered an year's im-

prisonment in 1930 Civil Disobedience Move-

ment. He is the head of the Congress Organisation in the C. P. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill." b. March 18, 1884, Address; Indira Mahal Dhautoli Nagpur, C.P.

KHER, THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., Premier, Government of Bombay. b. 1888; Educ; Bombay, Enrolled as Vakil 1912; Solicitor, 1918; Took active part in Congress activities; Was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. Secretariat, Bombay.

KHIMJI, BHAWANJI ABJAN, M.L.A., Bombay. He is the President of The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and a Director of The East



India Cotton Association. Ltd. He has been on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, since 1932, and for some time represented the "Chamber' the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay. He represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Advisory Committee of the G. I, P. Railway. Born ;

July 20, 1902, Address: Gustad Chamber, 41, Sir Pherozesha Mchta Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore, b. April 1882, Educ at F. C. College, Lahore, Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902, Manager, Peoples Jamore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1992, Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905; Started own firm of K.R. Khosla Bros., 1901; started the Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla; Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; Re-elected Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committe, Lahore, Publications: Khosla Committe, Lahore, Publications; Khosla Directory from 1906-16 and 1925-28, "Im-perial Coronation Durbar," "India and the perial Coronation Durbar. Hola and the War," Who's who in Indian Legislature and R. T. C.": "Indian States and Estates." H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of Indian"; "H.I.M. King George V and the Indian Empire"; "Imporal Delhi Durbar. 1938-39 and States Estates and Who's Who. "Indian States and Delhi Durbar 1938-39
"Army in India and Who's Who," Edite
"Daily Herald" 1932-34, Address; 9 Editor: Railway Road, Lahore,

KHUHRO. MAHAMED AYOOB MAHOMED, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A., Sind, He has been in the Bombay Legislative Council as an elected member from November 1923

to March 1936 and has been a member of the Governor's Advisory Council in Sind from April 1936 to March 1937, He was elected to the Sind Legislative Assembly securing six times the votes of his opponent, took an active part in getting Sind separated from Bombay as an autonomous province. He headed the deputation of Sind Members before

the Simon Commission in January 1929 and also before the Sind Inquiry Committee. He served with credit on Sind (Brayne)Conference in 1932 and the Sind Administrative Committee in 1933-34. He appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms in 1933 and worked for the separation of Sind. He is a big landholder of Sind and a keen agriculturist. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Hon. the Revenue-Winister for Sind, from 1st August 1937. b. July 15, 1901. Address: Larkana, Sind.

KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL HUNDICAR, THE HON. MR. JOSTOS NURAS, AZERN, B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LLB. (Cantab.), Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 17th March 1890; m. Rose Marcar, grandchilp of the late Stephen P. Aganoor, British Agent at Ispahan and niece of the late Dr. M. S. P.; Aganoor, O.B.E., British Consul at Ispahan. Educ: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and Peterhouse, Cambridge, Lecturer L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institute, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1937; Publications: Miscellancous articles, Address: Calcutta Club, Calcutta,

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAR, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Aitmod-ud-Dowla (1930), Vazir-ud-dowla, Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore. b. 1877. m. Kamalabai Kibe. Educ: Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon, Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.). Publications: articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Anti-Address: Saraswatiniketan Camp. quities, Address: 5 Indore, Central India,

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, SIR, KT. (1931); Financier; April 1, 1883. m. Lady Lily. Educ.: at Bombay. Member, Legislative Educ.: at Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930: Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee, Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. Address: Premodyan, Byculla; or 63. Apollo Street, Bombay.

KIRLAMPUDI, RAJA SAHEB MEHARBAN-I-DOSTAN RAJA RAO SRI RAMA KRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, Of KIRLAMPUDI

RANGA RAO BAHADUR, Of RITIAMPHUL Estate, in East Godavari District. Second son of the late Maharaja Sir V. S. Ranga Rao Bahadur, G.C.L.E., C.B.E., of Bobbill. b. 29th August 1892. Educ: Privately. Lieutenant in the Army during the War. A during the War. A man of very liberal and advanced views, in all matters of religious, social and political importance. Established a School and

a Sugar Factory in his Estate and presented a Swimming Bath, called "The Royal Swimming Bath" to the Madras City. Travelled throughout India, Europe and went round the world once. Married in 1912. Has two sons and a daughter,

Address: Kirlampudi House, Waltair. KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Chief Secretary to Government, Sind, b. 28 Jan, 1888. m.



to Guli H. Gidvani. Educ.: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach Asstt. Colif. and Magte., Anticashad, Broad-and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commsr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, 1921, Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Colir. and omeer, oujeras, 1921, Dy, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926. Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31, Municipal Commissioner, Git yof Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Ledshative Assembly, 1935.: Secretary to the Covernment of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. Part Managan Company, General Department, April 1935. Part Managan Company, General Department, April 1935. Managan Or, G.C.S.I. Get R. Aku K. Managan Or, G.C.S.I. Get R. Aku R. Managan Or, G.C.

KISHENGARH, H. H. UMDAI RAJHAI BALAND MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, b. Jan. 1896. m. sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksood-angarh. Educ: Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. Address: Kishengarh, Raiputana.

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHA-RAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-SALITANATH SIR, SIE, G.C.I.E. (1910), K.C.I.E., cr. 1903. b 28 Jan. 1864. Educ: Nizam's College, b. 25 Jan. 1864. Educ : Nizam's College, Palsikar and Military Minister, 1893-1901. Prime Minister, 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov. 1926 till March 1937. Publications: Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry. in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry. Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal 4s. Heir : Raja Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR LT.-COL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI OLHAPUR LIX-OUR, INSTRUMENSS SIR SHAR RAMARM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARMAY SAHEB OF, since 1922, G.C.S.I. (1931); G.C.I.E. (1929), b. 30 July 1897; e.g. of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d. 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratia Empire. Great, the Founder of the startable Empire.

M. 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabai Maharani Saheb, g. d. of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharani Saheb, g. the Gackwar, Ruler of Baroda.

M. again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamsla Maharani Saheb in June 1925. Educ.; at Hendon School and in India; studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Elected Presi-dent of the All Maratha Educational Condent of the All Maratha Educational Con-ference held at Belgaum in 1923; President of the All India Shri Shivaji Memorial, Poona, since 1925; President of the Deccan Educa-tion Society Poona; President of the Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona; President of the Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927. Address: Kolhapur.

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA Valia Nambidi Of, Kt. (1925), C.I.E. (1915) F.M.U. (1921); Landholder, b, Oct. 1873, m. to C. Kalyani Amma, d. of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. Educ.: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venganad in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Madras Legislative Council, arterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, repre-senting landholders; Member, Council of State (1922). Temp. Member, Madras Exe-cutive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Anuamalai University since 1920. Address:

Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1873. s. 1889. Address: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAR, B.A., LL.B., Dewau, Rajpipla State. b. 19 April 1886. m. Tehmi, d. of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. Educ.: Rajpipla High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay, Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Raj-pipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. Address: Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency).

KOTHAWALA, CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABSHA, A.I.R.O., J.P., Governing Director, Polson Manufacturing Co., b. 4th September 1893, m. 1928 Jer Polson. Member representing

Trade Interests, nomina-ted by the Governor-General in Council, on the Indian Coffee Cess Com-mittee from 1935. Div. Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Honorary Presidency 1934. Magistrate from Delegate from the Rotary Club, Bombay, to 28th Rotary International Con-



Rotary International Con-vention, Nice, France, 1937. Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28th May 1937. Mrs. Rothawala presented at Court 5fh May 1937. Was Service Badge and Certificate Army Read-Service Badge and Certificate Army Head-quarters, 1920; War Service Badge from St. John Ambulance Brigade, London, 1921; Honorary Life Member (1922), Vote of thanks (1925), St. John Ambulance Association; Gold Medal (inscribed "For Courage, Re-source & Humanity") presented by the Government of Bombay for services rendered during the 1919 riots at Ahmedabad, 1922; St. John Long Service Medal, 1923; Long Service Medal Bar, 1932; Jubilee Commemoration Medal, 1935; "Serving Brother" of the Venerable Order of St. John, 1937; Coro-nation Medal, 1937; Long Service Medal nation Medal, 1937; Long Service Medal Second Bar, 1938. Address: Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KOTLA. RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, MA. (Cal.), Li-Lib. (All.), M.L.C., b. 15 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla scatac. 1908. Member, Un. pr. Logis. Council, 1913-19; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1921-23; Special Magto. Chairman, Agra Dist. Board: Trustee and Men. of Managing Councilies of Agra (Ol.), Member of Governing Member of the Sonate of Agra University, Address: Nath Tal., Luckow.

Address: Saim Tal, Dicknow
KRISHINAMCHARIARIA, RAAZ RAINDUT G
RAMMINIAM CONTROL OF THE STATE OF

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1933) B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1926), Dewan or Baroda, b, 1881, m. Sri Rangammal, Educ: Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras, Entered Madras Civil Service Madras. a competitive examination in 1903; served in several districts; 1908-1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State; also Offg. Dewan for some time; 1913-1919 served in Madras as Asstt. Secry., Board of Revenue, Under-Secretary to Government Special Officer for Southborough Committee, etc.; 1919-1922 Trustee, Viziana-garam Estate; 1923 Collector of Ramnad; April 1924 to Feb. 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments, Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government; acted as a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the Sub-Committee No. II (Provincial Constitution) of Conference; also a member of the Sub-Committee No. VIII (Services); acted as a delegate to the Second Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the Federal Structure Committee and of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee. Acted as a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference; member of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee of the third R.T.C.: attended as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Member of the Reserve Bank Committee; Delegate on behalf of India to

the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in: September 1934, and 1936; attended H. M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference, 1937. Address: Dilaram, Barada

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M.A. (Madras, 1809); M.R.A.S. (1903) F.R. Hist, S. (1904-36); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University (1921); Rao Bahadur (1928); F.A.S.B. (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932); Dewan Bahadur, June 1936; Editor, Journal of India History. b. 15 April 1871. m. 1893 and again in 1915. Educ. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore. President, South Indian Association, Madras, 1998. Emericus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities. Fellow of the Madras University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore; Professor of Indian History and Archeology, University of Madras, since Nobember 1914-29. Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore; Branch Secretary, Joint Secre-tary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916; Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18; Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19; JointEditor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-33; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University: Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University; Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905-20; Examiner for M.A., Ph.D., and Premehand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares, Mysore, Annamalai Bombay and Andhra Universities, and for the Government of India Public Services Commission. Elected Hony, Correspondent of the Archaelogical Survey of India 1921; General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference. 1926-33. Member, Indian Historical Record Commission 1930: President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935. Publications: Ancient India; A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History : Beginnings of South Indian History : Early History of Vaishnavism, South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders; Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture; History of India from Original Sources; A Short History Hindu India; Manimekhalai in its Historical Setting; Evolution of Administrative Institutions in South India, Edited Vijayanagara Sex Centenary Commemoration Volume and Sri Venkatachala Itihasala Mala; A Class book of Indian History. Address: "Sripadam," 143, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras. (S).

RROBER MANA, aspired August 1978.

RRISHINASWAMI ANYAR, SIR ALEAD, Rt. (1932); Advocate-General, Marias, b. May 1883. m. Venkalakshauma. Bitac. Madras 1883. m. Venkalakshauma. Bitac. Madras Apprentise-at-law under the late Justice Apprentise-at-law under the late Justice Omests of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaisat-Hilmd Silver

Medal in recognition of his philanthropie work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knichted 1932; was member of the Syndieate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University member of the Senate of the Madras University of the Senate of the Madras University of the Senate of the Madras University of the Senate of Senate

KRISHNASWAMI, Dr. KOLAR RAMA-KRISHNIER, D.So. (Lond), F.I.C., Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian institute of Science, Bangalore. b. 14 August 1802, m. Venkata-Bangalore, and University College, London, Asst. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist, Publications ! Tappers in the Journal of the August Indian College of the Chemical Society, London. Address: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,

KUMARASWAMY RAJU, P.S., M.L.A. (Madras), is the President of South Rammad District Board, b. 1898. Entered public life in 1917 and participated in the Home Rule

Movement. He is a Congressively Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Congress Organisation at Stivallinating Strongers of Provincial 2 a Tribundary Board and Tamil Nadu Working Committee (also treasure of the last)

He suffered imprisonment during the last civil disobelience movement. Actively interested in the co-operative movement, between the was a Director of Madrias Provincial Cooperative Bank, Madrias Provincial Cooperative Committee of the Madras Provincial Cooperative Union, Ltd. Member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Ltd. Elected member, Taliuk and District Boards since 1022. Freedents. Rajapalayam Arguette Committee of the Madrias Logalarive Assembly (Central) 1935–37, which he resigned on his election to the Madrias Legislarive ance Propaganda Committee, State Land Act Enquiry Committee and Board of Industries.

MUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DHHAJ MIRAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARII SAWAI BAHADUR MHARAO OP, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. b. 287d August 1866, m. 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1991; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give 23,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary.) Address:

17 cmm (10 cmm loved horselfarty) Address:
The Palace, Blunj, Kutch.
LAFTHWAITE, John Gilbert, C.S. I. (1984).
C.I.E. (1935): Private Secretary to H. E.
Ther Viceroy and Secretary to H. E.
Ther Viceroy and Secretary to the Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford, Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Oillee 1191; Private Secretary to Earl Whiterton, M.P., 1922-23,
and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramssy MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; multico 1923 and Committee, 1923 and 1925 and

LAKHMIDAS BOWM TAIRSER, BA., M.L.C.; Landlord and Merchant. M. Ladiabai L. R. Tairsee. Educ: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, P. J. Hindu Gynkhana and President, Blatia Mitra Mandal. Publications: "Frenzied Finance." Speches and Writings of B. G. Hornman. "Priests, Parasites and Plagues," Address: 293-135, Bora Bazar Siecel, Port, and 250, Walkeshwar. Road, City and Tanchwart, Masic City and Tanchwart, Masic

LAKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BAL-VIRSYNUJI KARANSINGUJI, b. 11 Jan. 1881. Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. Address: Lakhtar, Kathlawar Agency, Bombay.

LAKSHMI NABAYAN LAI, RAI SAHI, Pleader and Zemindar, b. 1870. m. to Sriftirali Navarani Kuuwer. Educ. a kannagabad, Gaya and Patani, a kannagabad, Gaya and Patani, a kannagabad, and nabani kannagabad, and chairman of its Advisory Medicine. Salyon, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operative Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manijari and Charkin Mahatmay Hindu-Mussiman Ekta, Srt Giltarha Walaking, Sri Gandhi Gisa Dist, Gaya, (Bilnar), Allerice: Aurangabad, Dist, Gaya, (Bilnar),

LAKSHMI RAJ SINGH, KUNWAR RAI BAHADUR of Gabhana Estate, M.L.C., U. P. Biduc. at Government High School, Aligarh, and Agra College. At the age of 21 he took charge of the administration of his

estate. He was the elected Chairman of Aligarh District Board from 1929 to 1931. He is an Hon. Special Magistrate with second class powers. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in January 1936. He is a member of District Court of Wards Advisory Committee. Their Excellencies

3

Wards Advisory Committee. Their Excellencies Sir W. Morris and Sir Harry Haig have highly appreciated his management of the Gabhana Estate and Sir John Russel has warmly praised his energetic work in agriculture and rural uplift. b. March 1899. Address: Gabhana Estate, P.O. Gabhana, Dt. Aligarh, U.P.

LAL, SHIAVAX ARDESHIR, b. Nov. 12, 1899, M.A. of the Bombay University in History, Politics and Economics. Passed LL,B. with distinction, 1926. Practi-



sed as advoente at Nasik, 1920-1930. Joined Bombay Judicial Service 1930 and served in Ratmagiri and Thana Districts. Asst. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, 1932-36. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Dept. since April 1936 and in multilion omiciated as Sec-

April-October, 1936, Nominated Official Member, Council of State, 1936-37. m. Coomi, d. of N. N. Master, District and Session Judge, Bombay (retired). Address: Legislative Department, New Delh i.

LALA RAMSARAN DAS, THE HON. RAI BAHA-DUR, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914). Member, Council of State; Millowner, Land-lord, Zemindar and Contractor, b. 30 Nov. 1876. Educ.: Government College, Lahore. Was Member, Punjab, Legislative Council; Member elected to the Council of State since its inception representing Punjab Non-Mahomedan constituency and one of its chairmen; President Sanatan Dharma College, Managing Committee; President, Sanatan Dharm Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab ; Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd. Advisory Committee for Punjab Branches; Ex-President, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. Director, British India Corporation, Cawapore; Director, Punjab Matches Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sunlight Insurance Co. of India Ltd. Delegate to the Committee on Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933; Director, Imperial Bank of India. Address : 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, b. 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowroice Pestonii, Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad, m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetli Kharas of Bandra, Educ: Ahmedabad High School: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, unveiled by H. E. Sir George Lloyd: Sir D. E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ., Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covernton's portrait for Elphinstone Coli.; Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojce Hall, Ahmedabad; and H.H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for

Durbar Hall, Rampur. H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Siffon for Council Hall, Patna, painted a large portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examina. tions, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House. New Delhi, Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director Awarded the King-Emperor 1934. George V. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Address: The 'Studio', 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay: c/o Imperial Bank, Bombay. LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1936), Managing

Director, Imperial Bank of India. b. 21 July 1887. m. Ethel Speechly. Educ: Hartis Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. Address: 3, Theatre Road, Calentia.

LATMER, Sir COURTENAY, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1935), C.I.S. (1920), C.S.I. (1931), Additional Secretary, Political Dept, India, since 1937. b September 22, 1880, m. Isabel Primrose, d. of late Sir Robert Alkman. Educ: St. Panl's School and Christ Church, Oxford, Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept., 1908; Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1929; Resident in Kashmir, 1931. A.G.G in the States of Western India, 1932. ALGE of the States of Western India, 1932. Address: Simula/Delhi.

LATIFI, ALMA, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; M.A., LL.M. Cantab; LL.D. Dublin; Barr., I.C.S. (retd. Jan. 1938); mentioned in Gaz. of India for valuable war Services, 1919 : Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1937. b. 12 Nov. 1879; e.s. of late C.A. Latif, Bombay; m. Nasima, d. of late Justice Badruddin Tvabii, Bombay: two s. two d. Educ: St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay, passing first in Inter. examination Bombay University 1897, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student); 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Langs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos; 2nd cl. Honours in modern Langs. Tripos: headed poll for Committee Camb. Union Society, also stroked L.M.B.C. 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901; Senior Whewell scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law, politics & economics, 1902; 1st cl. Degree of Honour of Government of India for eminent proficiency in

Arabic, 1998; joined as Asst. Commr. in Punjab Jan. 1993; since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, secretariat and political offices; judicial, political p

ALTHE, DIVAN BHADUR ANNA BABAH,
M.A., LLB. (Bombay). Finance Minister,
M.A., LLB. (Bombay). Finance Minister,
December of the Minister,
December of the Minister,
December of the Minister,
December of the Minister,
Hersident, Southern Maintata Jain AssociaBeccan College, Robingtur, 1967-1911;
Bducational Inspector, Kohapur, till 1914.
Evisitent, Southern Maintata Jain AssociaBiglian Minister,
Biglian Minister,
Minister of the Minister of the Indian Legislative Assembly,
1921-23; Member of the University Reform
Committee, 1924. Divan of Kohapur
Committee, 1924. Divan of Kohapur
Divance of the University Reform
1930. Attended Indian Round Table Con1930. Minister of the States'
Delogation. Chaltman, Central Co-operative
Plant, Belgatum District, 1932. Publications:
Birt Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra,
"Sirri Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra,"
Sirri Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra,"
Ministry Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra,
Marathii, 1925); Problems of Indian
(Marathii); Memoris of Shahu Chhatrapatiche
Constitutions of the World" (Harathi);
1931. Address: Secretariat, Bombay; Belgatum,
1931. Address: Secretariat, Bombay; Belgatum,

LEACH, THE HOX. JUSTION SIR (ALDREN) HENRY) LONGE, KNIGHTEN (1983), Chief Justice, High Court, Madrax. B. 3 Feb. 1883; m. Sophia Hedwig Kiel, d. of Prof. Dr. Heinrich August Kiel, Honn; Edwig Chief

LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERBANS, C.B.E. (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa, b. 31 July 1872. m. Evadne Fawcus of

Alnmouth, Northumberland. Educ.: Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cantab. Entered I.C.S. 1896. Served in C. P. Addres: Mombusa.

LEGGE, Francis Cecil, C.B.E., V. D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Asson. b. 14 September 1873. Educ: Sherborne School. Address; Bengal Club, Calcutta.

LE RUYET, Rk. Rev. Mgr. Purs, O. M. Car.
R. C. Bisspor of AMUR. Lorient (France).
b. 28 November 1870. Educ: Entered
Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins,
Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct. 1888.
Joined Mission of Rajputana, Novembe,
1894. Ordained priest 21 July 1895. Chaplain at Aimer. Rector of Sc. Ansein's High
School (1904-1931). Appointed Biehop 9
June 1931. Consecrated 28 Oct. 1931.
Address: Bishop's House, Ajmer.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT., O.B.E. alitmadudaula Viqarulmulk, Tazim Sandar; Prime Minister of Patiala State. b. 1st February 1887. m. d. of Mian Nizammuddin, late Prime Minister of Pooneli State, Educ: Privately. Address: Patiala.

LILAVATI, BAI SAHEB PATWARDHAN, SHEIMANT SAUBHAOYAVATI THE RANNSAHEB of Jamkhandi is the noble consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuranrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi, in the Deccan,

She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavyao Moreshwar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chief-saheb of Bavda. b. in 1910, m. the Rajasaheb in 1924 and hasa son and a daughter. Ediac., Privately the Ranisaheb is endowed with all the qualities of head and heart that conhead and heart that con-

head and heart that contribute to make domestle life happy. On more than no occasion she life happy. On more than no occasion she as Ruler bearing the brant of administration of a progressive State. She has been managing the Khasgi Department with rare skill and success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasaheo in the management of the the Rajasaheo in the management of the was in sole charge of the administration of the State as the Regent and made the fullest use of this opportunity to demonstrate her of this opportunity to demonstrate her for the welfare of the people of the State, She has a religious turn of mind and with this

her simplicity of habits and unassuming generosity of heart form a rare combination that makes her an object of reverence and affection both in and outside the palace. LINDSAY SR. DAROY, RK. (1928), O.T.Y. (1921-30 and 1983-36. b. Nov. 1895. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Tsurance Co. Address: 28, Dalhousté Square, Calontia.

LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAWE. LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MAR-K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Imperial Institute, London, b. 11 March 1881, m. Kathleen, Louise Huntington : two s. Educ. : St. Pauls. School, London: Worcester College, Oxford, Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal, as Asst, Collr. and Mgte.; Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and General Departments. March 1910; transferred to Bihar, 1912 : Under-Secretary to Government, Rev. Department, 1912: Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Commerce and Industry Department. 1912 : Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916; C.B.E., 1919; Offg. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C.I.E. in 1926, K.C.I.E. in 1934. Address: Beneal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LINLITHGOW, 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER 1928; P.C. 1935; JOHN HOPE, K.T., G.C.I.E., cr. D.L.: T.D., 1929 D. 1935; G.C.I.E. G.M.I.E.; D.L.; Earl of Hopetoun 1703; Viscount



Aithrie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809 : Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1936 : Lord Licutenant of West Lothian : Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade: Chairman of Medical Research Council

1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland, late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Wildows Fund and Life Assur-ance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd., b. 24 Sep. 1887; e.s. of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd d. of 4th Lord Ventry; s. father 1908; m. 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d. of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner 7th Bt.; twin s. three d. Educ: Eton, Served European War 1914-18 (despron. Served European war 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26; President of Navy League 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923: Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926-28; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933; Recreations, golf, shooting, Heir. c. 2011.
of Hopetoun, q.v. Address: Viceroy's House,
New Delhi, India: Hopetoun House, South
Thillibrowshire. T.; South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire, T.; South Queensferry 17. Clubs: Carlton, New and Edinburgh.

Frederick Milner, Baronet, and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911.

Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress, and who was affectionately known as the "Soldiers' Friend" owing to his efforts on behalf of disabled ex-Service men after the Great War 1914-1918, Her Ex-



cellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—and still is connected with the wonderful work done at the Papworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England (founded by her father, Sir Frederick Milner). Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home, in Scotland, Hopetonn House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardner and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life.

LIVINGSTONE, Archibald MacDonald, M.C. M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, b. 25 January 1890. m. Gladys Mary Best, 1918. Jamary 1890, m. Guadys Mary Best, 1918. Educated Edinburgh University. 44 years R.F.A. (Ret. rank of Major). Appointed 1924. Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. On loan to the Go-vernment of India from April 1934. Address: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., O.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue. b. August 30, 1883. m. Violet Mary, d. of the late J. C. Orrock, Educ. : King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officiated as Finance Member, Governor-General's Exeoutive Council, June-August, 1933. Address: Delhi and Simla.

LOHARU, LIEUTENANT NAWAB MIRZA AMINUD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency) b. 23rd March 1911; Educ. : Attchison 9. 2371 BRICE 1911; Educe. Accounts of Chief's College, Labore. Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931, after a course of Military Judicial and Revenue Training in British India. Military Rank of Leutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934; is a Morale live age and college a perpanent. Moghal by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns, while the Loharu State is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in its own rights; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, a keen aviator and holds the pilot's "A" License. Address: Loharu.

LONDHEY, DAMOJAR GANSH, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lelpzig), Principal of the Wasadoo Arts College, Wardha, C.P. Philosopher, educationist and Psychologist. b. 1807 (Poona). Educ.; Ferginsson College, Munich, Jena and Schole College, Kolhappur, and Schole College, Kolhappur, and Schole Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, and a the Indian Institute of Philosophy, and hance. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Lelpzig University, 1933. Author of "The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self" (in German); An Article Racyclopacdini; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical Journals." Special interests: Ocenlism, Yoga, Religion and Indian Cultare, Address: Wasadoc Art College, Wardha.

LORT-WILLIAMS, Kf. cr. 1938. Sr John (Rolleston), K.C. (1929.), Nudge, Rijfe (Nourt, Calcutta, since 1927. b. 14 September 1881. m. 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, o. c. of late Edward Russel, The Hormitage, Humpstead, Edward Russel, The Hormitage, Humpstead, Edward Steinham Taylors; London University, Tancred student, 1902, Barrister, Lincola St. Recorder of West Brouwish, 1923 and of Walsall, 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908; Stockport, Documber 1910; (Co. O.) M. P. Rotherithie 1918-1922; (O) 1928, Member of the 5xford Circuit. Served Member of the L. C. C. (Linchouse, 1907-10; Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee, Address: High Court, Calcutta.

Admirasi. High Contro. Calculus.

LOTHIAN, ARPHUR CONNINGHAM, O.S.I.

GOVERNMENT AND CONNINGHAM, O.S.I.

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LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor, The Time of India. 6. 10 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Andrews and John St. 10 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Andrews (1994) and the Margaret Medical Review of Margaret Medical

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. see Nasik, Bishop of.

LIMBY, ARTHUR FRIRDRIGH RAWSON, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927); O.B.E. (1923); Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, Army Department, b. 13 August 1800, m. Letties Mary, younger d. of Rev. 1800, m. Letties Mary, younger d. of Rev. Ragby and Christ's College, Cambridge, Joined Indian Army, 1912; Great War, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Wounded, G.S.O. 3 and G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q., India, 1916-1923; Secretary, Indian Saudiurs, Committee, 1923-33; Doputy Secretary, 1931-1440-1541, 1922-33; Doputy Secretary, 1931-1440-1541, Legislative Assembly, 1931, Address; Army Department, New Delhi and Simla; C/o Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, Loudon.

LUMLEY, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. b. 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadler-General Hon. Osbert Lumley,

C. M. G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e. d. of Oaptain Esusce John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thyane. Nephew and holr of 10th Earl of Life Life Constantial Contact of Life Life Contact of Life Life Contact of Life Life Conof Marchimont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat,

Ayrshira; one son (born 5sh December 1932) four daughters, Bdae, Ebor: R.M.O. Sandhurst: Magdalen College, Oxford: B.A. Oxford, 1921. M.P. (O. Kingston-upon-B.H.II, Bast, 1022-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, Françe, 1916-18, Wounded 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937. Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton. Address: Government House, Bombay.

LUNAWADA, LIEBT, HIS HIGHINSS MARIAHAM SHRI VIRBHADAR-SIMIJI, RAJAJI SAMEB OF LUNAWADA SISAD, D. Shi June 1010. m. Maharani Gitapi, Elikari Mariahamana Majasada Gitapi, Elikari Mayao Diagna, Manasimiji, K.O.S., K.O.I.E., Of Wankaner State, Kathlawar. Edue: Mayo Ollego, Ajimer, Aseendel the in the British Array by H. M. the King-Emperor, June, 1897. Dynastic Salute; Gudares: Lunawada (Via Gollare) og guns. Address: Lunawada (Via Gollare).

LYLLE, THOMAS MORLDERRY, B. E., A.R.C. Sc. L.
C. I. R. (1928), I. S. E., Chief Bingimeer, Eastern Canala, U. P. b. 24
May 1886. m. Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1932. Educ. : St. Andrew's College, Dublin, 1932. Educ. : St. Andrew's College, Dublin, 1934. College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Definst and Royal University of Ireland, Queen's College, Belinst and Royal University of Ireland, Construction Construction of Main Drainage Construction under London Omnty Council, 1993-69, appld. Asst. Bagineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U., India, in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Sangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar

Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works, 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persla and in the 3rd Afrian War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C., Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). Address: Irrigation, Secretariat, Lucknow, U.P.

MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT ACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 4 March, 1890. m. April 14, 1920. Educ. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, Arrived in India, 1013; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge. 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Additional Asst. Judge and Ass. and Additional 1992; Additional 1992; Additional Sessions Judge, 1923, Goffg Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge Asst. and Sessions Judge, 1920; Judleial Asst. and Judge 1920; Judleial 1920; Offg. Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934 : Judge, High Court, 1935. Address : High Court. Bombay.

MACMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C.B. (1931); C.B.E. (1925); M.C., P.S.C. D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command Headquarters, Rawalpindi. b. 13th Oct. 1880. 1900-02; the Great War 1914-1918; despatches 5 times, M. C. and Bt. of Lt.-Colonel; Kurdistan. 1919. Waziristan, 1928-24; Despatches, C.B.E. Address: Rawalpindi.

MCKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), (OKENZIE, THE LEV. JOHN, M.A. (ADVICEM), 1904, D.B. (Aberdeen), 1934; Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal, Wilson College, B. 13 June 1883, m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes, 1908; Appenden University, New College, Edinburgh; Tubingen University, Ordained Edinburgh; Tubingen University, Ordained 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908; Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-28; 1924-26; President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Wit-ness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James

Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). Address: Wilson College House. Bombay.

MONAIR, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON, MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon); M.B. E. (Mil.) Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 30 April 1887. m. Primrose, younger d. of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth, Educ.: Charter House and New College, Oxford, Called to the Bar. 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916-19; practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920-1933, Address: High Court, Calcutta.

MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division,
Bombay Presidency, since May 1936,
b. 12 February 1885, m. Champutal, d,
of late H. F. Pitta, J. F. Zduc's Bombay,
Oxford and Cambridge. Assistant Collector, 1909, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Collector 1900, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Confector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1920; Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928-28; Chairman, Bauking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1330, Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934, Address: Hulme Park, Belgaum.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. b. 21 May 1871. Educ: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol, Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 3 year; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905. Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31; Adviser. 1933-35. Address: 118. Holkar State, 1933-Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, Br., see Ranchhodlal.

MADRAS. Bishor Of, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Manisfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.) D.D. honoris causa; Trinity College Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada. Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada. h. 8 Dec. 1871. Educ: Highgate School, Corpus b. 8 Dec. 1871. Edite: Hignapte Senool, corpus Christi College Cam. Ordinical, d. 1884; p. 1895. Ion.; Principal, 8t. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Mara-yans High School, Benares, 1907; Ad. Sco. CMS., U.P., 1906-99; Secretary; 1900ano; Sec. C. M. S., Indian Group, 1915 Lucknow, 1910-15; Ballon J. Inn. 1993. 1915-22. Bishop Revolation in Bishoy's Publications, d. Tolkia and The Divinity Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ. Address: The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR-KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921). Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli. b. 1878. Educ.: at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time, created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there; also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal, convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place MAHENDRA LAL, CHAUDHRI, M.L.A., C. P., and neighbourhood; is President, Hubil is the biggest landlord and banker of the and neighbourhood; is President, Hubil Anjuman-Lislam, working for the educa-tional, social and material uplift of Malec-tional, social and material uplift of Malec-tional, for some years and was elected than the properties of the Municipality in 1931. Was again elected President of the Hubil Municipality in 1932 for another triennium, Was again elected President of the Hubil Municipality for another triennium in Septr. 1935. Recipient of H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee Medal: elected Chairman, Dist. School Board, Dharwar, 1936, Publications: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan;" Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Haye we Benefited ?"Address: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantah).; Ph.D. (Cantab.); B.A. (Bom.); Smith's Prizentan (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson



College, Poona, M.L.C., Bombay, b, 27 Nov. 1898. m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Educ: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the

of Edinburgh Fellow, Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained King's Com-mission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain", 1937; elected Dean of the Fig. 1938. Publications: "Jonnay University, 1938. Publications: B. A. Examination, Duke bw. Went to England as University, 1936. in Elementary Analysis" Lessons for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London.) Address : Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

MAHALANOBIS, S.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., I. E. S.; (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmi-chael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, and Calcutta University, President, Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University, b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister fourth d. of Resnub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar.

Educ.: Edinburgh Univ. Publications:

Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers:

Manual; Text Book of Science. Address: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WARUD-UD-DAULA AKOD-UL-MURK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, O.LE.; b. 1834. Educ.: India; Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia; Persia, Aighanistan, Baluchistan, and Burope; visited Meccs, Medina, Kaymiani, Address: Triminigaz, Lucknow.

Mandla District, and has got interest in several

concerns of the country. He succeeded to the estate after the death of his elder brother in 1932; takes keen interest in public activities of the district and is a member of several public bodies. He has acted in various capacities of responsibility on the different committees and organisations formed from time to time in the district and the Province. He maintains



several charitable institutions and has helped financially many social and religious organisations in the province and outside. He is a great lover of fine arts especially music. b. September 15, 1902. Address: Maharajpur, Mandla, C.P.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.C., Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board, Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational Council. b. 7 March 1870. m. 1898 to Mrs. Maryam Schammad. Educ. St. Aloysius' College and Govt. College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras. Served on Anysans Conege and Cove. Conege, Mangaone and Christian College, Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 20 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years since 1913: Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Canara. Started the Azizla Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, and member, first reformed Legislative Assembly, Madras: Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Confee, of all Kerala Muslim interest in Mopian equention; research as an ard Annual Confee, of all Kerala Muslim Alkya Sangham in 1925, Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Mopiah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confee., S. Kanara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Manomeoan Kengious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod, Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928-30; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930; member, Retrench-ment Committee, Madras, 1931-32; was active receiver. of the Converge President Tolly member of the Congress, President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod, President, Dist. Educa-tional Council, S. Kanara, 1937, Author: The Moplah Willsh Act, 1928 (Madras). Address: Sea View, Kasargad, S. Kanara,

MAHMUD, THE HON. DR. SYED Ph. D. (Germany), Minster of Education and Community of the late of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque in 1915; Educ: Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. Address: Patna.

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH); MUHMMAD AMIR AMIRD KHAN, K. B. Raja of. b. 6th November 1914. m. in 1927 to the Mani Saheba of Bilehra. Succession: 23rd May 1931. Educ: In La Martiner College, Lucknow and under European and Indian private to the College of the College of the College to College of the College of the College to College of the College of the College interested in Reforms and Politics. Address: Battler Balnec and Quisarbagh, Lucknow, Galloway House, Naini Tal; Mahmudabad (Oudh).

MAHOMED, Gulamali Sher. Consular Agent, Republic of Czechoslovakia, Bombay. b. on 18th Dec., 1888 in Bombay. Educ.: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. (Sir Ibrahim Rehimtoola Scholarship holder in Previous

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Examination.) m. on 11th July, 1914, Kulsumbai, and three two sons daughters. He was :1 of Committee, Member Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan, 1918-19; Indian Trade President. Association, Kobe, Japan, 1919; Commercial Agent to Czechoslovakia Republic, 1922-25; Consular Agent Republic of the

Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925; recognised by the Governor-General in Council and Gazetted in 1925; Member of the Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe, Japan; Member of the Committee of Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan; President of the Indian Trade Association, Kobe, Japan; awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross Society of Japan; Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham, England, 1924; awarded Diploma of Honour Commerce, Prague, Chamber of Czechoslovakia, 1936; Conferred with the order of WHITE LION for Civil merits, by special decree dated 20th July, 1936, by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same, has been granted to him. Address: Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West Bombay; and Meher Villa, 14, Club Road, Bombay,

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.: Ent. Govt. Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1913; a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabl-Darhar, and Adventures of Notorions Detective in English. Address: 4, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAHOMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B.A., LL.B., B. LITT. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Punjab. He represented Oxford at Intervarsity International debates in U. S. A. in 1922: travelled extensively in Europe and America and Co-operation in India and abroad " for which he received the Days of the Co-operation in India and abroad " for Oxford University in 1933; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1923-1930, introduced the Puniab Money Lenders Bill finally passed as "Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act." He held responsible offices in Indian States from 1926 to 1936; He was also Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the Round Conferences as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes' delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Committee, He was the Indian States' delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Ministers of Indian States and was the drafting and propaganda Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party. A leading member of the Amritsar District Board and Chairman of one of its Sub-Committees, he holds progressive views and is a brilliant speaker. He received the Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished War Services, is a staunch supporter of the campaign for the æsthetic and cultural revival of India. Is Parliamentary Secretary General to the Premier, Punjab. Born: January 1, 1897, Address: The Taj, Civil Lines. Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O. (1918): Indian Army (retired): on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. b. 1878; s. of R. H. Downes Mohan of 1930. 5.1878; 8, 01 K. H. DOWIES MIDIAN OF CAVCHOWN, CO. ROSCOMMON, M. Frances Amelia, d. of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming, Educ.: privately Lieut, 5th Bn., Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Licut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922; Commandent, 1st Br. the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War. Operations in the Trans-South Atrican War. Operations in the Transval East of Pretoria; Operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four classy), European War; Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of Givenchy, Netwe Chapelle and St. Julien, (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O., Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20) Opera-tions near Mandana Hill, Action near Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi, Operations at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangu. (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel 1924; retired 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, Publications: numerous articles and short storics in various papers and magazines in England and India, including The Field, Morning Post, Truth, and Yatchts-man, under nom de plume Mea. Address: Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAHTHAR: SRI NARAYAN THE HONOURABLE, MAJUMDAR S. C., B.Com BAI BAHADUR, graduated in 1924 from the Patna University and was a member of the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa



from January 1930 He worked for four 1937 years as a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University and as member of the Board of Secondary Education and Text Book Committee, He played an important part as a member of the Retrenchment Committee apment of Bihar and Orissa

in 1932. His main field of activity has been the District Board of Muzaffarour of which he is the Vice-Chairman 1927. He is the Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank and President of the District Council of Rural Economy. He was elected to the Council of State to represent Bihar in December 1936. continues to be a member of the said Council. belongs to the Progressive Party of the Council of State and is noted for his nationalistic and sober views. Barn : June 12, 1901. Address: Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

MAJITHIA. THE HON, SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1926); C.I.E. (1920); Minister of Revenue, Government of Punjab: b. 17th Feb. 1872; m. grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). Educ.: Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jubilee Medal 1935. Address: "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Puniab).

MAJUMDAR: DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch March, 1930, b. 2nd Feb. 1890. m. Abhamayee, d. of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. Educ: Krishnagar Collegiate School. Krishnagar Collège, and Presidency College, Calcutta, Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service. 1915: Bengal Survey Office as Assit, to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924, Acted as Hon, Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926, Address: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

B.Com. (Bom.). Cert. Hindusthan Cooperative Insurance Society, Ltd., at Bombay. Born 3rd Feb. 1902. Late

Agent of the Central Bank Agent of the ... Linusa, of India, Ltd., Linusa, Calcutta Lindsay was a prominent member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for over two years; at present a prominent member of the Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber,



Bombay; Bombay Share-holders' Association and a member of committees of several other Associations. very able writer on Banking, Finance and Insurance in important Journals and Newspapers; a very popular figure Commercial and Industrial Circles figure in Bombay; was Joint Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Indian National Congress, held at Bombay 1934. Director-in-Charge, United Press of India Ltd. (News Agency) Address: Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

MALAVIYA, KRISHNA KANT PANDIT: Member Indian Legislative Assembly. He graduated in 1908 and became the Editor of the "Abhyu daya," a Hindi weekly founded by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.



founded and edited the Hindi monthly"Marvada in 1910. He is the author of many Hindi books such as Suhagrat, Manorama Ke Patra, Matritva, Sansar-sankat and a political history of Sudan, Morocco and Egypt. He thrice went to jail in connection with the Congress non-cooperation movement. He was first elected to the

Central Legislature in 1923 and was re-elected in 1930 and 1936. He was the General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party in 1926 and was General Secretary of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan from 1928 to 1931. He is a member of the All-India and Provincial Congress Committees and president of the District and Town Congress Committees. He has presided over many Congress, Hindu and Hindi Conferences in different parts of the country. Born: 1881.

Address: Abhyudaya Press, Allahabad, U.P.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, o. Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. m. 1884; four sons and three daughters. Educ: Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1855-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyuday, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892-Valil, High, Court. Allahaber. Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1992; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-19; President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919: Member, Indian Industrial Commission.

1916-18; President, Sews Samith, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sews Samith Scouter's Association; Vice-Chancel Sews, Samith Scouter's Association; Vice-Chancel Sews,

MALLIK, DEVENDEA NATH, B.A. (Gardab.), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.S.B., L.E.S. (Bard.), Frincipal, Carmichaed Bengal, Sangpar,

MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, K.C.S.L., C.B.E.; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,495 sq. miles, and a population of 445,006. Sautie 11 guns. Address: 1mphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR Lik. MA. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Blonours). Canulridge, Philosophus Pirst Class Blonours). Canulridge, Philosophus Pirst Class Blonours). Canulridge, Philosophus Pirst Class Blonours, Canulridge, Philosophus Pirst Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Pirst Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick Class Blonours, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brother-ton, Samerick, Canulridge, Brothe

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MNSINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LLB., President, and Member, Sikh Gurdwaras Judicial Commission and Member, Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal, Lahore; Advocate, High Court, Lahore, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1923); O. 1624 Educ: Khalsa Chunjah poterty, is a lawyer of the Chief Charles C

ASANI RUSTONS and Deer 100°2, Manijeh 10°1, 8°2, 8°20, 1°10°1, 1°20°2, Manijeh 10°1, 1°20°2, 1°20°2, Manijeh 10°1, 1°20°2, 1°2

India. Gujarati: Dolanto Upayog (Use of Wealth); Gharni tatha nishalki Kelavni (Home and School education), Tansukh mala (Health series), and novels named Abyssiniano Hobshi; Bodhlu; Chundra Chal. Address: Versova (via Andheri Station).

MATHER, RIGHARD. B.Met.. Technical Director, Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co. b. 19 Sept. 1886. Educ.: Royal Gram-Steet Co. 5. 19 Sept. Isoc. Easter. Royal Orimar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Medallist 1906; Metallurgist. Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919; Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. Publication: Papers for technical societies.

Address: Bombay.

MATTHAI, John, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt, (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b. 10 Jan. 1886; m. Achamma John 1921. Educ.: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economent, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Econo-mics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31: President, Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commer-board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. Publi-cations: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. Address: Commerce Dept., New Delhi and Simla.

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., of Batala, Punjab, India, b. 7 May 1862; m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M. G., C.I.E., British Agent, Khurasan, Persia. Two s. five d. Joined Punjab Posta Two s. fve d. Joined Funjab Postal Bonder and State Programme and Postal Research Designation of the Property of the Property of the Frontier, 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simia, and Political Dept., 1887, on special duty, North-Eastern Persia, 1887-1888; Attache, Hashtadan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commis-Hashtadan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, 1888-89, Attache to Agent to Governor
General and H. B. M.'s Consul-General,
Mehech, 1890. Astat. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
Khurasan, and Seistan. 188-189, Astat. 1894.
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Khurasan and Baluchistan, 1898; on special duty in
Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master
General's Dept., Simila, for revising GaSeistan, Suppl. C Persia, 1898-1899, Astat.
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Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2; Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Orien-tal Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05; Attache, Foreign and Political Dept., Govern-ment of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political Officer with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H. M.'s Indian tour, 1906-7: Political Officer. North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindl, 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23; Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28. Address: Iram, Srinagar, Kashmir; Iffatabad, Lyallpur Dist, Panda Dist., Punjab.

MAUNG TOK KVI, B.A. b. 1884. Educ.: Rangoon College. Member of the Subordinate Rangoon Conege. Member of the Saboramate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920; resigned Govt. service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920; became Managing Director, 1921: elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, poration, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, Legr. Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924. Founded Burma Swaral Party and elected its leader, 1925. Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Burmese paper in 1929. Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd., Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break. Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930. Address 7, Strand Road, Moulmenl.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASUIDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly. b. 20th November 1888. Educ: Rajapur and Government High Schools, Rajapur and November 1888. Ediac: Rajajur and
Government High Schools, Rajajur and
Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat College,
Abmedabad seased Government Low School,
Abmedabad seased Government Low School,
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Karja Novement Campaign, 1017; Influenza
Relief, 1918; Pamine Relief, 1919; Entered
Almedabad Minicipality, 1919; Suspended
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Province al Congress Committee, 1921 (1919) Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedahad, 1921; Secretary, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedahad Distriet, 1927; Visited England and Europe, 1923 President, Ahmedahad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-38; President, Ranpur In-quiry Committee, 1930; Trustee, Gujarat Law Society; Member, Governing Body, Ahmeda-bad Education Society. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Council Hall, Bombay.

MAWNG, SIR SAO, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., SAWBWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Address: Yawnghwe, Shan

Commissioner of Sait and Excise, 1917-1912 acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Rotrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1921; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Departicular of Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Departicular of Homes, Private Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1936. Agr. Kew Delbi.

MEEK, SR. DAVID BURNERT, Kt. (1987), C.I. S., O.B.E., D.Sc., Indian Trade commission, London, b. 10 March 1886, m. Genmedl Retta Young, Educ. Glasgow University, Indian Educational service (1911); Director of Industries, Epengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1925, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1925, to Commonwealth Statistical Conference, Ottawa, 1935, Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

MERIRJAN, NOWSHEWAN ASPANDAR, B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, 1989. The Commissioner of Labour, 1980. The L

MEHTA, CHUNILAL B., Merchant; b. 1888; Educ.: Bombay; m. to Tapibai; Two daughters and one son. Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay (1929); Sheriff of

Bombay for the year 1935-36; President, Bombay Shroffs (Indigenous Bankers) Association. Managing Director; Chunfial Mehta & Co., Limited, Director, Alcock, Ashdown Blob, Bother, Limited; Bombay Taltics Limited; Bombay Taltics Limited; Bombay Taltics Limited; Bombay Taltics Limited; Sast India Octton Association, Limited; Scindla Stean Navigation

Co., Limited; Narottam Limited; Narottam & Pereira Limited: Electrical Undertakings. Jamited; Indian Overseas Bank, Limited, Menber, Governing Body, Imperial Council of
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IEBTA, Sin CHINILAI, VLIBHICANDAS, KE, K.G.S.I. (1928), M.A., LILB. Agent, Centry Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Begin of Company and Provincial Stote Manufacturing Co., Ltd

MEHITA, DHANJIHHAI HORMASJI L.M. &S., C.I. E. (1932), Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Donat of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratua Silver Medal, Baroda (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge

Shring bounds a smaller of the terms of the

monted abentically commissioner, Baroda. In 4 February 1864, m. to a consist. Educ: Sir Cownsji Johnngir Nacsari Zarthosti Marfessa and the funit Modical College, Bombuy, Joined Baroda Med. College, Bombuy, Joined Baroda Med. Perf. Haffking; gave evidence on the value of inconlation before 1st Placute Commission; did Cholera Inconlation step 18 Placute Commission; did Cholera Inconlations with Major Lamb. Has popularised St., John Ambulanes Shot, Kathiawad, Central India, Central Provinces.



Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Decean, Thana District and 60 Rainutana. States by giving nearly 1,000 lectures, earned for the Association Rs. 10,000 and for the Red Cross over Rs. 1,34,100 by enrolling 3,400 Members, Conducted 50 classes in Ambulance numbers. Conducted by classes in Administra-foursing and Hygiene and published 50 books on Ambulance, Nursing, Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc. Presented books worth Rs. 10,000 to the Association and the Society. Edits a quarterly named Arogya since 1927. Baroda Red Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933. Contributed Rs. 20,000 (with interest accrued Rs. 2,500) for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay. Address: Lunsikooi, Navsari.

EHTA, THE HON. MR. DURGASHANKER KRIPASHANKER, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance, Government of the Central Provinces MEHTA, and Berar. b. 7th April 1887; m. Shrimati Narmadabai. Educ: Jubbulpore Govern-ment College and later at the University ment College and later at the University School of Law, Allahabad. Took to legal profession in 1909; Advocate, C. P. High Court; was for a number of years the Chair-man of the District Council of Seoni and President of the Municipal Committee. Was also Chairman of the Central Bank. Seoni: was for a number of years member of A.I.C.C. Congress Party member of C. P. Leg. Council from 1927 to 1930. Publications: Educative tracts for the Provincial Congress organisation, Address: 57, Civil Station, Nagpur-

The Januagar and Dwarka Railway. b. 5th September 1879. e. at Visnagar and Ahmeda-bad. Joined the Postal



Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Superintendent's Office and was soon marked out as a man of genius and ability: chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops 1921 and specially mentioned in

despatches, was finally pro-moted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934; Rai Saheb 1931, a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutes, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the wel-fare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman Dist. and Div. Cooperative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted seven several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials, Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals from the

Railway Board; was appointed to his present post in 1985 by H. H. the Jam Saheb which he has filled with conspicuous ability and distinction. Address : Jammagar, Kathiawar.

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANECKJI, KT., (1933); Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Bauker, Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve

Bank. b. 1st April 1871, m. to Goolbai, d. of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar. Educ. : at Bombay. Started life as assistant in Rombay Mint in 1888; subsequently joined China Mill Ltd., joined China Mill L and started business his own account in 1896: hought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Mills in Raja Goculdas Mills in 1916; Gaekwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co.,



Ltd., in 1916 and British India Ganaral bat, in 1910 and Shash hada veneral lisutunce Co., Ltd., in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Nadiad E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Nadiad E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member of Viceroy's Council of State 1930 to 1934, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931; Represented India on the League of Nations, 1933 and 1934; resigned from Council of State on appointment to the Central Board of Reserve Bank in 1934; appointed Employers' Representative on International Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., in Septem-ber 1936; Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co. in 1936. Address: "Chothia House", Warden Road, Bombay.

London. Member, Bombay Municipal Cor-poration; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930. President, Accounts Staff Union, 1923-1930. President, Accounts Stail Union, G. I. P. Riy.; President, All-India Rail-waymen's Federation, Bom. Tramwaysmen's Union, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Indian Trade Union Unity Conference, President, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union; President, Maharashtra Provincial Con-Union; President, Maharashira Frovincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; President, Bombay Frovincial Congress Committee, 1921-180; President Congress Committee, 1921-180; Member of the Working Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swarul Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1003-56; Iodian Worker's Delegate to the International Labour Worker's Delegate to the International Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swarul Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1003-56; Iodian Worker's Delegate to the International Labour. worsers Designe to the international Labour Conference, 1934; Substitute delegate Govern-ing Body I. L. O. January 1935; Chairman, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay 1936-37. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937. Address: Piles Pacel Michael Bill, Perping. Government of Bombay, 1937. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

State; MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., tutions Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombursion bay. b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagauri. Educ: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges, Appointed Secretary

Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Minitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917, to November 1918; or James 1918; or

MEBITA, DR. JURAJ NARAYAK, L.M.&S. (Bom.), M. D. (Lond.), M.R.C.T. (Lond.), F.C.T.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Beward Menorlands Hansa Manubhai Meita. Educ. Tilgh School education at Armeil, Bascola State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly As. Asst. Director, Illac Gindle, Formerly As. Asst. Director, Illac Gind. and Chief. Medical Officer, Baroda State, and Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MERTIA, Sir. MANPHAI YANNHANKAI, Kr. (1922) (S.I. (1915); MA., LL.E.; b. 22 July 1868; Edit. Filphinshome College, (1928); Edit. Filphinshome College, her death again Dianavanta, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logle and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-90. Priv. Sec. to H.M. Maharuja Gackwar, 1890-1902; T. (1928); M

MEHTA, VAIKUNER LALUMIAI, B.A., Manging Director, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd. 2, 23 Cet. 1891, m. Mangia, d. of Prataprai Vajeshander of Bhavangar, Educ, New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servanis of Little Committee and Servanis of Little Manager, Embay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912; Hu. Manager, Embay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912) as Manager from 1916-1922, and Manager.

Director sines 1622. Mamber, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly, Member, Editorial Board, Bonday Cooperative Quarterly, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Member Executive Committee, Bombay; Member Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bonday 1937; Member, Board of Harrian Sevale Saugh, Member, Board of Harrian Sevale Saugh, Member, Board of Largian Sevale Saugh, Member, Board of Cooperative Saugh, Member, Board of Cooperative Movement, (The Times of India (Servintes of India Sective y paraphlet in collaboration with a Cooperative Movement in Cooperative Pinnace (Servants of India Society paraphlet), 1927. Address: Murzbambad, Andrey Inhance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. Address: Murzbambad, Andrey Illantwy).

MENON, THE HON. MR. KONOATTIL RAMM, BA., BLA, Advocate, Callent, Minister for Courts and Prisons, Government of Madras, b. Feb. 1895; m. V. Sechamma; Eventamen Christian College, Caro College, Law College, Marker enrolling as an Advocate, practised in Callent from Sept. 1929; joined the C. D. Movement in 1930 and 1932. Address Kongat Hones, Kilipauk, Madras.

MERICHANT, FRAMOZ RUSTOMJI, F.S.A.A.
J.P., First Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax
Bombay City, 5. 12 Nov. 1888. Educ: Bombay
and London Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor. Lecturer in Accounting
Config. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City
of Bombay Improvement Trust; Examiner
in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay:
offichated as Commissioner of Income Tax,
Bombay Testidency, Sind and Aden, in
Company Commissioner of Income Tax
Simplements of Book-keeping "; "Company
Secretary and Accountant", "Inciden IncomeTax in relation to Accounts," "Indian IncomeTax Simplified," "Book-Keeping SelfTauguit," etc. Address: 2TB, Arthur Bunder
Road, Coheba, Bombay 6.

METCALFR, Sir Herbert Aurrey Francis, B.A. (Oxon.); R.O.I.E. (1936); C.S.I. (1938); C.J.E. (1922); Mv.Vo. (1922); Indian Grif 1938; C.J.E. (1929); M.Y.Vo. (1922); Indian Grif 1938; M. Ellinor Joyce Potter, Educ. - Charles and Ghrist Church, Oxford. Served in Punjah, 1908-1913; Entered Political Department, 1913, 884; Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; coursellor to Logation, Kabul, 1025-1939; served in N.W.F.P., 1920-1939; Deputy Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Address: c/o External Affairs Department, New Delhi.

MIAN, ABDUL BASHID, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Lahore, b. 29th June 1889; m. d. of Nawab Maula Bakhsh, C.I.E. Rdue.: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College,

Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address: 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

MILLER, Sir Leslie, KT. (1914), C.B.E., (1919), Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22, b. 28th June 1802. m. Margaret Lowry, O.B.E. Educ.: Charterhouse, and Trinity, College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1909-14. Address: Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills,

MIR AKRAM ALI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Madras). Comes of a respectable family in the Northern Circars and is a practising lawyer at Rajah-

He joined the 917. He is also mundry. He Bar in 1917. an inamdar. He is an Ex-member of the Andhra University Senate, and the Rajahmundry Municipal Council. He is an Hon, Member of several local committees and Anjumans and the additional public prosecutor, East Godavari District. b. August, 1893. Address:



Advocate and Addl. Public Prosecutor, Rajahmundry.

RIGHT TOSCUE, M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1936), Kr. (1930), C.I.E. (1924) O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Mysore, b. 1883. m. Zebinda Begum of Shira family. Educ: The Royal School Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, Shirazee jamily. Educ: The Royal School as Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1912; Dewnn of Mysore, 1996. Invited to the Down Table Conference is 1900 to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Con-sultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandony (Java), 1937. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

MIRZA, HUMAYUN, Dewan of Banganapalle (since 18th Nov. 37, exercising all the Ruler's powers during latter's absence on pilgrimage to the Holy places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia)

of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail., Kt., K.C.I.E.. O.B.E., C.St.J., (Dewan of Mysore since 1st May 1926) and Lady Mirza Ismail who is the pioneer of the Women's Movement in the Mysore State; early educa-

tion at St. Joseph's College, The Queen's College, Oxford, Bangalore; and the Middle Temple, London; appointed Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore by H. H. the Maharaia on 1st Nov. 1933. and continued in that capacity till 1st June 1934 when he went on a transfer to Kolar as Asst, Commissioner until 1st January 1935; Asst. Comm. in Bangalore (2nd January to 30th June); Asst. Comm. in Tumkur (1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936); Asstt. Comm. in special charge of Anekal Taluk (23rd March to 11th July); Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore (12th July 1936 to 11th Nov. 1937); services lent by the Mysore Government to the Banganapalle Durbar for a period of 3 years. Address: Bangana-palle State, South India.

MIRZA, YOUSUF SHAHZADA BAHADUR, M.L.A.,

Bengal, is a grandson of Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh. He is a councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta and Chairman of the Building Committee. He is also a mem-ber of several important committees and is the President of the Orpha-nage at Garden Reach, Calcutta, b. September 10. 1903. Address: 31, 10, 1903. Address: 31, Theatre Road, Calcutta.



MISRA. BANSHI DHAR, M.A. U.P., an SAHITYARATNA PANDIT, M.L.A., Advocate of the Kheri District, He nonco-operated from the B.A. Class in 1920 and was sentenced to 18 months'



R.I. with a fine of Rs. 100, a member of many public institutions and the Congress leader of his District, was the Secretary of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and President of the Kisan Sangh, has been a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Com-mittee, acted some time as a Secretary of the

P.C. Committee, an elected member of the District December of the District December of the District December of the Minester His published works are "Sugrahin!" Ajab Desa, "Hukka Huwa," and "Ganita Chamtkar," was sentenced to skr months' R.J. in 1930 and one year's R.I. and a fine of R.2 200 in 2052 in the Civil Disobedience and Satyagrah movements. b. Jan. Address: Lakhimpur-Kheri, U.P. Jan. 2, 1902

is India's youngest Dewan MISRA, PANDIT HARRARAN NATH, B.A., LL.B. ever appointed b. (Bombay) (Cantab.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar.-at-Law (Innet 14th January 1907; elidest Temple). b. 16th July 1890. m. Shrimat. ISKA, PANDIT HARRARAN NATH, B.A., LL.B. (Conteb.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar.at.Law (Inner Temple). b. 16th July 1890. m. Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, (1911-1925). Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920; Member of the All-India Congress Committee; Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Senior vice-thairman of Mineipal Board, Lucknow, Joint Secretary, Ondh Bar Associa-tion; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudr, Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow, Publications: Asstt. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 191 1220. Address: 6, Nelli Road, Lucknow.

MISRA RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM MITHA. MAHOMED SULEMAN CASSIM, M.L.A., BEHARI, M.A., D. Litt., ex-member, Council of State; Adviser-in-Chief, Orchha State, Tikamgarh, C.I.; Member of the Allahabad University Court and Academic, Council of the Committee of Courses in Hindi, and Faculty of Arts, and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts, Member & Vice-President. Hindustani Academy, United Provinces, ex-President. All-India Kanyakubia Sabha. All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha, President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow and of U. P. Menegers' Association of Added High Schools and Inter-Colleges MITTER, Sir Brojendra Lal., Kr. (1928); b. 12th August 1873. m. Miss B. D. Bajjai, K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Earrister-at-Law, Advocate-General of India, Formerly, Advocate has two s., five d. Educ.: Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow, Entered Executive Branch, U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector; was on special duty in 1908, 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922, in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion; was Deputy Superintendent and Offg. Superintendent of Police. (1906-09); on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C.I. (1910-14); Personal Asstt. to Excise Commr., U.P. (1917-20) : Dv. Commr., Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides, having twice officiated as Magte, and Collr. of Bulandshahr, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December 1926, Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U.P. (1928), was Dewan, Orchha State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja: received honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the Allahabad University in Dec, 1937 for his scholarly contributions to the Hindi literature, Publications: Several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B.A. & M.A., Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examinations). Address: Golagani, Lucknow.

MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Leg. Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. 21st December 1888. m. Mrs. Unia Mitra. Educ: Calcutta University, member of the Bengal Leg. Council from 1924 to 1926; member of the Indian Leg. Assembly (1926-34); member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929-30); was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle (1935-36); was the President of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, held at Ahmedabad in 1933; was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922-23), and President (1927-28); President (1927-28); was elected to the Bengal Leg. Council in 1937. Address: 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta,

Bombay, from East Khandesh (Muslim) constituency. b. 23rd June 1903. He is a prominent member of the Muslim community and a well-known businessman of Bombay. He is a memher of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the All-India Muslim League. Member of Bombay Port Hai Committee and a memoer or Provincial Legislature in Pre-Reform period. Address: Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Provincial



General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37; Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. b. May 1875. m. a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lin-Inn. Address: Simia and New Educ.: coln's Delhi.

MITTER, DWARKANATH, M.A., D.L., Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Dean of the Faculty of Law (1930-34). Member, Council of State (1924); formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. 29th Feb. 1876. w. d. of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta. Educ.; Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined High Court Bar in 1897. In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926. Retired from the Bench (1937). Publications: A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published Calcutta University, Address: Patna, E. I. Railway.

MITTER, RAI BAHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, M.A., (Gold Medalist). b. 1880. m. Sneharama. Educ.: Presidency College, Nominated Member, Legislative College, Calcutta. Assembly, 1922 and 1923; Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); Late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parisat Patrika. Professor of Late Senior Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. 1 Schools, Presidency Division. Inspector of Fellow. and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; Ramtanu Lahiri Professor of Bengali sity; Rammanu Lanna Florestoners of Literature and Head of the Department of Today Vernaculars, Calcutta University. Represented the Calcutta University at the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire held at Cambridge, 1936, Publications: Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction. Address : Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, SIR BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJOR-GENERAL, K.C.I.E. (1938); C.B. (1929); D.S.O. (1915); Commander, Lahore District; b. 15th Oct. 1877. m. Hylda, d. of late A. C. Willis Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Lfd. Educ.: Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley, MODY, Mr. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personal First Commission Unattached List for Indian Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Army, 1807; Major-General, Indian Army, Sabeb of Dharampur. b. on the 28th of 1930 : served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 9nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles; commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion; 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan 1901-02; Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdalli; Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. Address: Headquarters, Lahore Salonika. Address: Headqu District. Labore Cantonment.

MOCKETT, THE HON, MR. JUSTICE VERE, M.A., M.B.E. (1919), Judge of the High Court, Madras, since 1934. b. 25th July 1885. m. Ethel Nora Caddum Tomkinson. Edua: Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1908; Practised in England 1908-14, 1919-21 Practised in England 1908-14, 1919-21 (N. E. Circuit): served in the War, 1914-19; practised in Madras Bar 1921-32; officiated as iudge of the High Court, 1932; Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, London, 1933-34. Address: 2, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

WODI, SARDAR DAVAR TEHMURAS KAVASJI. B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, belongs to an ancient and historic family which enjoys hereditary rank and position among the Parsi Community



among the Parsi Community of Surat; holds hereditary title of "Davar" expressly recognised by the Govern-ment; First Class Sardar of Gujerat since 1922; was awarded the Silver Jubilee **** Commemoration Medal 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937, m. 1920. Gulbango, d. of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. of Quetta. Educ.: Elphinstone College,

Educ.: Elphinstone College,
Bombay, Lincoln's Inn,
London; called to the Bar 1913; holds
Certificate of Honour from the Council
of Legal Education, London; Professor of
Ancient and Roman Law and Land Tenures,
Sarvajanik Law College; served as Compand
Commander in the 1. 2. F. and holds King's Commission with the rank of Captain : Memcommission with the rank of Captain; Member, Bomba y Legislative Council, 1921-1924 and 1930-1937; Member, Chorasi Taluka Local Board and Surat District Local Board, 1919-1924; Vice-President, T. L. B. for 3 years; Councillor, Surat City Manleigality, 1922-1928; Commellor, Surat City Manneiganity, 1922-1925; President, Chorasi Taliaka Development Asso-ciation from 1922; Trustee, Leper Hospital and many other useful institutions. Delegate, Parsi Matrimonial Court since 1915; Director, Surat District Co-operative Bank Ldd., 1916-1919; Director, Gujerat Safe Deposit Vanit; Member, Surat District Village Upilit Member, Surat District Village Uplift Committee and Chorasi Taluka Village Uplift Committee; Vice-President, Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League; Director, Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bask; Secretary, Andrews Library since 1924; Secre-tary, Lady Wilson Village Maternity Associa-tion, etc., etc. Address: The Betrast, Civil Lines, Surat.

Pahruary 1886 Educ at the Alfred High School Raikot Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in Passed the Higher Standard Evamination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the



Maharaja Saheb in 1928, Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935, Coronation Medal in 1927 Awarded the Address: Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.)

MODY, SIR HORMASJI PEROSBAW, M.A. (1904), LLB. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910). b. 23rd Sept. 1881. m. Jerhai, d. of Kayasii Dadabhoy Dubash, Educ St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Mem. of Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1913 and Municipal Corporation since 1913 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers Federation of India since 1933; Member, Indian (or Central) Legislative Assembly; Member, Itound Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee; Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.; Delegate, Inter-national Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937. Publications: The Political Future of India (1908); Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1921). Address: Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOENS LIBER -GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM HAMILTON MAY, K.C.B., C.M.G. (1919): D.S.O. (1917) Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters, b. 1879, m. 1st 1908 Agnes Swetenham, d. of late Thelwell Pike. M.D., 2nd, 1919, Agnes Marianne, d. of late Captain A. G. Douglas, R.N., and widow of the late Captain D. Affleck-Greaves, R.E. Educ.: Charterhouse: R.M.C. Sandhurst. Served Somaliland, 1903-04, (medal and two clasps); European War (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches, D.S.O., Brevet Major. Brevet Lt.-Col.), Iraq Rising, 1920-21 (des-Commander, Lahore District, patches). 1931. Q. M. G. in India, 1936. Address : Delhi.

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA SIR, Kt. (1932), C.S.I. (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad, b. 28th June 1886, Educ .: Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow, First non-official Chairman of the District Board. Bara Banki. Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief :- Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs. 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute,

Campore, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow MOHOTA; Seth Gopaldas, M.L.A., Central University. Life Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Provinces and Berar, son of Seth Bulakidas Mohota and grandson of Rai Saheh Rekh-Mohota and grandson of Rai Saheh Rekh-Society, Contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club: Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif, Address: Jehangirabad Raj, Dist. Bara Banki : Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow,

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, (See under Zafrulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad.)

MOHAMMED ALI, B.A., KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A. (Bengal). After graduating in 1930 he took charge of his father's Zemindari properties in 1932 as Chief Manager. In that year he was elected as Municipal Commissioner and later Vice-Chairman



of Bogra Municipality. In September 1932 he elected a member of the Local Board and also the District Board, In 1933 he was appointed an Hon. Magistrate, In 1934 he was elected Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank and was also nominated a member of the Bengal Silk Committee

by the Government of Bengal and in Sept. 1937 he was award-ed the Royal Coronation Medal. In 1936 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Mcdal and the Co-operative Medal for meritorious service. In December 1936 he was returned uncontested to the Legislative Assembly. In March 1937, he was appointed a member of the Bengal Board of Waqis and the E. B. Railway Advisory Committee to represent the Provincial Legislature. In January 1938 he was elected Chairman of the Bogra District Board, He is a grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury, K.B., C.I.E., Ex-Minister and Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal. He is the youngest Khan Bahadur in Bengal and is the present Managing Proprietor of the Bogra Nawab Estate, b. October 19, 1909. Address: The Palace, Bogra, Bengal.

MOHOMED ABRAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR. Merchant, Educ: in Mysore, A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; and as member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 13 years; as Hon, President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 28 years; Presided over non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; Elected President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. Address: Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

chand Mohota of Hinganghat, leading Indus-



trialist. Landlord and Banker of Central Provinces and Berar, Honorary Magistrate. Member on the Debt Conciliation Board, a Municipal Councillor at Hinganghat and connected with various public bodies and institutions. Proprietor, R. S. Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohota Spg. and Wvg. Mills. Akola, owner, oil and rice mills, ginning and pressing

factories at various places, Managing Director of the Laxmi Bank Ltd. (Akola). Has been elected to the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly from Commerce and Industries seat, President of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, Akola, since its birth (1933); a member of Board of Industries, C. P. & Berar, Address: Akola, Berar,

MOHUMMUD, FAIYAZ KHAN, M.L.C. (U.P.). Educated in India and the United States of America. He is a prominent Rais of Agra and abig Zemindar of Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts. He was the young-

est elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921-23, and was a prominent member of the Arms Rules Revising Committee appointed by the Govt, of India in 1922, He is a keen shikari and takes great interest in the education and welfare of the Muslim community. He is a contributor of regular



articles to newspapers, was the President of the U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference held at Agra in 1923 and was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Chairman of the Reception Columittee of the All-India Tablig and Tauxeem Conference held at Agra in 1924. He is a Trustee of the Agra College and member of the Court of the Muslim University, Allgarh and is a supporter of the principle of separate electorates. He has presided over several meetings of the Muslims held at Agra, and is also a member of the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board and is the President of the Agra District Muslim League. b. at Mecca (Hejaz) in 1894. Address: "Faiyaz Munzil," Agra, U.P.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara. b. April 1859, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; m. 1878; one s. Educ.: Uttarpara School; Presidency College. Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887; Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Aslatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to

Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919. Address: Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

MOOKERJI, RADHAKUMUD, M.A., PH.D., M.L.C., Bengal. He is Professor of Indian History at Lucknow University since 1921, He is the author of the



He is the lattice of the cations: British Publications: British Publications: The Publications: The Pundamental Unity of India, "Local Government in ancient India," "Local Government in ancient India," "Nationalism in Hindu Culture," "Men and Thought in A n cient India," "As ok a," "Hindu Givilisation."

Congress Party and of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Council. b. January 1884. Address: University, Lucknow; 6. Ekdalla Road, Galcutta; Berhampore (Bengal); 6, Goode Road, Darjeeling.

MOORE, W. Arreur, Editor of The Satesmani, Classical Scholar of S. John's Conjege. Oxford, 1960-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; J. 1850. M. Made Ellen, only surviving child of George Maillet. Educ.; Camphell Coll, Bellast and St. John's College, Camphell Coll, Bellast and St. John's College, Oddring which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries. Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania, Special Correspondent, 1909, Datly Chronicia, Davig News Persla. Joined foreign and war staff of The Times, 1910; Perslan Correspondent, 1920, Datly Chronicia, Perslander of The Times of The Times, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Rerest from Perslander, 1916; Satonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinonie and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. E., General Staff, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Perslander, Camping, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinonie and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. E., General Staff, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persland, Concesses, India, Alghanistan, M. The Balkans, Charles, Christian, Persla, Concesses, India, Alghanistan, M. The Miracle (By Antim Orle). Constable, (1909): The Orlent Express (Constable 1914).

MOOS, Dr. F. N. A., M.D., R.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.R.B.S. (Bounbay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bonnbay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bonnbay), F.R. Superintendent, and Chief Medical Officer, Goordidas Telpal Hospital & 23nd Aug. 1893. ms. Sheira F. Marion, M. Sandon, E. Haller, S. Marion, F. M. (London), F. M. (London), F. M. (London), M. M. (London), C. M. (London), C. M. (London), M. (L

Iondon; Tuberculosis Medical Officer,
Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and
Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London;
Wir Pensions Committee; Lecturer on TuberWir Pensions Committee; Lecturer on TuberWir Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberton, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the
Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow College
of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honoof Physicians, Bombay, Hono

MOSES, SAMUEL T., M.A. (Madras), F.Z.S. (Lond.), F.R.A.I. (Lond.). Director of Fisheries, Baroda. b. 30th October 1889, Educ.: Wesley College, Madras, S.P.G. College, Trichinonoly and

Christian College, Madras, m. Deborah Kani nee Stephen, has two sons and one daughter. Fellow of the Zoological Society, and the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London, Member: Mythic Society, Bangalore, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, Association,



and Zaological Society, New York, Secretary, C.E.M.S. Social Cilly, Tutterin, 1015-10; Vice-President, City Temperance Association, Madras, 1929. Director, Y.M.C.A., Callett, 1924-27, President, Visnappatam Christian Church, Tatlector, 1929. And Y. Church, Callett, 1929; Lay Trustee, St. John's Church, Visnappatam, 1938-37, Has contributed to the press and participated in the Barroda. Science Congress since 1929. Address:

MOTILAI, BURAWARGI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan-tkhas Bahudur, b. 28th April 1882. m. to Shrimati Kasturibai. Educ: at Rullam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahahud; M.A. from the same College; Haedmaster, Victoris High School, Khairagarh. 1907-1909; was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States; Accountant-General, Jodhuru, 1918-1918, p. 1918-1918. The Constant of the Company of the Contral Property

MUDALIAR, SIR A RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, KT, 1937), G.I.E. (1936), Advisor, Secretary of State for India. 6. dec. 1837, School State for India. 6. dec. 1837, College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Law College, Carlon Control Madras, 1928, 263, Mayor Legislative Council, Madrae, 1928, 263, Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, 1928, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931, 44, Member, Romander, Member, Indian Faranchies Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee;

Leader, Indian Delegation to British Common-Member, Special Textile Tariff Board; Member, India Council; Hon. Editor, Justice, 1927-35; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Impacial Toronto; Nations; Member, Imperial committee, Address; Rosslyn Economic Committee, Ad Court, Ornan Road, N.W.3.

KHAN ABDUL QUADIR, MUHAMMAD BAHADUR MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, b. 26th Dec. 1867. M.L.A., Educ. Pleader. b. 26th Dec. 1867. Educ.:
Government College, Jubbulpore, C. P. and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. 1898 at Amraoti (Berar); Official Receiver, (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. Address: Amraoti Address : Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatari, Nawab of.) AHMAD SAID KHAN, MUHAMMAD AHASAN, Mr., M.L.A. (Bihar), holds a zemindari in Purnea district in Bihar,

has travelled widely in India and is a member of many Public Institutions, takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Muslim Community, is the President of Ifadatul Muslamin Baigana, member of Bazm-Adab Youngmen's Assoand Anjuman ciation Islamia, Kishangani, is a promoter of female education in his locality. Address: P. O. Bishanpore, Dt. Purena, Bihar.



MUHAMMAD MUNARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-Chief of Mumtaz UD-DOWLAH NAWAB. Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur ranasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). b. 2nd Sept. 1895. m. d. of late Koer Latafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, d. of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. Educ.: Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924. Publications: Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. Address : Pahasu House. Aligarh ; Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) and Pahasu Camp, New Delhi.

NAWAZ MAJOR MUHAMMAD KHAN, MAJOR After his educa-Sirdar, M.L.A., Punjab. After his educa-tion in the Punjab Chiefs' College and at the Royal Military College,



Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he joined the Army in 1921. In August 1926, he was appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. In the following November he was elected to represent the Punjab Landholders in the Legislative Assembly where he was a prominent member of

b. August 13, 1901. Address: Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab.

MUIR. WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT.-COL., C.R.R. (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879 Educ.: Haileybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Address: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MIIKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Taw ex. M.L.C., ex. Dy. President, U.P. Legis. Council, b. 14th Oct. 1890. m. nee Miss. Ball (1915). Educ: at Schools, Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons. 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn. 1918; returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919: elected to U. P. Legislative Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Address: "Vijaybhawan". Lansdowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA (1984). B.A. (Oxon.); Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; Sar Suba (Revenue Com-missioner); also Inspector

missioner); also Inspector General of Prisons, Excise Commissioner and head of the Panchayat department. b. 6th February 1887. m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., neé Bezbaroa, niece Rabindranath Tagore Poet. One son, one daughter. Educ.: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Cal-cutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda



Service (1911); Conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921); Suba in three districts (1922-1928) and (1932-34); Chief Secretary to the Government (1929); acting Revenue Commissioner (1929-30), Census Commissioner for the second time (1930-32); Development Commissioner (1935); reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20); was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local Boards; as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its report (1926-27). Decorated "Raj Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934); also Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the Coronation Medal (1987). Publications :- Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931; and other official publications. Address: Race Course Road, Baroda.

MUKERJEE, Dr. BISWANATH, L.M.S., M.L.A. b. 6th August 1893. Educ: Gorakhpur and Calenta. A prominent physician of Gorakhpur, he is a member of the All-India and U.P.

Homeopathic tions. He was specially allowed to practise even when he was in jail in with connection the Meerut Conspiracy case. He is also a journalist, and his articles have appeared in well-known newspapers, while he was closely connected with Bazaz The Amrita Patrika from to 1919. He came into

conflict with the powers-that-be while yet a boy in school in 1096 for an article entitled "Slave Trade in Nepal." He joined the Indian Mational Congress in 1020 and was a market with the property of the property of the Indian Penal Code. Founded the B. & N. W. Hallwaymen's Association and Mazdoor & Kisan Sabha, Gorakhpur, in 1920 and 1925. He defended himself in the Hoern't Conspiracy case and after a protracted trial from 1220 to 1930 was acquitted. West-Presidently, All-Brailwaymen's Federation from 1925 to 1920. Member, All-India Congress Committed from 1928 to 1920. Elected Commissioner (1935) and Education Committee Chairman (1937) of the Gorakhpur, Municipatity, Elected Assembly from Gorakhpur District West Rural Constituency in 1937. Address: Gorakhpur, U.P.

MUKERJEE, NARESH NATH, M.L.C., Bengal, is a merchant, landlord, marine contractor and stevedore. He graduated with distinction from Calcutta. University

from Calcutta University and started life as Bandan to Messrs, Graham & Co. 1918 of the Was elected by the Government in 1923 to give evidence before the Tariff Board on behalf of the Indian Galvanised Sheet Merchants of Bengal. The recommendations put for recommendations put forward by him and reduced



the heavy duties on steel. He was the secretary and convener of one of the sub-committees of His late Majesty's Sliver Jublice Committees the His late Majesty's Sliver Jublice Committee of His late Majesty's Sliver Jublice Committee of Commerce; Executive Committee, Indian Association; the Maha Bodhi Society; Indian Association; the Maha Bodhi Society; associations of Calcutta, He is an elected councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta. He is the Chief Whip of the Congress party in it is the Chief Whip of the Congress party in Seniorable Majesty Committee of the Committee of th

MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIB, B.A., LL.B., b. 29th July 1874. m. Srimati Nalini Devi. Educ.: Ghazipur Victoria High School and

Muir Central Coll., Allahabal, Practised & Ghazipur, 1806-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munsiff from 1002 to 1914; Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1014 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Govern-deputed in Provinces of High Court December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926; was made permanent Judge in March 1924; knighted in June 1922; was a spointed to in Ortober 1922; was appointed to in Ortober 1922; retracted 1934; Judicial Member, Jammu and Kashmir State (1936). Publications: Law of Transfer of Property 1st Edition, 1925; (2nd Edition, 1931). Address: Jammu and Stangar.

MUKERJI, MANMAPHA NATH, THE HON.

JUSTIGS BIR, K.E. MA. (Call), B.L., Pulsne
Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1924 to Oct. 1936,
b. 28th Oct. 1874, m. 8s. Surseward Delicities of College, Calcutta, and Ripon College
Law Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court,
from Dec. 1808 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief
Justico July-August 1934, Nov-Dec 1935
Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President,
Bengal Sanskrit Association. Address: Patana,

MUKERJI, Rat Parame, Paress Nam, C.D.E. M.A. (1982), Residender (1980), C.D.E. (1983); Posts aster General, Bongal and Assam. b. 22nd Decomber, 1882. m. Samir Bala nec Chatterjee. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in Committee, 1981, secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the District of the Indian Delegation to the Committee, 1981, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the District of the Indian Delegation to the District of the Indian Delegation to the District of the Indian Office of the Indian Marias, 1983, Postmaster-General, Madiras, 1983, Behar and Orissa, 1983-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Indian Delegation to the Indian Delegation to the Indian Delegation of the Postmaster-General, Bangal and Assam, 1984-38, Publications : Several Departmental Publications.

MUKILERIEG, The HON. SHIJUT LONNATU, Zamidar, having properties extending
over many districts; an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality; Member of Council of
State. b. April, 1900. m. Srimati Saliabatapara, Goord, Hall Sahadur Ramsadan Charlepara, Goord, High School and Fressdance; Uttarpara, Goord, High School and Fressdance; Uttarpara, Goord, High School and Fressdance;
turpara Municipality in 1921; was Chairman
for some time in 1924 and again in 1925;
at present an executive of the Municipality;
now an elected Member, Council of State,
for West Bengal Constituency. Address:
"Rajedra Babaa", Uttarpara, Bongal.

MUKHI PRITAMDAS GOVINDRAM, M.L.A., Sind, comes from the Mukhi family of Hyderabad, Sind, known for its excellent civic spirit and leadership of the Sind Panchayaus for

many generations. To his magnificent heritage, Mukhi Saheb has added considerable experience. He has been a member of the Hyderabad Muniefpality for over 12 years and has been associated with many institional properties of the heading landlords and prominent lender of the Hindus in Slad ; is President

of the Hindu Sabha and the Sind Hindu Panchayats. By virtue of his position, he was appointed the first Hindu Minister of the Government of Sind in charge of the Public Works Department which post he resigned after 6 months. Address: Karachi.

MULLICK, PROMATIA NATH, RAI BAHADUR Bharata-Bau-Bushan, MR.A.S., P.R.S.A. b. 1876. Educ. Hindu School, St. Xawler's College and privately. Was a nominated Member and privately. Was a nominated Member of the Calcutte in 1911; Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutte Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutte English School of the Calcutte Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutte English School of the Committee of the Calcutte English School of the Committee of the Calcutte English Committee of the Control

MULLNA: MANKHJ MERWANI; b. Bombay, 25th October 1888; M. A. (1891); B. L. (1892), Khan Bahadur (1910); O.B.E. (1937). Advocate, Nagpur High Court. Edue.; Fort High School, Bombay; St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur and Morris College,



Brin seriou, Doubley, S. A. Brin seriou, Doubley, S. A. Brin and Most S. College, Nagpur. Was extra Assistant Commissioner in C.P., 1892 to 1894. Is a Mining proprietor and Malguzar. Was elected Chairman, Distinuously for 35 years; also was President, Municipal Committee, Balaghaty Committee, Balaghaty Eventive District Bank, Perattive District Bank,

President, Co-operative District Bank, Balaghat from its inception. Was Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, 1914 to 1937. Member, C. P. Legislative Council, 1923 to 1936; Wember, Standing Committee of the Legislative Council for Law and Justice; and served on Special Committees of the Hospital Council for Law and Justice; and served on Special Committees of the Hospital Council Counc

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB MD. MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, Chief of the Pahasu Estate. Address: Nawab's House, Jaipur.

MUNIDRA DER, RAI MAHASH-KTMIA, MLLC, of the Bansberia Raj, b. 26th Ang. 1874. Educ. : Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College; Member of Bengal Legis. Connell; Hony, Magsistrate, Hooghly; Son-pore Sub-Jul; Chairman, Banshard Municipality; Vice-President, All-India and President, All-Bengal Library Association; Chairman, Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Kayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Chairman, Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Chairman, Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Rayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Rayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Rayastha Cooperative, Historical Research Society; President, Bansberta Rayastha, Carlon, Secretary, Historical Research Society; President, Bansberta Rayastha, Carlon, C

MUNSHI, THE HON MR. KANIALAI MANEILAI, B.A., LLB., Home Minister, Govt. of Founday, b. 29 Dec. 1887. m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress repute in enjarati language, 1926. Educ.: Daial High School, Broach: Graduated from Boroda College, 1906; 1.LB. of Bombay Bernell Court, 1913; John-Kelton, Women and Markey Borotary, Bondon Woomen, 1916, Court, 1913; John-Kelton, Women and Langue, 1919-29; President, Sahtiya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922; Editor, Gujarati, 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1922; Ive President of the Gajarati Sahtiya Sansad, Bombay, Pure President of the Gajarati Sahtiya Sansad, Bombay Chee President of the Gajarati Sahtiya Sansad (Likeary Conference) since 1926; Member of the Syndisus

of the Bombay University, 1920-00; Serven on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Chairman of the Gujarati September 1920; Charman of the Gujanasa Board of Studies of the Bombay University, 1997. Mamber, the Bombay Legislative 1927; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30: Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; served on the Committee appointed by the Government of Rombay on the reorganisation of primary and secondand Board of Post-Graduate Studies Bombay Iniversity, 1929 : arrested, 21st April 1920 for Salt Satvagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress. 1930: member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-36; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' B. J. for civil disobedience: to 2 years' R. I. for civil disobedience; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. Publications: Novels: Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Guiaratno Nath. Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kautilya, Verni Vasulat, Kono Vank, Swapnadrashta; Sneh-Sambhram, Pagagaje Plays; Purandar Parajaya, Avibhakta Atma, Tarpan, Putra Samoyadi, Dhruyaswamini Deyi: Kakani Shashi, Social Plaus: Vaya Shethan Swatantrya: Be Kharab Jan; Agnankit; Brahmachar-yashram; Shishu ane Sakhi; Thodank Rasa-Darshano, Adi Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts T-TV: Quiarat and its Literature and several short stories, essays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MSS. LILAYATI KANIALL b. 1899. m. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; Joined Satyagraha, 1930; apputited 1930; arresteded, m. 1939; 1930; 1930; arresteded, m. 1939; present of the control of

MURSHIDARAD, NAWAR BAHADUR OF K.G.S.L. K.G.Y.O., The Bon, Inhisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Duran, Nawah asef Kudi Fyud Sir Wased All Meeras, Khan Behadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of Bongai, Behae and Orisas, 58th in descent in 1888, Nawah Sulkan Dulin Fugior Jahan Begum Saheba, Heit apparent: Murshidzada Asti Jah Syed Wares All Meerra, Education in India, under private turor and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has atx. Address: The Falses, Murshidakad, unueli.

of the Bombay University, 1926-83; served, on the Baroda University Commission. Dy, Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (respectively), 1926, Chairman of the Gujaratt End.); b. 18 Dec. 1864. Educ.: Doveton Proc. Board of Studies of the Bombay University, 1927-80; Coll., Martas. Bnt. Gorv., Service in Post Council for the Bombay University, 1927-80; Council for the Bombay University, 1927-80; Chairman of the Committee of the Government.

MUSPEATT, Ste Sydby Fridbergo, Lictaneric England, C. B. (1987), C.B. (1980), C.B.

MUTALIK. VISHNE NARAYAN GUOS ANNASAHER B.A., First Class Sardar of the Decoan. Inamdar and Saranjamidar: Member. Legislative Assembly, b, 6 Sept. 1879, 76. S. Ramahaisaheb, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi. Pearl Merchant, Educ.; at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poons, Member. Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day: Chairman, Satara City Municipality, for 4 years Member of Dist. and Taluka Local Board, Satara, for over 15 years. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee: President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sirdars. Inamdars and Watendars, 1926 and President. Provincial Postal Confce., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars and Inamdars for giving evidence before the Simon Commission, 1928. Leader of two deputation 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor on bahalf of Sardars and Inamdars of the Presidency. Raised to be First Class Sardar. of the Deccan in September 1980. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Keenly interested in Rural Development, Agriculture and horticulture. Publications: Currency System of India in Marathi. Address: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB, C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. b. 2nd January 1880. Educ.: Mission High School, Jullander, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munsiff; promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923 ; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Department, 1924; Director, Information Bureau. 1925; Reforms Commissioner since October 1931 : Retired 2nd January 1935; Revenue. Member, Puniab Govt., Feb. 1935; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1937. Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and CLE, 1931. Publication: Sword Hand of the Empire-a war publication. Address: Lahore.

MYSORE, His Highness Uvarala of, Sir Shi Karthhava Narasimharala Wahna Ramadu, G.C.I.E. b. 5 June 1888; y. e. of late Maharaja Sri Chamarujendra Wadiyar Bahadur. w. 17th June 1910. One s. Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and Industry. Address: Nysore.

NABHA, GURGHARAN SINGH, ex-Maharija of, F.R.G.S., MR.A.S., 2b. 14 March 1888; 2. 1911. Educ.: privately. Travelled good deal in India and abroad; Mem., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08; Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confee., 1999; attended Coronation of King, accompanied by Maharani, 1911. Abiliated, 1923.

NADICAIR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDERIAO GANGADHAR RAO, 1876, s. of Gangadhar RAO (AGNACA) GANGADHAR RAO, 1876, s. of Gangadhar Rado Nadkor. Educ. at Anand College, Dhar and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Khasig Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council, appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920, Rao Bahadur, 1923; Lewan Bahadur, 1913. President, Council of Administration, January 1982. Address: Dewan's House, Dhar, CLI.

NAG, GRIBS GRANDRA, BAI BAHADUR, MA.B.L.
b. 26 June 1801. m. Sreeundt Kunjislata,
s. of Rai Saheb P. O. Deb of Sylhes, Edite.;
Caicutta Presidency College. Professor,
Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1888-1809);
Pleuder, Sythet Judge's Court (1800-1802);
Member, Assam Civil Service (1892-1919);
Member, Loca University Court,
Momber, Loca University Court,
Momber, Leg., Assembly, Publications: Back
O Bengal." Address: Balshi Bazar, Daca.

NAGOD. TAMA SARRE MARRENDA. SINGH FRED DEED Rader of Nagod State; b. Sit Fab., 1910; m. Princess of H. H. Miharam of Dharampur State; Privately educated under various guardians and tutors; invested under various guardians and tutors; invested with full ruling powers on 9th Feb. 1930; precived administrative training under the Aceney, Nowgong. His dynasty has mind at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 74,552; his salute being nine guas. Address Nagod, Bundel thand.

NAIDU, K. VINIKAYASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Leg.
Council b. July 1896; m. K. Varalalehmi,
Anma, Educ: Pachalyappa's College and
Law College. Eurolled as advocate in 1024;
Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1028;
Trustee, Pachalyappa's Trust Board; member,
Senate of the Madras University; President,
Chingleput Dist, Education Council; member,
Chingleput Dist, Education Council; member,
Chingleput Dist, Board; Trustee, Chemaquri
Anna Dana Samajam; member, Advisory
Committee, Government Ophthalmic Hospital
and Government Mental Hospital. Address Appat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Markapat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Marka-

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; b. Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879, Educ. : Hyderabad : Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925, Address; Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIK, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR BHIMBHAI RAN-OHHODJI. b. 25th April 1879. Went to Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, in 1896 for business and is Proprietor of the well-

known firm of Bhimjee R. Nalk there. Rethrmed to India, 1912 and has since then devoted himself solely to public life. He has been first elected President District Local Board, Suratsince 1925 till now. Is also Chairman. District School Board, Surat since 1920 Was elected member, old Bombay Legislative Council

Bombay Legislative Council from 1927-1937. Is a Director, Bast India Cotton Association, Bombay; a member, Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1928, Agricultural Research Committee, Bombay and the Advisory Board of the Imperial

Council of Agricultural Research, New-Delhi. NANAVATI, MR. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, Was twice Non-Official Advisor to the Indian Delegation to negotiate Trade agreement with Japan, Is a Trustee, Sir Sasoon David Trust Fund, Bombay. Was a member of the Delmitation Committee of the Bombay Government, and the Board of Communica-tions, Bombay. Gave evidence before the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India, the Land Revenue Assessment Committee the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the Retrenchment Committee, Bombay Government. He is also associated with several other public and private institutions. Rao Bahadur, 1923, enrolled as Second Class Sardar of Gujarat, 1982. He is an Inamdar in the Surat District. Address: Sagrampura, Surat.

NAIR, CHETTUR MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 24th Jan. 1879. m. Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d. of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Educ.: Victoria Coll. Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London, Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge of High Court, 1924, confirmed, 1927.

Address: "Lynwood," Kadambakam, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

NAIR, Sir MANNATH KRISHNAN, KT. (1930); DEWAN BAHADUR (1915): b. August 1870. Educ.: Alathur, Calicut, Christian College and Law College, Madras, Vakil, Calicut Bar, Ch. Justice, Travancore High Court for four years. Dewan, Travancore May 1914 to July 1920. Member, Executive Council, Government of Madras, 1928-1934. Address: "Washleigh Hall," Palghat P.O., S. Malabar.

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTIL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M.L.A. b. Dec. 1888, m. Kalliat Madhavi Amma, d. of V. Ryru Nambiar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Educ.; at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College, Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Tajuk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders. Succeeded to the Karanavanship of Koodali House in 1932. Address : Koodali, N. Malabar. F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F.Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Assistant Secretary to His Highness the Maharana



Sabel of Dharamour, Born on the 25th of January 1968. Married Vasumati Ratilal Parekh. Educated at the Esplanade High School, Bombay and The Theoso-phical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute of Leicestershire and Faculty of Secretaries, Ltd. Guildford (England), Elected Fellow of the Royal

Economic and Statistical Societies of London Advisory Director, The Indian Service Institute, Bombay. Appointed Assistant-Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secre-taries Ltd., of England in 1936. Joined Dharampur State as His Highness Maharaja's Travelled severa I Assistant Secretary in 1928. Assistant Secretary in 1923. The voice as everal at times with His Highness to Europe, Australia, New Zealand. Tasmania, China & Japan. Address: Dharampur (District Surat).

SYED. KALBE ABBASS After taking his LL.B. degree from (U.P.). After taking his LL.B. degree from Allahahad University he started practice at Allahabad in 1914; Government Pleader, Rai Bareli since 1924; was the non-official Chair-man of the District Muslim Educational Com-

mittee for ten years from 1916 and when official Chairmanship was intro-duced in the Committee he became its Secretary, was General Secretary of the Conference in 1926 and again since 1935; was appointed member of the Provincial Muslim



Education Committee of U.P. in 1932. He took a leading part in raising funds to the Muslim University and the Shia College of which he is a trustee. is a prominent educationist of U.P. and a Shia leader of All-India fame. He was the founder of the All-India Shia Political Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee at its first session held in Lucknow. 1891. Address : Govt. Pleader, Rai Bareli, U.P.

NANDY, (See under Kasimbazar.)

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A., Rao Bahadur, June 1912. b. 21st Oct. 1873. Educ. Madras Christian College; Graduated 1893; had journalistic training in the office of 'The Hindu' in 1898; enrolled as Pleader The Hindu in 1898; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; was Municipal Chairman from 1908 to 1919; Vice-President. District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educa-tional Council, 1922-80; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917; Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in

1919 and also a member of its Council for several years; President, Kurnool Urban Bank, 1916-20; President, Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union, 1919-22; President, Distriet Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; Member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank from 1932-35; presided over the Ananta pur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary (1930): District Co-operative Conference President of the Kurnool United Club 1924-82; President, Bar Association from 1931-35; General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnool in 1801; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool, 1910; was Chairman of Reception Committee of First Kurnool District District Conference Political Conference, 1914; appeared rict before the Functions Committee, presided over by Hon. Mr. Feetham in connection with the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in January, 1919; gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; on attaining the 61st year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented an oil painting portrait of his to the Mani-cipal Council Hall. New extensionsin Kurnool Town are named Narasimharaopeta; Presi-dent, First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference, July 1935. Address: Kurnool.

NARAYANAN NAMBUDIRIPAD, RAO BAHADUR, O.M. b. 1890 in a respectable and aristo-cratic Nambudiri family known as Olappamanna Mana, First member from his community to sit in the Madras

Council from Legislative 1923 to 1930, A fellow of the Madras University, 1930-1933. Elected Presi of the Walluvanad Taluk Board and a member of the Malabar District Board, 1921-1952. One of the pioneers of English Education in his con-servative, but enlightened community. One of the first

Directors of the Mangalodayam Company and the Yogakshemam Co., Trichur. General Sec-retary of the Nambudiri Yogakshema Sabha, an association which looks after the social NARAYAN and economic welfare of his community; Presided at the special Session of the Sabha in 1923, and at its annual Session in 1925. Chairman, Reception Committee, Yogakshema Sabha, 1927. The founder of the Nambudiri Educational Conference. Much interested in the cause of Elementary Education and Co-Operative Credit Societies. Address: nazhi Post, Via Vallapuzha.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR. Member, Council of State. b. 28 September, 1881. Merchant and Land-lord; President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928; was Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges representing District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District; Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged

Prisoners' Aid Society : Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; Member, Madras Labour Board; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce; Member, Egmore Benefit Society. Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram : Vice-President of the S. P. C. A. and Madras Children's Aid Society; Member, Council of State; Member, Central Board of Railways; Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge, Medical College Hospital for Women: Member, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Chairman of the Cherries Committee, Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras : Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi; Director of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.: President of the District Educational Council; President of the Dt. Secondary Education Board; Chairman of the Advisory Board to the General Hospital. Madras: Member of the Advisory Board to the Government Gosha Hospital; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V.P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council: Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior Certified School. Ranipet; Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency; Non-Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital; Director of the Muthialpet High School; Member of the Board of Industries; Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Member of the Advisory Council of the Queen Mary's College for Women. Member of the Roads Committee, was Member of the Ottawa Committee of the Central Legislature; Member of the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. Ship "Dufferin." Address: "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras.

ARAYAN SINGH, MAHESVAR PRASAD, M.L.C. (Bihar). Educated at Muzaffarpur G.B.B. College and was elected for the first time to the Bihar and

Orissa Legislative Council in 1920 and again to the same Council in 1930, was elected Chairman of the Darbhanga District Board for two terms in 1927 and 1930 and is a member of a number of political and educational institutions. He has been a leading figure in Bihar politics for over 20 years, is the President of several H.E. Schools, b. December 1897. Address; Birsingh-



pur Deorhi P.O., Dt. Darbhang, Bihar.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay.



Since 1929 he has suspend ed practice as lawyer. He has been the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A. I. C. C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee. Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years he was a member of the old Legisla-

tive Council and was the leader of the old Swarai Party in the Bombay Council. For over 15 years he has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was its Mayor in 1935-36. As the Mayor of Bombay he started the slum clearance service and delve against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what known as the Harvey-Nariman case. He is the President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. He was convicted four times in Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. Born: 1888. Address: Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay,

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHICAJI, KT., M.R.C P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of

Physicians and Surgeons; b. Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; Educ.: Grant M.O.: Elphinstone Coll.: Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891 : a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council. Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years.

He was the first Indian Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Burma, Ceylon and Persia. Address: Fort. Bombay.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIRRAM SINGH SAHIB BARADUR. b. 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs, m. daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, Type 1909, p. 1904. Edge. They College June 1929, s. 1924. Educ.: Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is 734 sq. miles in extent and has population 1,18,873: salute of 11 guns. Address: Narsingarh, C.I.

MASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), b. July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at

Ahmednagar 1917-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925, Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. Address : Nasik.

Address; Nasik.

MATARAJAN, KAMARSHI, B.A. (Madras University). 1880. Bd110r. The Indian Social Education, Programmer Coll. Matthews (Marchael Social Education). Referred in S. Tanjore; Pres. (Oll. Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonan; and Law Coll., Maries; Headmaster; Aryan H.S., Triplicane, Madras, Ass., Editor, the Biodis, Kurnooi, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confec., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921. and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24. President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Publications : Presidential addresses at above Conferences; Report of addresses at above conferences; Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras). Address: The Indian Social Reformer Office, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

Bandra, Jodhody N. Ma. G. A., heel of G. A.
NATESAN, TUH Hot M. Blatt, The Indicate
Alexandra Government Council of State, Jr.
Angust 1873, Sédac, High School, Krunbalconam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly;
H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College,
Madma University, B. A. (1897), Fellow of the
Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpa, Has taken a leading part in Congress work, Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Con-ference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment ference, 1929; Chairman, Referencement Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1938, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, appointed memoer of the Indian Latin Board, September 1933; Shoriff of Madras, 1938. Publications: chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of publicmen, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire".

Address: "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

ATESA MUDALIAR P., M.L.A., Madras, Was educated at the C.S.M., College, Madras; served for some time as Hon. NATESA Magistrate. Presidency Madras. Resigned

this office in 1932 and stood for election as independent candidate to the Corporation of Madras Nungambakkam Division, and defeated the staunchest Justice Party candidate who was representing the Division for over 10 years. Was Corporation Councillor from 1982 to 1986 and for some time represented the Madras Corporation

on the Excise Licensing Board, Madras. Served for a few years on the Executive Committee of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. ene South theman chamber of commerce. Elected President of the Madras Presidency Electric Licensees' Association representing an investment of over one hundred lakhs of rupees. Is a Director in Hindusthan Invest-ment and Financial Trust Ltd.; Electricity ment and Financial Trust Ltd.; Electricity and Public Utility Trust Ltd. orr's Gramo-phone & Talkies Ltd., Madras, Managing Director, The South Arcet Electrical Director, Ltd.; Managing Director, Y. Matesan & Co., Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Madras. He has been in business for vor 18 years. A prominent flures in compacetal 18 years. A prominent figure in commercial circles, he joined the Congress Party in 1935. March 4, 1892; Address: 5, Avenue Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.

MANGALDAS, TRIBHOVANDAS NATHUBHAI, J.P.; Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay, Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community, resigned presidentable after tenure there for 25 years, 1912 h. 28 Oct. 1856. Educ.: 25, Xavier of 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1914, 1915, 1914, 1914, 1915, 1914,

NAUMAN, MUHAMMAD, M.L.A., belongs to an ancient aristocratic family of Patna, After graduating from Calcutta, he Behar. After graduating from "M. Jamail joined the firm of his father "M. Jamail Ahmad & Son", Calcutta and toured Ahmad & Son", experience in Europe

extensively in Europe in connection with his business. He has taken a leading part in organising the Muslim merchants of Calcutta and has been elected Vice-President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for the last seven years. He has been the elected President of the Bihar Muslim Association of

Calcutta since its inception.

He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and has been a member of most of the important committees of the Central Assembly including the Standing Finance Committee, the Committee for Industries and Labour, the Committee for Education, Health and Lands, the Committee for Immigration, the Committee for Commerce, the Railway Financial Committee and the Central Advisory
Gounsel for Rallways. He has been twice
elected to the Committee of the Empire
Parliamentary Association, Indian Branch,
E February 20, 1904. Address: Nauman Chamber, Mosalehpoor, Patna.

b. 13 JUNG BAHADUR, b. 13 duc. at Nizam College; NAWAB SALAR Educ. June 1889. Hyderabad, 1912-14. Prime Minister of

Address : Hyderabad, Deccan.

Address: Hyderdold. Decem.

NAWAZ, Begam Shah, d. of late Sir Muhammad
Shaf, K.C.S.I., m. 1911, Man Shah Nawaz,
Barrister, Lahore, b. 7 April, 1896. Educ. Queen Mary's College, Lahore, Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All-India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy 1917; gave up purdah in 1920 and since they actively engaged in educational and social

reform matters; Member of several important reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; Member of the Funjab Board of Fin Consors since several representations of the Funjab Board of Fin Period of the All-India Muslim League; Vice-President of Provincia Executive Committee and Member, All-India General Committee and Member, All-India General Committee of the Red Cons Scotley, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927; first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32). Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934; Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Committee, 1958.
Nations as collaborator, 1932; Member,
Nations Municipal Committee, since 1932;
Lahore Municipal Committee, Since 1932; helped to organise Pardah Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools; Member, Board of Punjab. Publications: Husan Education. Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets nara beguin in Orui; severai pampinets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. Address: Iqbal Manzil, Lahore.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B., (Allahabad); b. 22nd May 1877. m. to Enkubai Nayudu, d. of late Mr. B. Narsingrao Nayudu, Government and Railway Khandwa. Educ. : Collegiate, Contractor, High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges, Joined Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904 ; elected President, Wardha Municipal Committee, 1915-1921 and 1924-1934; appointed Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to O. P. Legislative Council, 1923; elected Dy. President, C.P. Legislative Council, 1924-26; elected President of the C. P. and Bernon-Ron-Brahmin Association since 1925; elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; elected President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; again elected to C. P. Legislative Council; November elected to C. P. Legislative Council, Rovember 1930 as a Non-Brahmin; elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C. P. Council in December 1930; elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha, June. 1983; appointed Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government in March 1984. Address : Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

NAZIMUDDIN, Hon'hle Khwaja Sir, K.C.L.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926). b. 19th July 1894; s. of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, of late Klwwaja, Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Danca; m. Angust 1924; Shah Banco d. of K.M. Ashruf, Zemindar, Educ; School, Golgeg, Aligari, Dunskalor, Educ; School, Enguland, Excentive Council, Dacca University, 1022–99; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922–99; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922–99; Minister of Computery, 1922–84; Guccessfully, 1922–94. eipanty, 1922-29; minister of isducation, 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council May 1034; Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. Address; 7, Hungerford Street, Calcutta; Absan Munzil, Dacca; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.);
F. Inst. P. Director, Indian Central Cettor
Committee, Technological Laboratory, b. I.
May 1898. Educ.; M.A. O. College, Aligarh;
Government College, Labore; Peterhouse,
Cambridge, Head of the Science Department,
Islamia College, Labore, 1925-1980; Asst.,
Islamia College, Labore, 1925-1980; Asst.,
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NEHALCHAND, MUNKALILKHAS BRIADUR, M.A. (Alibhahad); LLBA, Alkari Member, Indore Cabinet, Educ; Mair Central College, Aliahahad, Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rafputana Prince; Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abrian and Opium Commissioner, Subahand Member of the Revenue Board, Inspector General of Excise and Customs, Bikaner State, Address: 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India.

NEHRU, PASDIF JAWAHARLAS, M.A. Bart-Law, B. 1889. Educ.: Harrow School and Trinity Gollege, Cambridge, Barat-law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allshabad High Court, m. 1976. Secretary, Home Ende Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; and Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929, and April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Givil Imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Givil Imprisoned in 1934; released in 1832. Secretary, All-India Congress, 1938 and also dent Indian National Congress, 1938 and also 1937. Publications: Autobiography. Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections Autobiography Chimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections Allanbade.

NEHRUI, PANDIF SHRI SHRIDHLIB., BSe. MAA, Ph.D. LLOB, L.B.D. LCS. 5. 17 November 1888. m. Raj Dulari Kichlib. Educ: Agra Colinge (Allahabad University); Magdalene College, Cambridge University; Guilde International and Sorbonne, Paris, Heidablerg University; Canide International and Sorbonne, Paris, and Director of the Physics Jahoratory, M. G. College, Allahabad, in War time; Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time; Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and Reforms Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and Reform Officer, U. P. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. Government and V. R. G

of Arts, London. Publications: (Science)
"Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen," "Fist
Steps in Radiology" & "Ecranage," (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broomcorn, Experiments in Electrofarming, further Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcuni Aspetti deh' mems in ascertolarming, alcuni Aspecti deh' Elettrocatura. Growing fruit with elec-tricity. The application of Electricity to Fruitfarming, Experiments in Electrogarden-ing; Editor of a Series of "Fulgura Flecto" Bulletins (150 to date) on Improved Fruit farming through Electroculture and author of "The Methods of Electroculture No. 20, engineering of the control of the control of the control of Electrocellure No. 15 "; The "The Electrocellure No. 15 "; The "The Electrocellure of Janum No. 19 "Inproving the No. 20 "; "Electrical to the Control of Plants and Humans No. 21 "; "Electrical trigation in Ullages Without Electricity No. 23 "; "Electrical No. 25 "; "Electrical trigation in Ullages Without Electricity No. 25 "; "Shedding of Blosson before Fruit Formation and its Provention No. 27 "; No. Agaskarise. The latest simple, cheap and neips animal Hussandry No. 50"; "Electroculture Produces Bigger, Better and Sweeter Sharifas (Castard-apples) No. 56"; "Stocktaking No. 109"; "Rural Uplit Through Electroculture No. 113"; "Catalo-gue Raisonné No. 116"; "Electroculturing gue Raisonné No. 116"; "Electroculturing A Model Rubber Estate in Ceylon No. 126"; "Problems and Prospects of Tropical Hotti-rolliurei na Relectrocultural Visito Singapore Colliurei na Relectrocultural Visito Singapore Electrocultura of Cercals; The Peasana Statisfies Himsel No. 133"; "Electroculture Recisius Polluted Water Supply No. 141" and "Souttish Pastures, General Argument and Special Appeal with Reference to The Peasana and Special Appeal with Reference to The Peasana Colliurei Colliurei Charles (Colliurei Charles) and Peasana Colliurei Charles (Colliurei Charles) and Peasana (Charles) a F.F. No. 156 "Killing Aphis or Mahu in Big Fields with Electroculture; F.F. No. 161 Basic Questions in Electroculture put to the Science Congress; F.F. No. 163 The Vital values of Electroculture Plant Animal Human Public Address in the Town Hall Hyderabad Deccan; F.F. No. 164 Usar into GOLD; F.F. No. 165 Electroculture Improves Sugarcane and Gur; F.F. No. 166 Cane of Decorative Plants in Drawing Room; F.F. Decorative Franks in Drawing Koolif, Fr. No. 167 Better Poultry Farming Through Electro culture; F.F. No. 180 "Primer of Electro culture." (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area. (Law) Gredit in the Eural Area. (Law) Judgments & How to Write Them, (Literature) Le Bouquet d'Opinelle and Dante's Divine Conney ("Opinelle and Daste") ("Ruine Conney") ("Opinelle and East." (Rural Uplif) Logbook of a Rural Piplit Van, Better Life in the Village, Current Problems in the Rural Area and soutetime view of the Week." ("Morey and Men in Müscovy; True (True Rural Uplit Educator); Indian Electroculture; Propress, Proppets and Services in India and Aircoad, Preddites and Services in India and Aircoad, Preddites and Services in India and India Problems of Mosey, Men and Women in Japan; Pocket of Money, Men and Women in Japan : Pocket Notes for Organisers ; United Village Workers

Training and Organisers Refresher Classes Manual (U.V.W. Manual). Address: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.

- NEOGY, KSHITSH CHANDRA, M.L.A., Dewan of Mayurbhunj State b. 1888. Educ. Presy, Coll., Calcutta, Dacca Coll. m. Sreematy Lida Devi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat, Lib. Pedr., Ellected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court., 1927-28; 1924. Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935. Address: Baripada, Mayurbhunj State
- NEVILLE, BERTIE AYLMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of india, Calcutta. b. 7 October 1882. m. 1911, Mahel Jess Seedles. Educ: Corrig School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal Court Services, State of the Services of the Court S
- NEWBOULD, HON. SIR BABINGTON BENNETT, Rt. (1924), Pulsne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916. b. 7 March 1867. Educ.: Bedford Sch.; Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, Ent. I.C.S., 1885. Address: Bengel United Service Club, Calcutta.
- NIHALSINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A., Evangelside Missionary, Chawhan Rajput of Msippuri and Jagirdar by birth-16-16 Feb. 1859; un. 1870 d. of Subahars Sundar Singh, a Tilok Educ.; Covt. H. S., Lakhimpur; Caming Coll., Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Sainte' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. Publications: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Ordin; Translice and Cathedral, 1870; Hon. Canon in All Sainte' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. Majmus Sakhun, 1873-75; Khukasat-ullasish (in two patts); Risalae-Saf Goi or Pilan Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdi; Munajat Asi; Verses on the Coronation Urdi; Munajat Asi; Verses on the Coronation and Cathedral Cathedral (in Laboration Cathedral).
- NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BROWNSHANKAR M.A.
 LL. M., C.I.E. Judge High Gourt, Naguri
 b. 30th August 1886. m. Dr. Inditabal
 Niyogi, M.S.B.S. (Bom.), Educ. at Nagpur,
 Practice at the Ear since 1910; President,
 Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-51028;
 Vice-chancellor, Nogrout, Nagpur, 1925-5128;
 Vice-chancellor, Nogrout, Nagpur, 1928-52;
 President, Duit, Union, 1928-29; Chairston,
 Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance
 Co., 1928-1938; Stedial and Political Reforms
 activities. Address: Craddock Town, Nagpur,
 C.P.
- NOAD, CHARIMS HUMPHERY CHRIEF, B. A. COXON, Rarrister, Hill Court, Embudy, b. 25, Jan. 1880, m. Muriel Dorothy Orr. Ewing, 1617. Zduc Chlenham, C. C. C. Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit, Hum. 1st Class History, Called to Bar, 1004; practised Chancery Bar, 1004-1014; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1014-Sept. 1919; Adiptant, Simla Rifles, A.F.I., 1917-1919; Advivance, High Court, Lahore, 1610-1638;

- Administrator-General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab 1926-1933; Advocate Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Cilub, Bombay.
- NOON, MALIE SIR PIROZKHAN, K.C.I. Z. (1937) KF., Cr. 1933: High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. b. 7 May 1893; s. at Hon. Nawab Malik Sir Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, G.S.I., M. L.A. m. 1914; three sons, two daughters. Edw. Chief's College, Lahore; Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore; Hagin Court., 1915-83. Member of the Lahore High Court., 1915-83. Member of the Market Market Sir Manager of the Market Market Sir Market Court. 1915-73. Manister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Pathle Health 1927-31; Minister for Education 1931-36, Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
- NORMAND, CRAMES, WILLIAM BEVER, M. D. Sc., F.N.I., C.LE. (1938): Director-General of Observatories. b. 10th September 1889. m. Alson McLennun. Educ., Royal High School and Edinburgh University; Metaorologist, Simla, from 1913-1015 and Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; meropathina Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; meropathina educations, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1927. Publications; Scientific articles, maluly on meteorological subjects, Address: Meteorological Office, Poona.
- NORLIES, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. London, M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Director, The Research Institute of Coylon. b. 24 October 1887. Educ.: Ripno frammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schummar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schwarz, Research Eschelar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11; Belt Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Minktean, U.F., 1916-18; Indian Agricultural Service. Agricultural Chemist to Govt. of Madra, 1918-24; Prof. of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, 1919 1924-1920, Publications: Numerous Address: Tea. Research Institute of Ceylon, St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Coylon.
- NURLE, THE HON. MP. MORAMED YASSEEN, BA., LLT.B. Barrister-at-law. Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay. b. 12th November 1895; n. Nafis Aysehn Bano of Lucknow. Edw.; M. A. to. College, and the state of

member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee, Address; Secretariat, Bombay or Poona.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAIYED MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A. Member, Council of State; Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State. Advocate. b. 1887. m. d. of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor. Educ : Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921 : agitated in the Council for the separation of agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to the in 1925; became a Fellow of the Andira University and President of Madria Press-over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calentia in 1927. Thrice nominated Panel Chalman of the Council of State; presided over several Provincial Muslim Conference, Again re-elected to the Council of State, 1930; nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency. Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1933 : leader of the independent party in the Council of State, Address : Madras,

PAGE, GANAPATI SADASHIV, M.L.A. (C.P.). He foined the mills in 1900 as a labourer where

he continued till 1908 and rose to the post of assis-tant spinning master. After leaving the mills he worked for a year in the mines in C.P. and finally joined the Nagpur Municipality as a Conservancy Inspector in 1913 and is now assistant Health Officer. He is elected from the Labour Constituenev. b. 1885. Address: Fadnispura, Circle 7, Nagpur, C.P.



PAHARGARH: LIEUTENANT RAIS-UD-DOWLAH RAJA PANCHAM SINGH BAHADUR OF PAHARGARH, Gwalior State, b., 28th January 1904. Educ. at the Sardars School, Fort, Gwalior and Mayo College,



Assumed full pow-Aimer. Agaier. Assumed tuli pow-ers in 1926. Is the Hony. Secretary of the Rajput Hitkarni General Sabha, Gwallor, Member of the Majlis-i-am and President of the Lashkar Munici-pality, Is also on the Managing Committee of the Scindhia Public School

the semana rubne servery fort, Gwallor and severy others. He is a good shot, knows about animal life and shikar. He is extremely nominar among the public, the is extremely popular among the public, the Raja is an efficient writer and contributes occasionally to various papers and periodicals, Is an all round sportsman, alert in activities and social life. Has a daughter aged 13, and two sons 11 and 8. Hony, rank of Lieutenant and a Coronation medal was conferred and presented to him by Gwalior Durbar in appreciation of his good services in November 1937. His family is well-connected and related to many Chiefs. Address; Pahargarh, Gwalior,

AI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs. b. Jan. 15, 1893. m. 1913 Sita Bai. Educ. T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Emakulam: and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Che-Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernskulam: and Presidency Coll., Matras, Frofosor of Cheresteen Coll., Matras, Frofosor of Cheresteen Coll., Matras, Frofosor of Cheresteen Coll., Maharaja's Coll., 18; Frof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., 18; Ass. Mefallurgical Inspector, Jamahedrur, 1913-20; Examiner Inspector, Jamahedrur, 1913-20; Examiner University Coll., 1923, Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924, Address' I. Council House Street, Caleutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, Rr. Rev. Herbert, D.D. (Dub.). b. Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. m. 1916, Clara Kidley, y, d, of Rev. Canon V. C. Hayes. Edwe.: Chard Grammar School; Brikenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin, Deacon, 1936; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nag-Dubin University Brothernood, Canota Aag-pore, India, 1896-1902; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta, Publications: St. Francis of Assist and other poems; Nishet, Altar and Table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Com-mentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.)
Antiphonal Psaiter, Lights and Shades of
Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press.)
Address:
Christe Sichne Advant Processing Control of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press.) Christa Sishya Ashram, Tadagam P. O., Coimbatore.

PAKVASA. THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS MANOHARAM, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Leg. Council. b. 7th May 1882: Educ: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Solicitor for thirty years. Address: Hirji Mansion, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF, SHRI BAHA DURSINHJI MANSINHJI (Gohel Rajput), K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. b.3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Raikumar College Council. Address: Palitana.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Sombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921; D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay b. 18 July 1894. m. to Indira, Censors, Romosoy, 7, 18 July, 1894, M. O Indira, d. of S. A. Sabuis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, Educ: Eliphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-28), Publications: Economic Consequences of the War for India,

with

Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, (PANDIT, RANJIT SITARAM, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW. Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India, Address; Elphinstone College, Fort,

Bombay. PANCKRIDGE HUGH RAHERE. B.A., Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930), b, Oct. 2, 1885, Educ. : Winchester College and Oril. College Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel, 1929 : Bengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, Additional Judge, 1929, Indian Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby ; served in France and Palestine, Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.

PANDALAI, RAO BAHADUR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, L.L.D. (Lond.), 1914 Judge, High Court, Madras b. April 1874 m. J. Narayani Amma. Bduc.: Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911, Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded L.L.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. Publications: Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malavalam; author of Primer on Chemistry author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." Address: Lanark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

PANDE, MAJOR, PANDIT BINDESWARI PRASAP, B. A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. b. at Bareilly 1896, had a brilliant all round career at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, from where he graduated. After joining



Bareilly District, was elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board which office he held for two terms in succession. Joined Orchha State service in September 1930 as Chief Secretary and in September 1930 as Unier Secretary and was appointed Dewan in 1932, was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as a member of the Indian States Delegation and has been responsible for inaugurating a number of reforms in the State during his tenure of office, including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage which raised the revenue of the State by over three lakhs per year. Having resigned the Diwanship of Orchha for reasons of health, he has accepted the Chief Ministership of Sachin State in the Bombay Presidency. Address: Dumas.

M.L.A., son of U.P. is the well-known Barrister and Philanthropist, Mr. S. N. nephew Pandit, and nephew of the famous Indologist, Mr. S. P. Pandit. He was educated in Bombay was educated in a n d Christ Church, Oxford, Heidelberg and to the Bar from Middle Temple



winning first class and certificate of Honour at the Bar Final. He "devilled" with the late Lord Sinha and Sir B. L. Mitter in Calcutta. He was interned during the Great War and was three times sent to jail for political offences. While in jail he translated into English the Rajatarangini, Kalhana's medieval masterpiece of Kashmir from the original Sanskrit. He has been president and vice-president respectively of the Allahabad District and City Congress Committees and member of the Allahabad Municipal Board. Born : February 24th, 1890. Address : Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, U.P.

PANT, THE HON PANDIT GOVIND BALLARH, Premier of the U. P. Government, b. Sept, 1886; Educ.: Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U. P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was to the U. P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swardya Party; presided over the U. P. Political Conference in 1927 at Aligant; member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (1934); Dy. Leader in the Assembly; General Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to the U. P. Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in U. P. Assembly. Address; Lucknow.

PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., F.N.I. Professor of Physics; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30th January 1891. m. Mrs. Malini Paranipe. Educ.: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Banga-lore, Publications: Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, The Indian Journal of Physics, Bangaiore, The Indian Journal of Physics, Calcutta, and other Scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishit Dnyan." Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay, "Sadhana," Dadar, 115, Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Bombay 14.

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR. M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). b. Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876. Educ .: Maratha H. S., Bombay : Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.), Paris; and Gottingen; First in all Univ. exams. in India; went to England as Govt. of India seholar; bracketed Senior Wranzier at Cambride, 1899; Scholar and Fellow
of St. John's Gollego, Catalpridge; Pinc. and
Prof. of Math, Fergusson Goll., Peonas, 199221; Horn. Associate of the Radionalist Press
social, political and educational movements
in Bombay Pres. Vice-Charcellor of India
Women's Univ. 1919-29; Bombay Leg.
Gounell, 1913; represented the University of
Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Dombay
Government, 1921-29, 1997; Member, Reforms
Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and
Territorial Forces Committees, 1924; Indian
Elected to Hombay Council to represent Uriv.
In 1923; appointed Minister, 1927; Member
India Council, 1927-28; Wie-Chancellor, 1934; Indian
Elected to Hombay Council to represent Uriv.
In 1923; appointed Minister, 1927; Member
India Council, 1927-32; Wie-Chancellor, 1934; More September 1932.
Kavre. The Crive of the Indian Problem,
Rationalism in Practice, Address: ViceChancellor's Lodge, Lucknow.

PARMAMAND, DR. MRS. SNETA, B.A. (Boun.), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D. Piull. (Oxon.), Bar-atlaw, d. of late Mr. N. L. Ajgaonkar, Landlord, Rathagirti, Educ., High School for Imilian Girls, Pooma; first girl candidate to ship the Lagamant Hamkarshee School Ship the Lagamant Hamkarshee School Ship the Lagamant Hamkarshee School College (Bonn.), 1923; B. Litt. (Oxford) for writing a thesis on the position of women in

on the posterior.

Ancient India,

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Ancient India as

represented by the

Epics of Ranayana

1226; First Indian

1ady to secure this

degree from a British Uni-

versity; called to the Bar 1927 (Lincoln's Inn), first Hindu Italy to be called to the Bar; m. Mr. Parmanand, I.C.S., 1927; Indicated the Part of the Part Commonwealth Content of the Pirat Commonwealth Content of the Part

PARSONS, Sm. (ALFRED) ATAN (LETRIPHINES), Kr. (1082); BA. (OXON.); C.I.E. (1925); Indian Civil Service; Member, India Conneil. b. 22nd October 1882. m. Katharine Parsons. Educ: Braditeld College and Univ. College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Punjab, 1907. Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916; Additional Financial Advisor, Millety Finance, 1920; Deputy Controller of the Government of India, Industries Department, 1925; Financial Commissioner Commissioner Department of the Government of India, Industries Department, 1926; Financial Commissioner Department of the Government of India (1932). Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. Address: India Office, White Hall, London.

P.ART.A.G.A.R.H. H. Mohnawal Sir Rads Sixon B.Alanbur, K.C.S.L. b. 1908. a. 8. 1929. m. ddest d. of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhiji, K.O.L.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924 (Gled); second d. of Maharaja Saheb of Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangabira (Kalbiawar) in 1934. Educ.; Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that miles and population of 75,539; ssinte of 16 guns. Address: Partalagari, Rajputana.

PATEL, MUSAJI EUSHERI, B.A., LL-B., M.L.A., Hombay, Belongs to a well-known family of agriculturists of Broach. A very popular lawyer of Bombay, he is the Legal Adviser to the Royal Arghan Consu-

lawyer of Bonhay, he is it the Royal Afghan Consilate, the Vice-President of the Gujeral Singlin Association, Hon. Conceral Section, Hon. Conceral Section, Hon. Conceral Section, and its President of the Ankleshwar Taluks Farmers' Association. He is connected with most of the Muslim Public Institutions of Bombay and takes Keen interest in the economic and educational upflit of



his community. He was one of the Hon. Sceretaries of the All-India Muslim League Sessions in Bombay and is a member of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. He commands a great influence both among the Muslims and the Hindus of Broach District, b. November 5, 1896, Address: Mohemadi Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

PATEL, VALMHURMAI JHAVERBHAI, BAB-SE-LAW. Born of Fatthir family at Karaussad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader S Ezamination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godina; went to Bangland and was side at Godina; went to Bangland and was return from England started practising in Annuciabad. Enterced public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyaratha Ashram at Ahmedahad, Came into prominence as a Satyana was a second of the Company of the Comtact of the Company of the Company of the Nagrup National Flag actiation and disewhere, and in the Bardoll No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedahad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when le left Ahmeshad for Bardoll. We described held at Karachi in 1931, Address: Bhadra, Ahmedahad B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, b, 16th July 1907; m. Miss Urmilabai, d. of Major R. S. Chavan, Baroda; Educ: Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences held at Vitai (W. Khandesh), Karad, Jalgaon; organised Rahuri Taluka Conference and presided over Shetkari Sammelan of the southern part of Ahmednagar District; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution. Address: 27, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

PATIL (BOBDE) NARAYAN BALAJI, M.L.A., has been the Chairman of the District Council, Yeotmal, since 1925 with the exception of 1929-31. He is the Hon. Secretary of the District Village Uplit

Committee, President of the Agricultural Association, Darwah and Hon-Magistrate. He was the first elected Chairman of the Darwah Local Board which office he held up to 1934. He is prominent among those who made the agricul-

tural community supreme in the Local Bodies of Berar. He opened all the public wells under the District Council to the Harijans. He takes keen interest in village upility work and he made his village a model one. He took a leading part in constituting village panchayats and his district has the largest number of panchayats in the Province. b. 1882. Address: Malkhed Kd. (Yeotmal), Berar.

PATIL, PREMCHAND ICHHARAM RAO SAHEH, (since 1933); Vice-President, Savda Municipality; President, Taluka Local Board, Raver; Zemindar, Landlord and Banker of Savda (E.Kh.); Managing Agent, The Great Social

of Savoia (E.A.A.); Minniging Agent, The Great Social Life & General Assurance Directors (E.A.); Life & General University (E.A.); Life & General Control (Co-operative Land Mortage Bank; Village Mursiff at Savda and a great social worker, recently returned from England and his Continental tour after satisfactorily carrying out the Course for Principles

of Ordinary Life Assurance prescribed by the Metropolitan College, London. Address: Jalgaon. E. Khandesh.

PATIL, THE HON, MR. LANMANRAO MADHAYRAO, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Governnon-go-operation movement in 1920 and con-

ducted antional schools till 1924. He woult to England at the close of 1924 and had cluenti in journalism at the London School of Economies and the University College of the London University, He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chroniele" for three years. He hasheen General Secretary of The



Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since 1929 and was sentenced five times in the Civil Disobedience movements. He has been a member of the A. I. C. C. since 1930 and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934, b. August 14, 1900. Address: Congress House, Bombay 4.

PATIL, VITHAL NATHU, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, took both parts of Economics Tripos at Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1926. He has been practising as a



lawyer since 1927 and is now District Government. Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Jalgaon. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1938 and was a member of the Public Accounts Commistee; was again elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in February 1937. He moved the Debt Conciliation Itilia and was appointed to a land was appointed to a land was appointed to a

Sub-Committee of three to visit the Cental Provinces and the Punjab to study the Debt Conciliation measures there and to report. He was a member of the District School Board and the Municipal Borough Jaignon. He is the Secretary of the Hund Law Research and Reform Association of Address: Jalianon. E. Khaudesh.

Law Research and Reform 'Association of E. Khandesh. b. January 21st, 1902. Address: Jaignon, B. Khandesh. J. January 21st, 1902. Address: Jaignon, B. Khandesh. J. January 21st, 1902. Art Kall, Straxam Surveysan, 21st, 1902. Art Kall, Straxam Surveysan, 21st, 1902. Art Kall, Straxam 21st, 1902. And Indian Pakkar. Ediz: Elphinstone Ollege. Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellating as a Pleader, High Court, Appellating Plant of the Indian Bar Committee appointed by Cot the Indian Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made its report in Feb. 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1925, Court, in July 1928 agonthmed as permanent Judge, Nov. 1928; appointed as cat as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; redired in 1933; cleeted Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's Diversity in July 1931. University, July 1932; appointed by the Bombay Government November 1983 to make inquiry on their behalf into the complaint of the Bombay Por Trust against the

Bombay Municipality; appointed January 1935 as the Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute hetween the Ahmedahad Millowners' Associa-tion and the Ahmedahad Textile Labour Association; appointed March 1935 by the Covernor General as President of the ! Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Mahomedan Rural Constituency : Division appointed May 1935 as Arbitrator to decide dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India representing the Poona Cantonment; appointed in December 1935 by the Government of India as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras; appointed March 1936 by the Government of India to decide dispute between the Bombay Municipality and B. B. & C. I. Railway. Address: Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNEUT SIR PARASHICRAMMASS, RY. (1924); K. O. E. (1935);
High Court. VaRil, Gunjam; landholder;
Member of the Madras Legislative Council;
Self-Government institutions in rural
self-Government institutions in rural
self-Government of century,
Minister of Education, Public Works and
Excise, 1921-27: Teresident, All: Artifes Confacilities of Education, Public Works and
Liberal Conference, 1927; President and
Liberal Conference, 1927; President
Pathic Conference, 1920; normittee of Justice
Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round
Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932;
with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on
Indian Reforms 1933. Delegate to the
League of Nations. Geneva, 1931, Publications: Rural Economics: A Stanty of Rural
from: Composition of Rural
Local Self-Government. Address:
Cosmopolitan Chib, Madras.

PATTERSON, THE HON, Mr. JUSPING DAVID CLARKE, B.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Charles, B.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Mather Akkinson, Educ. Oundle and Gambridge, Joined Indian Civil Service 1903; Held various Executive and Judiela posts in Bengal. Appointed Judge of the High Court 1931, Address: High Court, Calcutine.

PAVRY, DASPULII SARBE CURSING EBACULI, PIRST HIGH Prices of the Fassal Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persla, 1920; elected Honomry Member of the 1920; elected Honomry Member of the World's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the Société d'Ethnographic de Paris, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commencement of Others, comprising with a commencement of Others, comprising seventy eminent scholars from sevented by the Carlot University Press; indication by the Oxford University Press; indication by the Oxford University Press; indication by the Oxford University Press; indication and Paris Insertification by eminent American Spant, Professor M. Sprengling, 1937, 5, 9

April 1859; sons, three; daughters, three, Owns large estates both in the British territory Owns large estates both in the British territory and in the Baroda State, Education; Public and private schools, Navsari, Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood, 1871; first Princi-pal of the Zend-Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary at Navsari, appointed, 1889; High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavia, elected, 1912. Founder and trustee of the Bazmé Jashané Ruzé Hormazd. (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Community). Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari, 1920. Publication: Rahe Zarthoshti (a Zoroastrian Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1931; Tarikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian Ceremonials), Bombay, 1902, Second edition 1932; Vaaze Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subcets), Bombay, 1904; Resalhe Khurshed Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, (assays and Addresses on Zorotscram Singlets, Parts 2, 3 and 6, Bombay, 1917, 1921, 1927; Zarthoshti Sahtiya Abhyas (Zoronstrian Studies), Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1922, 1928; Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927; many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in digarati newspapers and journals. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRAY, FARBIUM DASTUR CHRISTEZI , retired Chief Engineer, North Western Raibrey (retired), Created C.I.E., 1930, Efficies son of Dastarji Saleb Cursetji Erachij Party, Education; Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill; Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill; Asponited Assistant Endineer, North Western Railway, 1909; Kaccativo Engineer, 1908; Superintending Engineer, 1924,

Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), non nureau, conversity of noninay (1920-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London, since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Institute (since 1931). Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Punchayet (since 1931). Member of the International Committee of the All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messages (Paris, since 1933), and of the Institute for Hyperphysical research (New York, since 1933). Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928), to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lond., 1929) to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1931) and to the Second Empire Congress of Religious (London, 1937); President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (since 1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the Ameri-Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies. Publications: The Zoroastrian Doctrine of Future Life (New York, 1998). The Teaching of Zaruthushbra Teaching of (Bombay, 1926); Vashto Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay, 1927); edited the volume of 'Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji 1926); The Erachji Pavry," being the work of seventy eminent scholars from seventeen seventy emhant scholars from seventeen diffaront countres (London, 1934); The life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934); Spiritual Unity of Mankhad (Paris, 1931); Parsee Religion and World Peace (Sev. York, 1934); and muront reach the country of the countr Hill. Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI., J.P. (Bombay); AVKY, MERWANJI ISRAGHJI, J.P. (HOMDAY); L.R.G.P. (London); L. M. & S. (Bombay); L.M. (Dublin); Captain (LM.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battallon, Hon. Presidency Magte.; rioneer battanon, Hon. Fresucatory magic medical practitioner, Bombay, b. 14 October 1896. m. 1876. Educ: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High School; Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. Cricket Career: The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895. Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910, and nomnay, cenerrating the stonice at 1910, and exptained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913. Divisional Surgeon and Examiner, 8t. John's Ambulance Division. Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Committee since 1911; President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright. Cricket Club of Bombay since 1832 and 1884. Public Life: Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dirshaw M. Petit Gymnasium in Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion; Hon. Treasurer

of Jame Centenary Fund; Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society: President of M.O.C. of 51st Bombay Scout Troop; Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of Bombay Scott Association and Chairman of the Scott Committee; Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympie Associations Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897; A Trustee of Dr. Gimi Trust Fund for Technical Education Gimi Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium; Life Member of Mazdayasan Mandal, Bulsara Class, V.M. P.A., and Khorshed Mandal; Chairman of Parsi Scout Federation and President of the Parsi League; Vice-President of 61 Zo. Anjuman Committee, and Zoroastrian Executive Committees, President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra"; Joint Hon. Secry., "Parsi Bekari Fund." Vice-President of the B.P.A. Boxing Federation, Chairman of the D.F.A. DOMING RECEIVED., CHARTMAN OF THE Finance Committee of the B. P. Olympic Association; Chairman, Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tourney & Athletic Sports Executive Committees. Publications: Parsi Cricket; Physical Culture; The Team Spirit in Cricket; Radio Talks on Boxing among the Parsis, "Scouting," "Health" and "100 First-Aid "Scouting," "Health" and "100 First-Aid Dont's" Radio Talk on "Wrestling". Clubs: Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club, and Ripon Club. Address: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombav.

PAVRY: MISS BAPSY, M.A., Author and Litterateur. b. 25th December 1906. Educ. Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A. with Distinction, Columbia, University. New York.

Visited England every year, since 1924, Presented at Their Majestics' Court, 1928; President received by Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1984), by Pre-Augument (1904), 09 110 sident Kennal Ataturk, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the crown

Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (Marchapril 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug. of Greece and King Farouk of Egypé (Aug-Sept. 1937). Guest of King Gazi in King and of Emir Abdullah in Transportian (1957). Member of tommittee in 1928-34, in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Mercy, St. George's Hospital, Mount George Indian Hospital, Lorent Percent Northern Horsday. Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children, Princess Beatrice Hospital, Disabled Officers Garden Homes, Plaistow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Delegate nationer of metrical regements, Defegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928, Member of the Primose League of Great Britain Britain League of Mercy, British, Federation of University Women, British Indian Union, International Theatre Society of London, also of the Bombay Work Guild, and of several other Associations and Societies, Publications: The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Robol from the Shahman of Firitaus (Cambridge and Society and Soci

PERIER. MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Cathoilo Arabbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. Antworp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. Address: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAYASI JAM-SHEBDIJ, GLIB, b. 24 NOV. 1877. m. Avaheti, d. of Mr. Jehangirshuw Arndeshir Tale-garkhan. Educ: Surar and Bombay Graphan. Educ: Surar and Bombay Selician and Bombay Selician S

PRITT, Sections, and Pritting Markets Marchans, and the Pritting Section of the Pritting Section of the Priting Se

Delogate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20): President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Association—twice—(1915-16 Mill-owners' and 1928-29), of the Indian Industrial Conference (1918), of the Bombay Co-operative Conference (1912), of the Bombay Textile Association (1910-30) of the S.P.C.A. and the Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals (since 1933), of the B. D. Petit, Mahableshwar Library (since 1915) and of the Gayan Uttejak Mandli (1910-20), Founder and President of the Indian Progressive Federation and the Bombay Progressive Association (since 1920): of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital (since 1912), of the Bombay Rate Pavers' Association (1901-08), of the Two-Anna Famine Relief Fund (1900-01), of the New High School Renet Fund (1900-01), of the New High School for Girls, Bombay (since 1921), of the Punjab Relief Fund (1910-21), of the J. B. Petit Free Library and Public Hall, Billimora (since 1910), of the B. D. Petit Public Library, Mandvi, Surat District (since 1916), of the Indian Economic Society (1915-30), of the Indian Curency and Tariff Reform League (1920-24), of the Bombay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra (1921-28), and of the 'Indian Daily Mail' (1923-31); and of the Sangit Sardha Mandal (1915-24); Founder and Managing Trustee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (since 1903), of the South African and Transvaal Indian Funds (1907-15), of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association (1915-32), of the "Bombay Chronicle" (1913-17), of the Zoroastrian Association (1904-10), of the Zoroastrian Building Society (1902-15), and of the Society for the promotion of Religious Educa-tion amongst Zoroastrians (1902-34); is a Progressive Radical in politics, a close student of public questions, and has at different times given evidence before various Royal Commis-sions and Public Committees. Address: Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETMAN, CHARDES BARDE BEWEN, CI.E.
b. 9 September 1866. m. 1920, Ann., widow
of John William Hensley, deceased, late
Director of Indian Govt. "Telegraphs and d.
of Rev. Idebut Prop deceased, burnardy Vicar
chingdon, Essex. Educ. - Privately and at
Trinity College, Cambridge; Advocate,
Calcute II. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court,
Indian 1900; Judge of the High Court, Lahore,
Inom April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920
to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the
Lahore Hun 1903. Problections: "Report
Department": "P. W. D. Contract Manual"
(Revised Edition), Address: Lahore.

PILLAY, The Hon. Mr. Vellors. Yasswamy Muniswamy, Minister of Agriculture, Colvernment of Mauras. b. 23 Feb. 1887; m. Miss N. Parimalakanth Anmai, Edme: Government College, Coimbatore, Office Head under Messes, Barber and Fasco, Planting Agents; Duilding and Geieral Contractor; member, Madras bodies in Milgirias, Jadwess, Sullivans Gardens, Mylapore, Madras; Sath. Vilas, Ootacamund,

PIRZADA: SAYED MOHMED GULAMALI alias BADA SAHEB. b. in the year 1909. He is one

of the foremost and pro-minent Amirs of the Junagadh State and has also got a Jagir in Gondal State. He belongs to the dynasty of Kadri Saveds direct in the line of Sayed Abdulkadir Jilani of Baggreat grand-His heb father Shah Sayed Rizkullah Shah I came to India from Hama for preaching Islam and settled in Kodinar.



Address; Junagadh, Kathiawar.

PITKEATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTF, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Chief Controller of Stores. b. 10 Nov. 1882. Joined electric inspector. the service 1909 as electrical engineer, 1911; C.V.O., 1911; on military service, 1916-1919; Deputy Director of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamia, 1916; C.I.E., 1920; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922; on foreign service under Ceylon Government, 1928; C.M.G., 1930; Knighthood, 1933, Address: The Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

PODAR, ANANDILAL, a towering personality in the cotton nurket, the senior partner of Messrs . Anandilal Podar & Company, Member of the Liverpool and New York Cotton Exchanges, and



a partner in Toyo Podar Cotton Mills Limited, the ioint first Indo-Japanese enterprise; born at Nawalgarh (Jaipur State) 1874. Naturally endowed with a keen business acumen and forethought, soon rose to the front rank in the cotton

tride, and ostabilished in a surprisingly short period massallable credit in the market. Was one of the very few Indian Directors in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Director of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, took a leading part in obtaining a proper share for India in the cotton trade; the share for India in the cotton trade; the formation of the East India Cotton Association owes much to his efforts; the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Brokers Association, and the Grain and Seeds Brokers Association came into existence largely through Director of Cotton Contracts his initiative. his initiative. Director in Board, 1919-1922; East India Cotton Associa-tion, 1921-1932; Vice-President, Marwadi thember of Commerce, 1925-1926; President, cion, 1921-1952; vice-Presidente, atarwan Chamber of Commerce, 1925-1926; President, Cotton Brokers' Association, 1925-1930; Presi-dent, the Grains and Seeds Brokers' Association, 1920-1921. Is a great social worker with advanced views. He is self-made, generousminded and philanthropic, takes great interest in the spread of education and has spent over a million of Rupees for its promotion and for other charitable purposes. Address: Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

D.S.O. (1916); C.B. (1930); Legion d' Honneur (France), 1917; D. A. & Q. M. G.

Southern Command, Poona, b. 9th February 1879. m. Dorothy Ashby Daniel, 1925. Educ: St. Paul's School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined 18th Royal Irish, 1901; 58th Rifles F. F. (I.A.), 1904; N. W. Frontier of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands): of India, 1998 (operations against Mohands); Staff College, 1914; Great War, France, 1914 to Dec. 1917; Palestine, 1918 to 1919. Brevet, of Lt.-Colonel, 1919; Brevet of Col., 1921; Commandant, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment. 1924 : Commander Bannu Brigade, 1926 ; Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929 ; Maior-Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929; Major-General, 1930; Commander, Waziristan District 1931; D.A. & Q.M.G., S. Command, 1934; Colonel, 5/13th Frontier Force Rifles and 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Club: Naval and Military, Address : Poona,

POSA. MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1803. b. Toungoo, 13 May 1862. Educ.: St. Paul's R.C.M. Sch., Toungoo. Asstt. to Civil Officer. Ningyai Column II, B. Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasp-1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial Ser. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma, Jan, 1906. Also to three Viceroys 1898, 1901, 1908; Dist. Judge, 1916; Offg. Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918; Retired, June 1918; Asstt. Dir. Recruiting, July to Dec. 1918, Mentioned in despatches. Address: Thaton.

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) b. May 1874. w. Ramabai d. of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. Educ. B.J. High School. Thana, Elphinstone College; and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907; resigned in 1920; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President; Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years; was one of the Directors of Thana Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President, Thana Dist. Boy Scouts Movement; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasenal Kayastha Prabhu community; elected at the Indore Parishad; elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency; Minis-ter of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance ser of forces and Excess, 1927-28: Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932. Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honour List, Chairman, Reception Committee, All Fatths, Conference, 1932; and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933; Conference title of "The Promoter of Path". by Shri Jaggadguru Shankaracharya in 1934 : and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, in 1934. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Bombay; nominated as a substitute Delegate for India by the Secretary of State for India in consultation with H.E. The Viceroy for the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1937. Address: Balvant Bag, Thana; Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay PRAG NARAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.L.A., U.P. Is the premier Taluqdar of Maurawan and pays Rs. 40,000 annually as land revenue. He devotes his time and money to the welfare of



the Keelar Nath Diamond Jubilee High School, Maurawan, foundet by the late Lala Keelar Nath Saheb, Besides the High School, he maintains a Sanskrit Pathashala and an Ayurveile Dispensary and annually awards the same and the lips of poor strents. He had no poor strents. He hacknow University Court and has

contributed large spin of Silva Confer than ansphilanthropic works and institutions in the province. As a special Hony. Magistrate, number of the District Board and the Advisory Committee of the Court of Wards, etc., he is a conspicuous and popular ligaron in the district, Council from 1928 to 1930 and 1935 to 1936. Boar: 1897. Address: Mantrawan, U.P.

PRAMATHANATH, DANKHIJAS, Professor, Dr. M.A. (Cal.), D. Sc. Leon. (Loud.), Barrister-al-Law; Momber, Logislative Assembly; Minto Professor of Benomicis, Chieutia Minto Prost-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33; A. November 1879. Educ.; at Presidency College, November 1879. Educ.; at Presidency College, Calcutta, Terofessor in the Bishops, City, Ripon and Seottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1903-1913. Delegate to the Obsquess of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Micmber, Bengul Locis, Communication of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, 1920-99; President, Bengul Becchieve, 1921; Dean Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1920-99; President, Bengul Becchieve, 1921; President, Bengul Recommendation, 1920-97; President, Bengul Recommendation, 1920-97; President, Indian Becchieve, 1930-97; President, Indian Bengul Conjuncts Enquiry, Publications; A study of Indian Economics, First Edition, (1911); Public Administration in History of Indian Taxation; Indian Privance in the Days of the Company; and Provincial Pinance in Indian Indian Beilgerts; Millitary Indian Landian Badigets; Millitary Indian Economics, Principles of the Company; and Provincial Pinance in Indian Indian Budgets; Millitary Phanes and Privancial Pinance in Indian Indian Budgets; Millitary Phanes and Professor and Privancial Pinance in Indian Indian Budgets; Millitary Phanes and Professor and Privancial Pinance in Indian Indian Budgets; Millitary Phanes and Professor and Privancial Pinance in Indian Taxation; Indian Pinance in The Pays Benguly Washa Sin Janusius, K.C.S. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), K. (1937), M. (19

PHASAD, HON'RDE KUNWAR SIR JAODISH, K.C.S.I. (1932), O.B. (1933), C.S.I. (1933), CIE, (1922), O.B. (1919); M.A. (0xon.), Member of the Vicerov's Excentive Council, sity, Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and John Magabrate, Magistrate and Collector, 1993–21; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927–1931, Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1938, Home Member to U.P. Government, U.S.; Member, Vicerov's Delit and Slimia, 1st April 1905, Address: PIANSAD, RABINDRA, M.A., M.L., b. 3 Dec. 1884. Edne: Presidency College, Calcutta. Vakil, High Court, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Law College,

PRITAM KUNWAR RANI is the grand-daughter of Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E., of Montgomery. She was married the late Raja Jugat Kumar of Saba-

Haja Jugat Kunarr of Sahasspar Blari Estate, who died in a motor accident on 7th March 1934 at the age of 23. He left only a daughter, Estate of the Sahas of the Estate of the Sahas of the Fiftam Kunwar is a well educated and liberal minded young lady. Educated in Queen Mary College, Lahore, She takes a keen interest in



She takes a keen interest in women's education and reforms and is a good speaker. She is doing publicity work for the emancipation of women and is a frequent contributor to the press. Recreations: Music and Tennis. Address: Sahaspur Palace, Dist Moradahad.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRHIAD-AMIA DAS RAJA RAJAODFAA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RATA OF b. 1922. Installed 10th November 1925, Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. Address: New Palace, Phudkkotta

PUDUMIEE, NOWROMER 1st Glass Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.E. b. 1841, Educ: Poona Coll, under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem, of Bombay Leg. Council; Promoter and Chalrrean of several Industrial and Banking Companies. Address: Pudumjee House, Poona

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, KE. (1023), G.L. E. (1019), M.L. E. Octon Merchan, b. 30th May 1879. Educ. Elph. Coll. Bombay, Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Benkof India: Member, Royal Coumisiston on Indian Currency and Finance (1920). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. Address: "Sunceta", Ridge Road, Makhabr Hill.

QURAISHI, GHULAM JILANI, KHAN BAHA-DUR, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Madras. He had a distinguished career in the Judicial service being a Judge of the



being a Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes Matras District Secunderabad and several Districts of the Matras Presidency, has been the President of the Wakf Committee appointed by Madras Government, is a Nationalist Muslim with of the Muslims in Tanjore and Trichinology Districts.

b. December 10, 1880. Address: Puthur Mardan, Trichinopoly, S. I.

Mardian, Trichinopoly, S. I.
RADHAKNISHNAN, SIR S., Rk. (1931), M.A.
D. LITE, (Hon.); Professor of Comparative
RADHAKNISHNAN, SIR S., Rk. (1931), M.A.
D. LITE, (Hon.); Professor of Comparative
Chancello, Andhra University, Waltair,
King George V, Professor of Philosophy
and President, Post Graduate Connell in
the International Committee on Intellectative Madris Christian College; For some time
can the Madris Christian College; For some time
Professor of Philosophy; Presidency College
Colord. Hibbor Lecture, Presidency College
Colord. Hibbor Lecture, 1929-1930, PubRentforn: Philosophy and Rabindranative
porary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy in the
Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the
Upanishads; The Hindu Wew of Life; "Article";
Indian Philosophy; Indian Raliston on
'An Idealist View of Life': article";
Indian Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britan
of Ethics, 10 in Mall, thermational Young
and Radion in Mall, thermational Young
and Radion in Mall, thermational Young
and Radion in Mall, thermational Young
and Radion in Mall, thermational Young
University, Waltair

RAFUIDDIN AIMAD MAUDVI, SIR, KI. (1932).
Barat-Law, J.P. Eduic: Decenn College,
Poona and University College. London,
Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in
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BAGHAYENDRA RAO, E. Barrister-at-Law. Educ.; Bilaspur and England. Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur. President, Provincial Congress Committee. Bleeted Member, C. I. Council since 1924; Lender Swarajay Party, twice Minister, G.P. Government; appointed Home Member in 1930; Ag, Governor 1936; Ellected Member, G.P. Logislativa Assombly, 1937; Chiel Minister, C.P. Govk., April to July, 1937. Address; Bilaspur, C.P.

AHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D. (1919). K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly. b. September, 1867. m. Nisar

Fatima Degum. Educ: Government Illeh School, Midnore, Presidency Onlege, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1800; practised as Advocate, Calentia; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1909-03; Appointed Jadge, Madras High Court; Appointed Jadge, Madras High Court; Calcutta, 1909-03; Appointed Jadge, Madras High Court, Calcutta, 1909-04; Appointed Jadge, Madras Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1919; Publication: "Principles of Midomecian Jurisprutience." Member, of Mathomecian Jurisprutience." Member, 1929-25; Member, Dengal Legis, Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Logiskative Assembly 1921; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; leader of the Opposition; Joint Parlismentary Countries in England, President of the Indian Legishtire Assembly since January 1935; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1925, Address: 217, Lower MIMWOOGA, Natal Legis, Nat. 1941, Mary 1930-144, Natal Legis, Nature, Nat. 1941, Mary 1931, Mary 1931, Lower MIMWOOGA, Natal Legis, Nat. 1941, Mary 1931, Mary 1932, Legis, Nature, Nat. 1941, Mary 1931, Mary 1932, Legis, Nature, Nat. 1941, Mary 1931, Mary 1932, Legis, Nature, Nat. 1941, Mary 1932, Mary 1933, Legis, Nature, Nat. 1941, Mary 1934, Mary

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., J.P., Member, Indian Tariff Board, Merchant. b. 21st October 1895. m. Jainabal, d. of Allmathomed Fazalbhoy. Educ: St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay, passed

First LLB. examination, studied upto 2nd LLB. Poona Law College, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1390, Trinst, 1921-1380; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; Member, Advisory Committee—appointed to advise Government about Liquor



shops in Bombay City,
1922; was appointed by the Government
of India on Government Securities Committee for considering the projection with
regard to the establishment of 3 and 3) per
mittee for considering the projection with
regard to the establishment of 3 and 3) per
Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber,
1921-1930; Member of Executive Council of
the Bombay Presidency Boy Sentia Association: Presidency Boy Sentia Association: Presidency Boy Sentia Association: Member, Standing Finance Committee
to Radiways, Radiway Board i Member, Haj
Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency
Bombay Presidency Utdu Teachers' Conference: Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Director, Tata Construction
Co., Ltd., represented Bombay Government
on the Committee of Sir Havecon Conference: Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Director, Tata Construction
Co., Ltd., represented Sombay Government
of U. F., Secretary and Promoter of All-India
Muslim: Conference: Secretary, All-India
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London; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, RAIKUT, THE HON. MR. PRASANNA DEV, 1926-1930, appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Ag. President of the Indian Tariff Board, Novr., 1932. President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; recipient of Coronation and Silver Jubilee Medals; conducted the following inquiries as Member and President of the Indian Tariff Board from 1930 to 1937:—Indian Sugar Board Iron 1930 to 1937;—Indian Sugar Industry, 1930 and 1937 (1937 Special Sugar Board); Indian Paper Industry, 1931 and 1936 (1936 as President); Wire and Wire Nails Industry; Electric Wire and Cables; Glass Industry; Indian Cotton Textile In-dustry, 1932 and 1935 (1935 Special Tariff instry, 1932 and 1935 (1935 Special Tariff Board); Sericulture Industry (as President); Ismail Building", Hornby Road, Bombay. Indian

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., G.B.E. (1935), b. May 1862; joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in 1880: entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1899. Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from, 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1912; President, Fiscal Commission, 1921; Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government, 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council, 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. Address; Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay,

RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.S. (retired). Chief Minister, Patna State, since Oct. 1936. b. March 31, 1882. Educ.: Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold Gold Medallist and Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilce Purseman (Punjab University, 1902) was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1903, Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab. State as 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior Personal Assistant to Section of Commissioner, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Secretary Political Department, Assistant Settlement Political Department, 1915; Officiating Deputy Secretary, Political Department, 1916; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal 1016 1916; Olicinain alemer, Delica Appea Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special Duty, Political Department, 1918, Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919, Political Secretary, Gwallor State 1920; Manager, Gwallor State Trust, 1923; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925; Foreign and Political Minister, 1925; Foreign and Political Minister, Reverted to Puniab Civil Service, Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary to Government Punjab in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; ment and Accented Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-36, Publications: (1) Miscellany—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior and (2) Note on Gwalior Treaties, Address: Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

M.L.A., Minister for Excise and Forest, Govt. of Rengal: Sole proprietor of the Baikunthapur Rai Estate in the district of Jaluakuri, b. 1893; m. in the Lakhiour family in Assam; Educ: Rajkumar College, Rainur (C.P.). Devoted best part of his life in promoting industries and banking in the Province; a member of the Bengal Leg. Council for the last 15 years, Address: 21. Mullen Street, Calcutta,

RAL PANDIT C., B.A., BAR-AT-LAW., M.L.A. (Punjab). He is a leading criminal lawyer in



the Puniah and Kashmir State and a big landlord of Sialkot district. He has been a member of the Slalkot Municipality for the last seven years. He is the President of Hinda Sabha, Sialkot, of the Old Boys' Association, Murray College. Vice-President of the Boy Scouts'

Association, Sialkot, and a member and officeholder of several other public institutions, January 12, 1884. Address: "Anand Villas." Sialkot, Punjab.

RAIS. KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR H. AMIR SARIB M., M.L.A., Bombay. Merchant and Hon. second class Magistrate of Palghar in Thana Dist. b. 1882. Entered public life in 1905

and was a member of the Taluka Local Board for 20 years, District Local Board for 24 years and Dist. School Board for 10 vears. He is the Chairman of the Fund Committee of the Konkan Muslim Education Society. He had been to Hai in Has built up a



great reputation and good fortune in the Thana Dist, Besides owning large estates at Manor and Palghar, he is in possession of 3,000 acres of agricultural lands; deals in rice, timber, salt and charcoal on a very large scale: is the owner of two Inam villages covering land of over 3,000 acres and of salt pans paying duty to the extent of three to four lakhs of rupees to Government yearly; is the richest man in the Thana District, Among his various donations to charitable institutions those given to the Ameer Hostel at Bordi and to the two Mosques at Manor and Palghar deserve special mention, Address: Manor, via Palghar, Thana District,

RAJA, TEIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Porbandar State, b. 6th November 1893. m. Miss Tarakaxni R. Khandedla, Edue.; Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad, Bahadi dla College, Junagad;



Bombay Wilson College, Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer Wilson 300 in History in College (1914-16); Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Com-Junagad State missioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue

Minister, Limidi State (1921, 1930), a polarida Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, Lonawalda Dewan, State, August (1924), a probandar State, August (1924), a proposition of the Tazmi Sirdar (Dowill) of the Tazmi Sirdar (Dowill) of the Tazmi Sirdar (Dowill) of the Tazmi Sirdar (Satte), and the Sirdar (Satte) an

RAJAH, M. C. RAO BAHADUR, M.L.A. Madras, After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College ho started life as a school master in 1905. In 1917, he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes before the late Rt. Hon.

before the late He gave evidence before the Public Services Considered to Public Services Commission and the Index Franch is commission to the Commission and the Late Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1920. In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1937.



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RAJAGORAIAHARLAR, TUB HON, MR, C.,
B. an, B. L., Pennler, Government of Madras

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Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member-in-charge, Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress, For many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability. Took charge of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr. Kitchlew but handed over the Presidentship to Babu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast on untouchability-removal Mr. Gandni's tast on untonchability-removal issue. Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and Presi-dent, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Com-mittee till 1935, Elected to the Mairas Leg. Assembly from the University constituency. Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, Publications: Some Tamil short stories and books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhaga-vad-Gita and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind vad-Gita and Upanishads and Chats Behind Bars ; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drag problem in India. Address: Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras; Gandhi Ashran, Thyagarayanagar, Madras; Gandhi Ashran, Tiruchengodu, S. India.

RAJAN, P. T., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., b. 1892, Educ.; Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura, Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudaliar family. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls; fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F.: a commissioned officer of the Indian Force, Address : " Palayam Territorial House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJAN, TRE HON, DR. T. S. SOUNDARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras. b. August 1880, Educ: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic-a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. Publications: A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. Address: Minister, Government of Madras Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR RAJAI GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH, C.B.E., Shaukat Jung, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Minister,

Gwalior Government, b. January 1885, e. at Victoria College, Lashkar, Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharala Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness 1906, and Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, 1909; Colonel in 1910: Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service



Infantry Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico, and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghashla in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwallor Army, and a member of His Highness' Council. In re-cognition of War Services, the title of Shaukat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the state and hereditary titles of his father, Nov. Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Eco-1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan and holds Second Seat in the U. P. Durbar, Major-General, Gwallor Array, 1921. In 1930, Let-Colonel in 1904 K. G. J. Lancers Indian Committee, permanent member Standing Army Experts Committee appointed by the Clancellor of the Chamber of Princes, A Donat of the order of St. John of Jerasslem. Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937. Awarded Coronation Medal,



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RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), J. P., Government Contrac-tor and Managing Pro-prictor of Allied Advertising Association of India Landlord, a keen social worker, member of the local Ward Municipal worker, men. Ward Schools Committee, a member of various leading Sports and social Clubs.

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Brand St M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore M.A., ILL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lanore; Educ: Mecrut, Allahad. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College (1923-34) and Trustee for life since 1907; Hon. Sec., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library)

Town Hall, Meerut, since 1911: member U. P. Leg. Council (1921-36); President, U. P. Leg. Council (1925-36); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for pascentre connen, Anamaran emversity, for several years; member, Excentive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19), Address; Meerut, Lucknow,

AMDAS PANTULU, V., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras b. Oct. 1873. Educ: Madras Christian College, Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1926, President Madros Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Member of Senate, tive insurance society Ltd., Member of Senate, Madras University: President, Indian Pro-vincial Co-operative Banks Association and All-India Co-operative Institutes' Associa-tion; Member, Central Committee, Inter-national Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-opera-tive Congress held in September 1934 in Lontive congress neat in September 1934 in London; Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member of the Governing body of the Imperial Comeil of Agricultural Research; Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andlira. District Congress Committee. Publications: Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). Address: Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

nomic Society (London). Advocate, Madura ; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Ad viser, Madura-Rammad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Rescarch. b. 1894. m. Kanlabal d. S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur. Educ: Madras College and Madras Law Christian College, and Madras Law College, Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary the Currency Commission (1925-26), Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the expectally commission and analysis of the expectally communic and flaundail. Publications: "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India," "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits," Address: Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandaipet Street, Madura, S. India.

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RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., Hon, Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon, LL.D. (Glasgow and (Bombay); Hon, D.Sc. (Cal-(Gasgow and (Bolinay), Holf, D.S.S. (Caretta), (Benares), (Dacca), (Madras) and (Paris) F.R.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Director, Indian Institute of Science, Baugalore. b, 7th November 1880. m. Lokasundarammal, Educ: A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept. 1907-17; Palit Prof., Calcutta Univ., 1917-33; Hon. Secry., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919-33; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Re-Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; President, Indian Science Congress, 1928; Matened Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, (1930), fenlow of the institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bongal Hon. Mem. Ind. Math. Soc., Indian Chemical Society, and Patan Med. Assoc., Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. and Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow. Publica-tions: Experimental Investigations on Vibrations; Theory of Bowed Instruments; Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music. Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and in British and American journals; President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. Address: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, The Hon. Sir C. P., K.C.I.E., or. 1925; C.I.E. 1923; Dewar of Travancore since 1936; Fellow of Madras University; b. 12 Nov. 1879, o. s. of late C. R. Pattablii Ramayyar,

(E)

Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court; m. Sitammal, g. d. of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three s. Educ.; Wesleyan High School, Presidency Coffege, and Law College, Madras, Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon after-

wards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912 Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee Pachayapna's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legis-lative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920: Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee

on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government March 1928, and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928 member of the Sub-committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930: Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C., 1931, Acting Law Member, Govern-ment of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore: Member of the Consultative Committee of the R. T. C.: delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933 : Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934; member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore, 1936: Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the Temwas inscrimental in implementing the Tem-ple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Publications: Contributions to various periodicals on political financial and literary topics; interested cal financial and literary topics; interested in French literature, Recreations: lawntonnis, riding and walking, Address: Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India, Clubs: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan.

RAMANATHAN, THE HON. MR. S., M.A., B.L., Minister of Public Information, Government of Madras. b. 30th December 1895; Edne: Pachaiyappa's College, Christian College, Law College, Madras. Address: Lloyds Road, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

RAMESAM, Sir VBPA, B.A., B.L., retired budge, High Court, Madras. b. 27 July 1875 m. Lashminarasamas. Educ.: Hindu Coll., Vlzagapatam: Presidency Coll., Madras. b. 100 a. Walil at Vlzagapatam from 1896 to 1900: at Madras, 1900-1292 (Govt. Pleader, 1916-20; appointed Judge. 1920. Address: Gongl Wilar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR, CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS ALGAIN
F ARE AND 1-DILIDERIA-T-DATLAT-TROUBBILA,
MUKHIBS UD-DATLAH,
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BAMUNNI MESON, SIR KONKOTH, KL, etc. 1933; Diwan Bahadur 1927; MA. (Charlasb.); Li.D. (Hony, Madrasb.). b. Trichur, 14 Sept. 1872; m. V. K. Kallind, Januan, of Trichur; Sir 1872; m. V. K. Kallind, Januan, of Trichur; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Edne. Department, 1888; Frof. with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; recognised to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chadrman, Inter-University Board 1932-33; Member, Council of Senate Member, 1931; Chadrman, Inter-University Board 1932-33; Member, Connell of Konkoth House, Trichur, Oochin State, South India.

RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., J.L.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court, ex. Dewan Junagadh and Radhanpur. b. 1870.

E

Edve.; Bahdurkhanji High School, Jumagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law S c h o o i, B o m b a y, Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Allenation Settlement Office, Jungadh 1897; Durbar Agent 1899; constitution of the constitution of the second of the constitution of the law of the constitution of the constitution of the Ins. 300 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1019; Political

Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921; Foliated to Rajkot for practice as pleuder 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; Member of Waterwerks Committee; View-Chairman, Benefic of Magnited Member, 1921; Member of Waterwerks Committee; View-Chairman, Benefic of Magnited Member, 1921; Member of President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; created Rao Saheh, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935, Address; Rajkot, Car

RANCHHODIAI, SIT CHINDBIAI MADROW-LL, Second Baronet, er. 1913. b. 18
April 1906. s. of 1st Baronet and
Suiochana, d. of Churillal Klushalral. s.
father, 1916. m. 20th November 1924
with Tanumath, d. of Jhaverilla Bulakhiran
Meita of Ahmedabad. (Father was first
member of Marchabad. (Father was first
and Marchabad. (Father was first
25 July 1929. (2) Kirtidev, b. 15 March 1932.
A daus. b. 1939; d. 1927. Address: "Sharch
Lauly, 'Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BEHADUR THE VENKATA, B.A., B.L., C. I. E. (1928), since
1920. Valid, High Court, Madras. s. 1825, s.

BANGACHARIAS, DEWAR BAHADAR THE VERATA, BA, BL, C, I, E, (1923), since 1920, Vakil, High Court, Madras b. 1805, m. Fronanmai, d. of S. Rajangona Alyengar of Fronandroma, d. of S. Rajangona Alyengar of Chimopoly; Law College, Madras, Schoolmaster for S. years; enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law 1998; Sember, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law 1998; Sember, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law 1998; Sember, Markenber, Adarber, Grountites of Countities, 1998; Elected Member, Leg. Assembly till 1935. Member, Indian Bar Countities (Mechanical Marine Committee); Elected Countities, 1998; Countities of Countities of Countities (Menber, Indian Colonis Committee)

deputation at London with the Colonial Office, President, Telegraph Committee, 1921; Member, Frontier Committee; Chairman, Madras Zublickiy Board, Represented India of the Pederal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Clienatograph Committee, 1928. Vice-Chairman, Madras Bar Counell; Chairman, Army Re-Madras Bar Counell; Chairman, Army Re-A book on Village Panelnayats. Address: Ritherdon House, Veperty, Madras.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., b. 29
June 1870, Educ.: Christian and Law June 1870, Educ.: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras, Entered Government Colleges, Madras. Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Sec-Madras. retary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916; Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928, Joint General Secretary, Theosophical Society, Indian Section, 1931-34. Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hosepeta, Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthamams, Publications: Editor, (1923-32)
"Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate: Author of "Indian Village —as it is." "The World to the education of the Electorate; Author of "Indian Village—as it is." "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophists Point of View." Address. Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S.; Tirupati, S.

RANGNEKAR, SAJBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Pulsine Judge, Bombay High Court, b. 20th December 1878; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge-High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and again in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. Address: High Court, Bombay.

High Court, Bombay.

RAO, The Hox. D. R. U. Rada, President, Madras Leg., Council. b. 17th September 1674; 2. Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillo, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Leg., Commell; monther, Madras Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council of State in 1930. Was member, Council of State in 1930. Was member, Council of State in 1930. Was member, Council of State in 1930. Was member, Council of State in 1930. Was member, Council of State in 1930. Was member to Council of State in 1930. Was member to Council of State in 1930. Was member to University; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor of "The Anthespotic" of Washington, Council of State in 1930. Medical State of State in 1930. Medical State in 1930. Medical State in 1930. More and the 1930. Medical State in 1930. More and the 1930. Washington, State of State in 1930. Washington, State in 1930. Washingt

RAO, VINAYER GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 24 September 1888. m. Miss B. R. Kothare, d. of RAU, Sir Rachavendra, M.A. (Madras Univ.), Mr. R. N. Kothare, Solicitor. Educ.: Elphin- Created Knight Bachelor in Feb. 1937. stone Middle School; Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France). Cambridge, Grenotte University (France). Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917, Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June); Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace, 1927; Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; Ex-Chairman of the Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality; District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts' Association; Member, Executive Council of the "Safety First" Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; A Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum; Fellow of the Bombay University; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay University; Lieutenant in the University Training Corps. Addrese: 347, Kalbadevi Road,

Bombay (2). В A S H I D, Moulevi Kazi Abdur, Khan Ванарик, В.А., M.L.C., Bengal, graduated from the Dacca College in 1915. From 1915 to 1919 Headmaster of a Government-aided High Madrasah at Dacca,

In 1919 started a bookselling and publishing business at Dacca under the name of "The Provincial Library." In 1925, started a printing business known as the Provincial Machine Press. A zemindar and a leading publisher of Bengali, he is the sole denor and founder of Kazi

Abdul Hamid Free Pri-

mary School at Narindia, handed over to the Dacca Municipality; Secretary and benefactor of Mohajampur H. E. School and the Rampal K. A. Rashid H. E. School both in Dacca District; a member of the Dacca District School Board and Daeca University Court, Director and Treasurer of the Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd., Bengal, a Life-Member and donor of Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage, Dacca; a Salimullah Muslim Orphanage, Dacca; a Member of the Managing Committee of the Priyanath H. B. School; a member of the Governing Body of Sir Salimullah Inter-mediate Collego, Dacca, and Chairman of the Jahangir Nagar Traiter's Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dacca, L. 1822. Address', Canal Viley, Nationa Routh Mark. Berlinty Position.

NATHOA ROMA, DACCA, Bengal,
ASULI, BEGAN AIZAZ, Deputy President,
U. P. Leg. Council m. Syed Aizaz Rasul,
Taluqdar, Jalalpur, Oudh, and member U. P.
Leg. Assembly, Educ: Queen Mary's Leg. Assembly, Educ: Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Sole elected woman member College, Lanner. Sole decease wouldn't member of the U. F. Legislative Council; member of the Saudila Maniopal Board; Standing Contenence; Hon. Secretary, Oudil Ladies (Dib); member of the Lady Haig Needlework Guid and U. F. Girl Guides Association. Address: Saudila, Hardtol Dist., Oudi

24 May, 1889. m. Satyabhama Rau Educ. Kundapur High School, Mangalore Goyt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1982. On completion of the prescribed tenure of 5 years in that post appointed Accountant General, Bombay, in 1937. Address: General, Bombay, in 1 Accountant General, Bombay,

RAZAALI, SYED SIR, B.C.E. (Kt. 1935) L., LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.) Ex-B.A., Address: Abulaas Lane, Bankipur, Patna. b. 29 April 1882. Educ: Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan Aligarh, Started College, practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in polities; returned to U.P. Legis. Council 1912; took prominent part in Cawapore Mosque agitation; elected Trustee of Aligarh College: gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920: was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.: took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916: same year settled at Allahabad : identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920. member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court : was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in President, All-Lines, Pombay Session, Deer, 1924: Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr. 1924. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South (1925-1926). Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929, Agent of the Government of India, 1935-38. Publi-Publications: Essays on Moslem Questions (1912);
"My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930).
Address: Moradabad.

RAY, SIR PROFULIA CHANDRA, KT., C.I.B., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph. D. (Cal.), Paliti Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of So., Calcutta, b. Bengal, 1861, Educ.: Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887; Hon.Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. Address ; College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; see JEHANGIR. REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA, (See pager

KEDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See unde VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REED, Sir Staniav, Kr., K.B.E., LL.D. (Gliasgow), M.P., h.J. (Stebury Division 1938. Editor, The Times of Indian Indiana India

REID, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NEIL, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Kalsar-i-Hind Gold Modal, 1924, Governor of Assam. b. 15 July 1882, m. Amy Helen Disney,



. M. Anly Meter Disney, 1909. Educ: Malvern and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; L.C.S. 1996; arrived in India 1907, Asst. Magte., Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte. and Collector 1920-27. Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajskath Division, 1920; 19

Offic. Chief Secretary, 1939-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, from Jan, 1934. Address: Government House, Shillong; The Warren, Therpeness, Suifolk.

REILLY_LIEUR-COLONEL SIRBERNARURAWOOK,
K.C.M.G. (1934); C.L.E. (1920); O.B.E. (1918);
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Adea,
since April 1937, b. 25th March 1882. Educ.:
Bedford School, Joined Indian Army, 1902,
entered Indian Political Department, 1908;
entered Indian Political Department, 1908;
entered Indian Political Commander-in-Chief, Aden, 1925 and 1926, and Resident and
Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931,
Appointed Resident and Commander-in-Chief in March 1931, and Chief Commissioner, Aden, in Layou 1932. Appointed
missioner, Aden, in April 1932. Appointed
potentiary to His Majesty the King of the
Vennen in December 1933 and concluded a
treaty with the Vennen in February 1934.
Addiess: The Residency, Aden.

REILIA HENRIY D'ARCY CORNELIUS Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, b. 15th January 1876. m. to Magnaret Florence Wikinson (1993). Educ.: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Curisti College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Marcha), arrived. November of Judicature at Matras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag, Judge, High-Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925

and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928. Address: Hillside, Palace Road, Bangalore,

REMEDIOS, MOSSISSON JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct. ILDS; IDSAN, Vikeaths of Empty (1929); Chaplain, S.S. Tecesa's Chapel and Frincipal, S.K. Tecesa's High School since 1904. Diacesan Inspector of School, 1929. Osh August 1875, Educ, 24 S.K. AUGUS, October 1875, Educ, 24 S.K. AUGUS, October 1875, Phys. Rev. 25 S. Tecesa's Chapel, Gliggaum, Bombay,

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B.A. (Allahabad); b. April 1879, Educ.; St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Revenue Training in Central Provinces: worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-08: then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910: then in Revenue Department as Amin (Tehsildar), Subha (Collector), Director, Land Records; then as Settlement Officer. Was awarded the title of Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H. H. The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II in 1930, Revenue Minister, Holkar State, Retired, January 1933. Address : Nandlalpur Indore City.

BLCHMOND, Stu (Roomer) DANIEL, Rt. Gune 1930), C.I. & Gune 1932; Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras. b. 29 Oct. 1878. m. Monica, only d. of Sir James Davy, K.C.B. Educ.: Royal Indian Engineering College, Nov. 1961, served in various capacities Indialing Principal, Madras Forest College; Assis, Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India, 1919-1922; Conservator of Forests, 1023; Chief Conservator of Novests, Australia Services Commission; Chairman, 1934. Address: Madras Clab, Madras.

RIY ERT-GARNAO. JOHN TRUNKOW, rebifed Dy. Inspir. General of Pollog. Eastern Bengal and Assum, 2nd s., of late Charles Forbes Rivest-Garnae, Espenjal Civil Service, and gr. st. of Sir James Rivett-Garnae, Bart., Governor of Sir James Rivett-Garnae, Bart., Governor of Sir James Rivett-Garnae, Bart., Governor of Smily, 4, of late H. H. Evoewlew and has four sons and one daughter. Entered Indian Police, 1877, retted 1911, served in Burma campaign 1880-7 (medal), and in Ohin Burling and Charles (Maries).

RIFUT, SYED WARIL AIMAD, B.A. LLEB, C.B.E. (1984), Minister, Interina Ministry President, G. P. Logislative Council, b. Nov. 1885. Educ. Government College, Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahabad and Morris College, Nagpur. Stated practice at Raipur as a High Court Pleader and rose to unity; a nationalist in politics; entered Logis, Council, 1927; elected President, Legis, Council, 1927; elected President, 1927; elected President, 1928; elected President, 1928; elected President, 1928; el

RIZVI, SYED AHMAD HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.L.C., U. P., is a leading zemindar, businessman and is a honorary special first class Magistrate. Ho is a for-



Magistrate, 116 is a fine of the control of the con

ROBERTSON (ASO, GIVERAL DONALD EIGHINSTON) (ASO, BSO, Command Lightinston) (ASO, BSO, Command

NICHOLAS K.; PROFESSOR ROERICH. Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislaus, St. Anne and St. Vladimir: Commander, First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour Yugoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Regich Museum, New York, Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Rerich, Bruges, Hon. President, Permanent Peace Banner Committee, New York. (First World Conference of Regrich Pact Union held oral contentes of Marien Fact Onton field Bruges, Sept. 1931; Second Conference Bruges, Aug. 1932, Third International Peace Bauner Convention, Washington, Nov. 1933); Rorich Pact was signed at White House, Washington by United States and 20 other American Republics on April 15, 1935; Hon, Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science, Vice-President of Archeological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Autumne, Paris; Hon. Protector and President of 70 Regrich Societies in the world. b. St. Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874; s. of Konstantin Reerich and Marie V. Kalashnikoff. m. 1901, Helene Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St. Petersburg; two sons. Educ.: School of Law, University of St. Petersburg; Studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikeshine, also under Kuindjy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris, Professor of Imperial

Archæological Institute, St. Petersburg; and Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President, Museum of Russian Art, 1906-1916; Archæological excavations of Kremlin of Novgorod; exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England, 1916-1919; came to United States, 1920; headed five years Art Expedition in Central Asia, making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy, 1923-1928; Rorrich Museum established in his honour in New York City, 1923, now containing over 1,000 of his paintings; Recrich Halls established in Riga, Paris, Belgrad. Rigra, Benares, Bruges, Naggar, Kyoto, Zagreb. Allahabad, Buenos-Aires; Praha, and Trivandrum; 2,000 others of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm, Helsingki, Chicago Art Institute, Detroit Museum, Kansas City Museum, Omaha Museum, Tretiakov Gallery, Moscow; Tripoli Museum, Buenos-Aires National Museum, Museum, Buenos-Aires National Museum, Vatican, etc., 1923-1929; headed American Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition, President, Founder of Urusvat Himalayan Research Institute, Naggar, Punjab, India; excavated prehistoric burial, Pondicherry, French India, 1930; Theatrical productions; Moscow Art Theatre; Covent Garden, Dhiaghileff Ballet, Chicago Opera, Composers League (Sacre de Printempts with Stravinski): 1934-35 headed U. S. Expedition in search for drought resisting plants to Central Asia. Publications: Complete works 1914, Adamant 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese). The Messenger 1925 (Advar-Madras) Paths of Blessing 1925, Himalaya 1926, Joys of Sikkim 1928, Altai-Himalaya 1929, Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Chalice 1930, Shambhala 1930, Realm of Light 1931; Fiery Stronghold (1933); Monographs on Regrich by: Rostislavov, Gidoni, Serge Makovsky (Toison d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex, Benois, Baltrushaitis, Remisoff, 1916 AIEX. Benois, Baltrushattis, Remisoff, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mundi Mono-graph, Yrais et Beau, New York, Monograph 1932-1935. Tandan, Tampy and Monograph Monograph. Life Member of Bengal Asiatic Monograph. International of Indian Society of Oriental Art: Hon. Member, Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta; Hon. Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta; Paintings in India in Institute, Calcutta. Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan, Benares, Allahabad Museum, Bose Institute, State gallery, Tra-vancore Adyar Museum; Madras, Tagore, Shantiniketan, Urusvati Institute; Naggar, Shantiniketan, Urusvati Instatute, Kulu, Punjab, British India. ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908,

ROUGHTON, Noge JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908.
C.I.E. (1982), I.C.S., (60vt. of Central Provinces. b. 25 Dec. 1885. m, Muriel Edith Boas.
Educ.; Winchester and New College, Oxfort;
Joined I.C.S., 1900. Central 1918. Dy. Commissioner 1901. The Commissioner 1901. The Commissioner 1901. Provincial Superintendent of Consus Operations 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-perative Credit, 1923; Dy. Socretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government 1923; Commissioner 1933; Chief Secretary 1933; Temporary

Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, IROY, RAI BAHADUR SUKERAJ, Zomindar and Banker, Member of Lagislative Assembly, 1936; Clairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937. Address: Nagpur, Central Provinces.

School S

ROWJEE: MAROMEDBHOY IBRAHIMBHOY, J. P., Sheriff of Rombay, Vazir to H. H. The Aga Khan. Born: 1900. He is a leading member of the Ismail Khoja Community and comes from a family wellknown for its charities. He



became a member of the Ismaill Khoja Council in 1921 and was chosen as Secretary of the Ismail Khoja Council a few years later, was Vice-President and President of the Ismaill Khoja Council; elected member of the Ismaill the Ismaill of the Ismaill the Ismaill of the Ismaill the Ismaill of the Ismaill the Ismaill of the Ismaill the Ismaill of the Ismaill Standing Committee, He Standing Committee, He

recently built a sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community. Address: 185-187, Samuel Street, Bombay.

ROWI-ANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon.), Hon. Mod. and Lik. Hum., Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. b. Mar. 1, 1888. M. GWaldy's Irene Scotland. Education: Beammaris Llandovery College and C.C.C. (Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1924; Tead of the Department 1924; 2md Llouit, L.A.R. (Ox. attached to 1st Vith Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. Publications: A Guide to General English (with N. R. Navlekar); Commentaries on Newman's 'Idea of a University' and Walker's 'Selected Short Stories, 'Address: Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

ROY, Rr. Rev. Augustin, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904-1931. b. France, 1863. Address: Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore.

ROY, SIR GANENDRA PROSAD, Kt. (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engi-6 Feb. 1872. m. Merthas neers: b. Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Educ : Cooper's Hill, Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov. 1907; Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb. 1920 : was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec. 1921 to 13th April 1922; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923; Dy. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec. 1923 to 29th Feb. 1924; Ch. Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug, 1925; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27. Address: Simla.

OV, RAI BAHADUR SUKEHAJ, Zemindar and Banker, Member of Legislative Assembly, 5, 25th Sept. 1878. Educ: Bhagalpur. Had 60 of Bhagalpur Mindipality; and Hon. Magistrate for about 30 years; Member, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa; a member of Council of State and at present member of Council of State and at present member of Council of State and at present member of the second of the Council of State and at present development of the Council of State and at present the State and at present member of Council of State and at prese

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.); Vakli, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. b. April 1862. Educ.: St. Xavier's College; Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; enrolled Advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897; has Mill Millicipality in Bengal in 1897; has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900; Member, Dist. Board of 24 Pergunas from 1916-1922 elected Member, Bengal Legis. Council in January 1913 and elected to Council in Janu cil at subsequent elections; elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis. Council as President of High Prices Committee ; elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt, from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis, Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919; elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913-1929; was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years; was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science; nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alex-ander Muddiman; served as Deputy Presi-dent, Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Landholders' Association; member of the Indian Association; was Chairman of the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference held at Burdwan Publications: (1) "A History of the Native States of Ledia" a Local Self-Government in Eengal; Financial Condition of Bengal; "Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem," etc. Address: Behala, Calcutta,

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FRE-DERIC, MA. B. Litt. (Noon.), 1920, 0.5.B., 1920. C.B.E. (1923) Personal Asst. to H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb, formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabines, Joint Director of Member Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France. b. 10 July 1801. m. 1923, Freds. e. d. of Frederick Chance; two a. one d. Educ.: University College, Oxford; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome; Leurers at Trainty College, 1913; Fellow of All Souis, 1912; attached General Staff, Arny Headquarters, India, 1916. Professor of Modern Indian History. Allahahad University, 2915-1919; on special duty with the Government of India 1918-1921 in India, England and America; Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.A.I. 11693, Dhunhal M. 11693,

RUSSELL, COL. ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON, C.D.E. K.H.S., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., Publis Health Commissioner with the Government of India. b. 20th August, 1832. m. Jessé Waddell Mufr. Educ: Dollar Academy, St. Andrews 1870, Cambridge University Cambridge University Service, 1907-12.

Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-21; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-28; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-29; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-29; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-29; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-29; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1928-32; Public Read, 1921-29; Royal Commission on Cholera, Address: New Delhi and Simla.

RUSSRIL, Sin Gurming, K.C.I.E. (1937) Kt. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1937), B.Se., A.M. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. (1932), Commander of the Council of State, E. (India), J.P., Chief, N.W. Riy, Regiment, Member of the Council of State, s. of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland, E. 19th Jan. 1887, m. Riceare, Antion, Kllsyth, Scotland, Educ: at Glasgow Acadomy and Clasgow University; graduated B.Se., in 1007. Served Singheering Apprentice of the Council Engineers, Glasgow, in 1007-1910 and then joined the staff of the North British Railway, Appointed Asst. Bendiner, Great Indian Peninsula State (1920); Deputy Agent Junior 1922; Controller of Stores 1923; services lent to the Outh and Robilkinnal Railway, 1926. Deputy Agent Junior 1922; Controller of Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926; Confirmed as Agent 1927; appointed Momber Engineering, Kallway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Kallway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Kallway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Kallway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Commissioner, Marchay Board 1928; Chief State 1928; Chief Ch

MUNCHERJI. M.R.S.A. (Lond.), Journalist and Technical Adviser. b. 21 January 1865. m. 7th Jan. 1893, Dhunbai M. Banaji. Educ. : Fort 1893, Dhunbai M. Banaji. Educ.: Fort training as mill manager in local sotton mills, Founder and Editor of the Indian Textile
Journal since 1800. Publications: "Electricity in India" (1912). "Bombay Industries: The Cotton Mills" (1927) with an Introduc-tion by H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay; "Men and Women of India" (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Vicercy of India and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Joint Editor, Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record (1900 to 1903). Member of the first " Bombay Managing Committee of the Sanitary Association" inaugurated by H.E. the Governor in 1903. Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented invenin 1918. Author of several patented inven-tions and Director of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutnagur & Co. since 1890. Address: Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay.

S.ABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SUR RAGHUNAFRIRAO V, Kit. (1929), B.A., C.I.E. b. 1 April 1875. Educ.: Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Eliphinstone Coll, Bernbay, Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitais and Ch. Rev. Officer Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1920). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931; Society, Rombay Br.; President of the Inakina Panchayaz (District Local Bancy, Kolhapur; Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kohhapur Sugar Mills Lid. Address: Kohhapur, Shahupur,

SACHEE, SIR FREDERIC ALEXANDER,
B.A. (CONLAb), Kingkirded (1988); C.S.I.
(1935); C.I.E. (1930); Member, Board of
Revenues, Bengal: b. 27 Feb. 1878. m. Hilla
Margaret, Gatey, d. of Joseph Gatey, K.C.
Educ., Liverpool College and Caline College,
and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary, Publications: Waymensingh District
Gazetteer," Address: c/o Grindlay & Co.,
Calcutta.

SADIO HASAN, · S., B.A., Bar-at-Law. Member, Legisl. Assembly 1923-26; 1930-34, President of Messrs. K. Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. b. 1888. Educ: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar; President, Tanzim Orphanage, Amritsar; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements; President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; Presided over All-India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality. Address: Amritsar. SAGRADA, Rr. Rev. EMMANUEL; Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop (1993); C.I.E. (1935); b. 1 Dec. 1879. Educ. of Trinas ince 1909. b. Lodi, 1860. Address: Punjab University, Lahore. Lecturer in Toungoo, Burma.

SAH: MOHAN LAL, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., U.P. Born: 31 May, 1895. He has been a member of U.P. Banking Enquiry Committee (1929-30); of the U.P. Bural Debts Enquiry Committee (1932) and of its Technical Committee (1932)



of the U. P. Industrial Finance Committee (1934-35) and of the U. P. Electricity Enquiry Committee (1938). Nominated member U.P. Legislative Council 1934 to represent Banking Interests during consideration of debt bills. Member Naini Tal Municipal Board 1921-24 and Senior Vice-Chairman Vice-Chairman since 1933. Officiated

as its Chairman (1935-36). Address: Bank Building, Ranikhet,

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. b. 1893 at Seoratali in Dacca Dist. Educ: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics. Calcutta Univ. 1916; Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin: Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France; was Foundation Fellow of Inst. of Physics: Fellow of Roy, Soc. (1927); Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Como. 1927; Fellow, Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1930; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First Pre-sident, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ., (1931-1934). Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930); Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934. President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937; Director, Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd., Bihar. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad, Publications: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918; Theory of Thermal Ionisation and Physical Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-22; Ex-planation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927; New X-rays, 1932; Author of a pamph-let "On the Need of a Hydraulic Research Laboratory in Bengal" and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American, Author of a treatise on the American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat, Address: Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

Punjab University 1903-4; appointed Govt. of India scholar for training in Archaeology 1904; Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey 1910; Curator, Provincial Museum, Survey 1910; Curacor, Provincial auseum, Lucknow, 1912; Superintendent of Archico-logy in Kashmir (on deputation) 1913-17; Supdt. Archaeological Survey of India 1917 1925; Deputy Director-General of Archaeo-logy 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeo-logy 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1931-35; Archæology, Jaipur State. 1931-35; now Director of pur State. Publications: (1) Catalogue of Museum of Archaelogy at Sarnath; (2) Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath; (3) Contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation; (4) Annual Report, Archæological Survey of India for 1929-30, and annual reports of Circle Offices; (5) Archæological Remains and Excavations at Bairat; (6) Contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals; (7) Excavated many ancient sites in India, including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohenjodaro was discovered. Address: Residency Road, Jaipur, Rajputana.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR OF b. 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919, m. first to the d. of A.H. the harawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Salute 11 guns. President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal. Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Address: Sailana,

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar). b. 1861. Educ.: St. Francis de Sale's, Nagpur. Supdt., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad : Extra Asstt. Commissioner : Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per. Asstt. to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission; Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council. Address : Akola.

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.A., B.A.,

J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd. b. March 1879, m. Mcherbai, d. of late Major Divecha, I.M.S.; Educ.: at St. Xavier's College; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bom-bay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bo m b a y (Aug. 1934). Now Legislative Assembly. Publications: History of



Millowners' Association, Bombay, Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay,

SAKLATVALA, SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI, K.B.E. ALLATYALIA, SH. ROWRON BAPOSI, A.D., B.
(1937) Kf., (1933), C.I.E. (1923), J.P.,
Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd. b. 10 Sept. 1875,
Goodbai, d. of Mr. Hormasij S. Batilvala,
M. Coolbai, d. of Mr. Hormasij S. Batilvala,
Millowner's Association, 1916;
Employers' Delegate from India to the International Lobour Canforence, Geneva., 1921; mitional Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly; representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1922. Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate b. 24th October 1896; Educ: Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Commission, 1923-35; member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935. Address: Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SALTER, MALCOLM GURNEY, B.A., Oxon. 1910; M.A., 1933., I.E.S., Principal, Daly College, Indore b. 10 May 1887. Educ: Cheltenham College and Hertford College, Oxford, Master at Winchester College, 1911. In Indian Educational Service since 1913. Great War Lieux Mary Lieux, 1913, Great War Lieux, (T. Capt.), 12th Bengal Cavalry; Mesopotamia 1917-19; Assistant Master at Aftelison College, Lahore, 1920-23. Address: Daly College, Indore, Central India,

SAMBAMURTI, THE HON. Mr. B., B.A., B.L., Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly. Prominent Congressman gave up law practice to join N.C.O. Movement, (1921); General Secretary, Congress, (1925); organised Volunteer training camps as President of the Hindustan Seva Dal; President, Bengal Volunteer Conference; Member, Congress Working committee, (1920); elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly, (1937). Address: Coconada; Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

M., B.A., LL.B., dent, Government SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., Advocate. Press Employees' Union, (1929-1930). b. 1889. m. Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil, Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war comcontege, Augarn, worsen on many war committoes during the war; Seev, Arov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24, Seev, Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923); end 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1923-33, Vico-Presett, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the Secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central india Congress committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legisla-tive Assembly, 1924-26: Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the a memoer of the Executive Committees of this Anjuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur 1927-32, President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C. P.

SAMPURNANAND, THE HON. Mr., B. Sc. (ALLD.), L.T. (ALLD.), Minister of Education of the U. P. Government. b. I Jan., 1801; m. Savitri Devi; Educ.; Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad, After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Prom Mahayuyanaya, Dinhuman and the Harishehandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; Professor Kashi Vidyapith since 1922; member A, I. C. C. since 1922 with one break; 4 times Seey, U.P. Provincial with one break; 4 times Seey, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee ; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay, Publications: Nine books in Hindi on political A MINE DOORS IN THIRD OF POLICE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

1865. S. 1896. Address: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

SANA'ULLAH AL-HAJJ MOULANA, DR., BAT.-at-Law, M.L.A., Bengal, He belongs to an aristocratic family of Madarsha in Chittagong and is the only son of Haji Anwar Ali, who is domiciled at Buthidaung, Akyab,

Burma, where he is a Special Power Headman, Hon. Magistrate, Zemindar and Merchant, His mother the late Begum Rafia Khatun belonged to a famous Syed family. He is fully trained in the old Scheme Madrasah and obtained the highest Award in Moulvi Fadil in 1925. He was edu-cated at the Presidency



and Calcutta College. graduated with first class Hons, in 1931 He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1934 and obtained the Ph.D. degree of London University in 1935. He travelled extensively through Islamic countries. He is connected with many organisations and institutions and is Secretary of the Assembly Ulama Group, Lecturer, Calcutta University and is a practising Advocate of Calcutta High Court. Publication: "Decline of the Sajugid Court. I Empire" (Calcutta University Press). b. 1910. Address: Waliullah Lane, Calcutta. SANGLI, HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYA-

WATI SARASWATHAI PATWARDHAN, RANI SAIER OP, L. 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., BA., LL.B., of Amaroti, Ex-Home Member



Government of of the Central Provinces. Married 1910. Was awarded in 1920 by His Majesty the King Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England and the Conti-

the First Round Table Conference in the year 1980; and again accompanied him in 1987 to the Continent. Has been President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona from 1924. Has been working as President, Girl Guides Association of SARDAR, ALI KUAN, AGHA, KHAN SAIILK Sangdi. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangil from 1920 to 1933. Is President of the Sangil State Constitution of Sangil State Constitution of Sangil State Constitution of Sangil State Constitution of Sangil State Constitution of Sangil Sangil State Constitution of Sangil San of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Indian Legislative Assembly. He started life Indian Legislative Assembly. He started life as a junior teacher but qualified for senior teachership in 1903 and graduated in 1905, was dismissed from service for writing a brochure on swadeshi in

1905, was employed as a teacher in the Jammu High School but was externed from the state in 1906 for advanced political views. He qualified for law in 1908 and has since practised law, becoming the leader of the Lyallpur Bar, Elected President lń 1938, was arrested in 1919 during the Martial

Law days and was conbut four years. acquitted on appeal, was also prosecuted for sedition. He founded the Sikh League in 1920 and was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1931 and re-elected in 1934 Assembly in 1997 and respected in 1995 Fought for the Privileges of the House. He presided over many political conferences and is the President of the All-India Telegraph Union. b. September 2, 1884. Address: White House, Lyallpur, Punjab.

SAPRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR TEJ BAHA-DUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923). P.C. (1934.) b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, porms s commutee in London, 1913; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); Presdt., U.P. Political Confe., 1914; Presdt., U.P. Social Confe. (1913); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allanabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate ; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms, Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933): President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monucommittee (1954-35) and nature of a nonu-mental report on the problem of unemploy-ment. Publications: has contributed fre-quently to the press on political, social and legal topics: edited the Allahabud Law Journal, 1904-1917, Address: 19, Albert Road, Albahabad.

and Shia Community of N.W.F.P. Presided thrice over the Provincial Shia Conference. As E.A.C., he capably acquitted himself in Political, Executive and Judicial lines of Provincial Service, An Officer of note on the Frontier. There is not a hillside in Chitral, Buner, Black Mountain, Khyber and Kurram



in N. W. F. P. which he has not visited and administered as Political Officer. A successful Indian Assistant Commissioner in the Anglo-Afgan Commission in Kurram.

SARDAR MOHOMMEDALI SHAH, KHAN BAHADUR HASSANALI SHAH SYED. b. 1908. A descendant of a noble family of Sayeds, well known since the reign of TIMUR, when one of the ancestors was raised to Governorship.



During the Talpur reign in Sind, his great-grand-father Saved Jiandal father Sayed Jiandal Shah distinguished himself as the most capable Prime Minister and left an ineffaceable mark in history for qualities of head and heart in the of head and administration of his illusfather, trious Hassapally Bahadur

Shah, apart from his being an esteemed citizen was Special Magistrate. Sardar Mohramedali Shah is an educated young Zemindar of active habits. He owns an extensive agricultural estate, where revenue assessment bordering upon a Lakh of rupees is annually charged. A fresh entrant in the field of politics, an acknowledged "Sardar" of his Raj, he follows in the footsteps of his fore-fathers in public service, Address: P.O. Matiari, Hyderabad (Sind.)

SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI, SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawans. Baluchistan.

SARKAR, SIE JADVAUI, K. C. LLE, M. L. C. (Bengal, 1928, 28) M. A. M. English Gotel (Bengal, 1928, 28) M. A. M. English Gotel (Botel), Proposition of the Color of Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Some time Univ. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928),

Reader in Indian History, Patna University SalkMAII, (1929-1922 and 1932), Publications: I india of Aurangzeb —Statistics, Propography and Roads (1901), History of Aurangzh, 5 Vols. Sidistics, Studies in Mughai India Ancedeus of Aurangzeb; Thomas and Markey and Aurangzeb; Thomas and Au

SARKER: (THE HON'BLE) NAIMI RANJAX, M.L.A., Bengal. Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, General Manager (on leave) of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta. He was the President of the Bengal National



Chamber of Commerce.
Commissioner of Calcutta.
Port Trust, Mayor of
Calcutta, Connellior of
Calcutta Corporation;
Fellow of Calcutta University, President of the
Indian Life Offices' Association, and the Federation
of Indian Clambers of
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of Indian Cambris or
Indian Life Offices

Exomonic Panitry, Pengal;
Incuber of the Central
Ex.M.L.C. of Benual;

Jute Committee; Ex-M.L.C. of Bennal; formerly Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, member of the Bongal Legislative Assembly; Ex-Member of the Bongal Legislative Assembly; Ex-Member of the Bongal Committee of Industries, and the Committee of the Belgard Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; member of the Executive Committee of the Executive Committee of the Expanders of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Indian Chambers of the Executive Committee of the Indian Recommit Legislative, Ex-Member of the Indian Recommit Legislative, Ex-Member of the Indian Recommit Committee, and Kailway Retruenheur Committee, member of the Coustitative Committee of the Company Law, 1935; Member of the Dorard of Income Tax References, Hengal and one of the non-collical Indian Delegates to the India-Apanese Trade Conference. b. 1888; Road, Calcuttanii, 237, 16wer Circular

SARMA, S. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, b. 4 April 1880. Educ S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly Founded the Wednesday Revises in 1905 and Asstb., Editor util 1917. Asstb., Editor and lender-writer. Indu Prakush, Bombay, 1906-07: Leaduc-writer to the Mednest Standard in 1011. Contract of the Wednest Standard in 1011. Contract of the Wednesday Contract of 1924, and Special Public Proscutor to the Puidakotah Barbar in-charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and 1932. Fublications: "Monetary Problems," "The S. & then 9. G. Ortish". "The Wednesday of the Wednes

ARMAH, KRISHNA NATH, B.Sc., B.L., M.L.A., Assam, is a lawyer by profession. He joined the non-co-operation movement in 1921 and suffered imprisonment for a year-

He was the Provincial Secretary of the Khudi Board from 1924-27 and a member of the Congress Oplum Enquiry Committee, He is an ex-member of the A.I. C. C., was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Second Political Provincial Conference. He is the General Secretary of the Assam Ryot Sova and President of the Congress Ryot



of the Congress Hypt
Inquiry Committee of 1936. He is the
Secretary of the Hindi Prochar Samiti and the
author of the Hindi Assamitya Sikhok, is
great supporter of the temple entry movement. b. February 26, 1888, Address.
Vill: Sar babandha, F. O. Jorhat, Assam.

SASTRI, Time Bre. Hoy, V. S. Sasservas, S. Sastri, Time Bre. Hoy, V. S. Sasservas, P. C. 1921, C. II. (1980). Spit, 22. 1880. Rdue, at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1007; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 18 Presidentship in 1015; Member, Madmas Legislative Council, 1013-16; elected the Mr. G. M. Gokhale in 18 Presidentship in 1015; Member, Southboroush Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian Income Bill, 1019; served on Indian at Imperial Confee, on the reduction of India at Imperial Confee, on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councilior, and received undertook a town in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1022; delivered the Kannal Lectures to the Calenta Charles (French India). Private of Commissioner for India in South Africa 1027-20; Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929. Address: Annanualia University, Annanualia Ingar, S. India.

SATYAMURCHI, S., R.A., B.L., M.L.A., Advoento, High Court, Madras, b. Julia August 1887; m. 8ri, Bahsundar Anmal, Edine: Maharajah; S. College, Pudinkotah; Christian College and Law College, Madras, Member, Madras Leg, Council (1923-30); Member, Jindian Leg, Assembly since 1935; Member, All-India Congress Commattee, Publicutions: "Rights of Citizens". Address: "Sundra", Tyngarayangar, Madras.

SAUNDERS, The Ruser Ray, CHARLES FORK GORBEN, M.A., Hishop of Lonknow, b. 15th Feb. 1888, m. Mildred Robinson Hebblethwaite; one s. and two daughters. Educ.; Merchant Taylors' School, Jonaton; Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddeson of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddeson Diocese of Lucknow; S.P.G. Massion, Camppore, 1011-16; Indian Ecolessatical Exchallament, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain, Army Headquarters, India 1921-24; Metropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928; Bishop of Lucknow 1928. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Albhabad.

SAUNDERS. MAJOR-GENERAL, MAGAN, C.B., D.S.O., Dy. Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters. b. 9 Nov. 1884, m. Mariory. d. of Francis Bacon. Educ.: Malvern College; R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia : Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. R in Egypt to March 1916 : Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917: Operain Mesopotamia, 1917-18: G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O. Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24. D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters 1924-29. D.M.O., 1930 ; Comdr. Wana Bde., 1931-34; Comdr. Delhi Independent Bde., 1934-36; A. D. C. to H.M. the King, 1932-35, Address : Army Headquarters, India.

SAVAISINHJI, CAPTAIN RAJKUMAR SHRI SAVAI-SINHJI DEVISINHJI OF JAMNAGAR, Nephew of His late Highness Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar. b. 6th October 1889. Edue:



Girnssia College, Gondal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Military School, Dehra Dun. Got Vieeroy's Commission in November 1913 and was attached to 13th Rajputs. Married to Ba Shri Vasantkunverba Saheb of Wankaner in May 1914. Free of Great Will Was wounded and mentioned in deswatches. Was criven

despatches. Was given King's Commission for distinguished Services in 1917 and posted to 4th Rajputs. Appointed Hon. A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay from 1920 to 1924. Address Jamnagar.

SAYED MOHAMAD, SAHHZADA SIR, MEHR SHAH NAWAR; Member, Council of State. Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25; elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conference. Address: Jalel, Pur Sharif, Jahlum Districk, Punjab

ment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain, B.L., M.L.A., (Assam). After a brilliant Awwy Headquarter, Luis, 1991,94; Matro.

pleader in the Judge's Court, Dibrugarh, in 1920. became Vice-Chairman of Dibrugarh Municipal Board in 1921. In 1927 was nominated to the Assam Legislative Council, was a member of the permanent board of selection for all Provincial Services in 1929, enrolled as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court in



1931 and in 1933 the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on him. He defeated the president of the Assam Legislative Council at the last election, Khan Bahadur 1938, b. November 1, 1895. Address: Advocate. Dibrugarh, Assam.

Side Markers Advocated a 19th regard a season, a 18th Major Advocated a 18th Major Marker Major Marker Major

Sconbill, Major-Gennmal Sanyond Jonn Palather, Ch. 1935, Ch.G. (1919), D.S.O. (1919), Commanding Bombay District since 1935, b. Sopt. 26th 1879, m. 1110 Geely 2005, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, m. 1100 Geely 2005, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, m. 1100 Geely 2005, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, m. 1100 Geely 2005, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 2007, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 2007, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 2007, p. Sopt. 26th 1879, p. Sopt. 26th 18

SOOTT, JOHN GORDON CLAMMON, M.A. (Cantab.), Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos (1911); Principal, Prince of Wale's Royal Indian Military Collego, Debra Dun. b. 14 March 1888. m. to Audrey, youngest d. of Colonel J. Scully. Educ: Marbriorough Collego, and Peninroke Collego, Cambridge. The Indian Educational Service in 1912; Assistant Master, Daly Collego, Indoce, 1912; Assistant Master, Daly Collego, Indoces: Prince of Wale's R. Goyal Indian Military Collego, October 1921. Address: Prince Of Wale's R. Li.M. Collego, Debra Dun, U.De.

SEAL, SIE BRAJENDEANATH, Kt., M.A., Fh. D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1920-30; Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta Univ., 1914-1920; Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government 1925-26, b. 3 Sept. 1864. Educ.: Gen. Assem-bly's Institution, Calcutta University: Del. Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; opened discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, London, 1911; Mem., Simia Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ. Reg., 1905; Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922-23: Author of New Essays in Criticism, Memoir on Co-efficients of Numbers; Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism and Christianity; Race Origins, The Quest Eternal, etc. Address: 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

SEN, JITENDRANATH, M.A.; Calcutta Univ Sen. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll., since 1903 b. 1875. m. 1899. Educ: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll.; City Coll. and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta Publications: Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. Address: City College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta. b. 7th March

SEN, JULIE ASHALATA, MRS., b. 7th March 1893, daughter of late H. Mitra, Barrister, Khandwa, C.P. e. at The Close P. e. at The Close at Institute Martineau, Paris. m. Mr. R. C. Seu, Barrister, Calcutta in 1912. Brighton, and



Member St. John Ambulance Brigade, Won Cup in the All-India competition in Home Nursing and also in Bandaging and First Aid. Voluntary nursing for three years in the outdoor dispensary of the Sambhu Nath Hospital in Calcutta. Member of the Bengal Provincial Council, Beugal

vincial Countil, Be in g a l
Provincial Central Executive Committee,
Calcutta Local Centre Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association, Keenly interested in Girl Guiding, Represented India in the World Conference of Girl Guides in Poland in 1933 and received Order of Merit, Acted as Divisional Commissioner of Calcutta in 1936 and then officiated as Provincial Commissioner in 1937. Elected Provincial Commissioner of Bengal in March 1938. She is the first Indian Provincial Commissioner in India. Chairwoman of the National Indian Association in 1937. Member of various Committees of Social Welfare institutions, Lady Hony, Magistrate of Juvenile Courts in Calcutta, Address: 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

SEN, SIRDAR D. K., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law. b. 25th of July 1897 at Shillong (Assam). Son of Mr. B. N.

Sen, late Finance Minister and Chief Secretary, Naand Gmer Secretary, Na-bha State. m. Diane, dr. of Late A rt h u r Gidlon, Member of the London Stock Exchange. c. at the Forman Christian College, Lahore; Oriel College, Oxford: of University London, and Gray's Inn. London. M.A. in English, and Economics University of the Punjab. Stood First in the M.A. Examination in English with First



Class. Denzil-Ibbetson Prizeman, Punjab University, 1921. The first Indian to obtain First Class Honours in Law at Oxford. Senior Professor of English, D. A. V. College, Lahore. Special D. A. V. College, Lahore. Education Officer, Nabha State, 1921. Adviser, His Highness's Government, Patiala. 1926. Legal Adviser to the Delegation of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1927. On deputation to the Special Organization. Chamber of Princes, Delhi, 1927-28. Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Law Department, Patiala State, 1928. Foreign Minister, Patiala, 1929-32. Chief Minister, Mandl State, 1933. Special Representative of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1934. Princes in England, 1934. Adviser to the Chamber of Princes in England, 1935, 1936 and 1937. Author of "The Indian States: Their tions" (Sweet Their Status, Rights and Obliga-(Sweet and Maxwell, London). Address: Mandi State.

SEN, NALINI KUMAR, B.A., B.L., RAI SAHIB, M.L.C., Bihar, comes of the well-known Baidya family of Senhati. He was the President of the Bar Association, Chaibasa st non-official first

chairman Municipality for four consecutive terms, was chairman the first of Chaibasa the Central Co-operative Bank, member of the Singhbhum: Boys' Second Vice-Chairman District President Association, Vidyalaya of Harijan Vice-President of and

Managing Committee of the Sardar Hospital, Chaibasa. b. November, 1882. Address: "Senhati House," Chaibasa, Bihar.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E., KTALVAD, SHE GHWARLAY HARITAK, K.C.I.E.,

1. July 1804. A. Kelsin, Bryd. G. W. Homborn

1. July 1804. A. Kelsin, Bryd. G. W. Homborn

1. Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad,

1. Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad,

1. Pleader, High Court, Rombay; Gamitted as

Pleader, High Court, Rombay; Gamitted as

Reforms Committee, 1919. Amborn-Humter

Committee, 1919. Additional Judge, Bombay,

High Court, 1929. Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University, 1917-1929, Address : Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill. Bombay.

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL, C.I.E., Bar, at-Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Address: Bombay.

Magistrate, Bombay. Address: College.
ETH RAJA BISHESHWAR DAYAL.
RAI BAHADUR B.SC., M.L.C., F.C.S.,
(London), M.R.A.S. (London), Taluqdar
of Muizuddupur. Educ.: at Canning of Muizuddipur, Educ. at Canning College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U. P., Member of the Court of Lucknow University; President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan; Member of the managing body of Colvin Talundars' School, Lucknow; Trustee of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur; Manakan Bayal High School, Sitapur; Member of the Board of Agriculture, U. P. Member of U. P. Cattle-breeding Committee; Member of U. P. Agricultural Research Committee; Member of the Court of Wards Research | SHAH Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association of Oudh: Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of British Indian Association of Oudh: Member of U. P. Finance Committee, 1928-29: Member of U. P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London : President of the All-India Kshattaiya trate. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925. Address: Kotra, Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh.

KOURI, DISWARD DISCLARED SHAPEN, CALL.
SETHNA, THE HOR, SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE.
KL, B.A., J.P., O.B.E. (1918); Member, Council
of State, b. 8 Oct. 1866. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber. Address: Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHADI Lal, Rt. Hon. Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford) 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899; Hon. LL.D. (Punjab); Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896; Boden Arden Law Scholar (Grav's Inn) 1890 Arden Law Scholar (May 1 Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law, 1899; appointed Member of the Law, 1899; appointed member of the Privy Council, 1934, b. May 1874. Educ.: at Govt, Coll., Lahore, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1890-1913. Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice, May, Elected by Punjab University to 1920-1934. the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Dean, Law Faculty; Bencher of the Hon'ble Society of Faculty; Bencher of the 110n me Society of Gray's Inn. Publications: Lectures on Pri-vate International Law. Commentaries on the Punjab Allenation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. Address: Clubs.—Athenaeun, National Liberal Club, London; Privy Council, Downing St., S.W.

SHAH, ABDUR RAUF SYED, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., C.P., is the President of the Pandhar-kawada Municipality and member of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board. He is a Patron of the

Khamgaon Anjuman High School and President, C.P. and Berar Muslim League Parliamentary Board; was publicly dedicated by his father to national service.

A leading Mohammedan
Lawyer in the Province, he is popular both among Mohammedans Hindus, He is a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim

unity and Khaddar movement, Owing to differences about the Communal Award he sought election to the Assembly on Muslim League to the Assembly on Muslim League ticket, Among the Muslims his party is the strongest, Some Hindus also belong the strongest. Some Hindus also belong to his party. b. 1885, Address: Ijardar, Pandharkawada, District Yeotmal, Berar. HAH MUHAMMAD, SULAIMAN, THE HON'BLE SIR, Kr. (1929); M.A. (Cautab.); LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), D. Sc. (Allaba-bad), Barrister-at-Law, b. 3 Feb. 1886, m. Magbool Fatimah Begum, Educ; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Christ's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Bar from Middle Temple. Formerly Chief Justice, High Court. Allahabad 1932-37; Judge, Federal Court: Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930. Address: New

DUR. SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, President, Puniab Legislative Council; founder and Proprietor, "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal": Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927, Educ : Government Colline in Advary 1927, Ecase, Govern-ment Coll, and Law Goll, Lahore, Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909, Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Com-mittee in 1913; President of the Corpora tion in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Leg. Council: re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. Publications: The Cri-minal Law Journal of India; Indian Case and two Punjabi poems, Address: "A Mumtaz", 3. Durand Road, Labore. SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB Of. b. 7th March 1876, Succeed-

ed to gadi in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. Address: Shahpura (Rajputana). SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Bath, Dist.

Patna, Bihar and Orissa. b. 1895. m. Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisan d. of the late Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Barrister-at-Law and Subordinate Hussain, Barrister-at-Law and Suboramare Judge, Billar and Orissa. Educ. at M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chair-man of the Local Board for three years, Secy. man or and Local Social for three years, seey, of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barit, Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Barit, Bliur and Orlssa; Member of the Patna District Board; Hony, Organise on behavior of the Co-operative Societies, Bliar and Orlssa, Family enjoys the horolitary title of "Khan "from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, landed has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. The late Ahmad Ali Khan, his great-great-grandfather was the Commander-in-Chief to the Mogul Emperor. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. Address: Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar and Orissa

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E., 1873. Educ.; Chamber of Commerce, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 12 Address; Cawnore Merchant; Begg Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore, 1873. 1905-12

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.O.I.E., C.I.E.; Ch. Min., Jind State, b. 1860. Educ. Julindur and Hoshiar-pur H.S. and Govt.Coll., Lahore. Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1899-1903. Address; Sangrur, Jind State. SHANKAR RAY, HARTIANGAD, B.A., C.I.E., (1031): Offig. Controller of the Currency, b. 29 Soptember 1887. m. Uma Bal. 1282: Georemment Soliege, Mangalor and Falzare. Government Soliege, Mangalor and Government of India, Finance Department, 1924: Uniter Soliege, 1924; Assist. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924: Uniter Soliege, 1924; Assist. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1925: Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926: Budget Officer, Government of India, Finance Department, 1925: Soliege, 1925

SHANKARSHASTRI, Nansanisharan Landrakaran President, Sanakara Raina Matakaran Tresident, Sanakara Raina Matakaran Tresident, Sanakara Raina Matakaran Kanakaran ARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member B.F.M.P. and 'PATRA' (London), Cert. Press Technology (London), Superintendent, Stationery and Printing Department, Holkar Court Lucture of the

Govt., Indow. e. of late Randit Shambhudi Sharma, Prof., Daly College, Indowe, b. 1991, e. at the Almer High School & P. M. V. College, Brindaban. m. St. College, Brindaban. m. St. Saraswati Devi. 1921, Fentered in lie as Store-keeper and specialised in the art of printing. Superintandont, "The Indian Dally Telecrash," 1921, 1924. Man-

and specials of in the art of printing, Superintendent, "The Indian Daily Telegraph," 1921-1994, Manager, "The Independence and the Indian Prince," 1923-24, Superintendent, Stationery & Printing Department,

Indore since 1924, Ex-officio Superintendent, "The Government Central Book Depth" since 1936, Secretary, "The All-India Ahilyotsava Committee" since 1925, Municipal Councillor, Indore City since 1937, Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi, 1937. Ako associated with various public institutions and Societies, Address: Indore, C.1.

SHARMA, PANDET PYARE LAI, MA, LILI, M.LA., ex-Minister for Education, U.P. b. Fob. 1873, Educ.; Meerit Schools, Agra College and Meerut College. Took Agra College and Meerut College. Took serving as Reader to the Sessions Judge of Meerut in 1898, Joined the Meerut Bar in 1910 and fook LLB. degree some after. Non-co-ported in 1920; resonant of the College of Meerut Concepts and the College of Meerut Concepts and the College of Meerut Concepts and College of Meerut College of M

SHASPIM, PRASHE DETF, Ph.D. (Kiel), 18-8. Life, Hun. (Oxon), M.A. R.T. Hun. MO, L. (Punjah); Vilyasugar (Calentfa); Shastra-Vachaspati (Nandia); L.E.S.; Principal, Rajshahil College to 1933-37; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. In Presidency Coll. Calentfa, since 1932; Principal, Hooghly Calentfa, since 1932; Principal, Hooghly Ethe; Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Paris, Del, to and Sectional Pres. 4th 11th Congress of Philosophy held at Bologan, 1911. Head of Dept, of Philosophy since 1932; Calentfa Univ. Leet, in Phil. 1916. Philosophy Since 1932; Calentfa Univ. Leet, in Phil. 1916. Philosophy, Striet Hun. 1916. And and the Philosophy Since 1932; Calentfa Univ. Leet, in Philosophy, Striet the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Orredl, Philosophy, Naples, 1924, Delivered a series of lectares before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. Philisophys. J. eductral, educational, Herrary, religious Philosophysic, educational, Herrary, religious Philosophysic, educational, Herrary, religious Bhawan, 3. Mulfan Road, Lahore, or Cjo-Presidency College, Calentfa, Lahore, or Cjo-Presidency College, Calentfa.

SHEIKH, MAHAMADHAI, C.I.E. (1931) MADALU-MAHAM AMIR. A. 18th Gebber 1001. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding hereditary Jagir, Edire; at the Mayo Collece, Almer; visited England in 1013-101 with His and the Collece and the Co

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of The Times of India, b. Bath, Jan. 1890. Educ.: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. m. 1921, Anne. d. of the late J.-H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of The Views (London) as Sceretary to the Editor in 1002. Assistant Editor, The Times of India, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1923; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Bigado, Records Commission. Publications: Contributed to The Times History of the War in South Africa. "The Eyeulia (Jub; a history." "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "Biddees: The Times of India, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

SHIB SHERHARISWAR RAY, KUMAR, B.A.,
M.L.A., b. 4th December 1887, m. to
Annapurna Dovi, d. of Rai S. N. Majuundar
Balandur of Bingalpur. Educ: Central Hindu
Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles
University of Allahabad. Is the eldest e. of
Talifpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshabi
District Board (1915); elected member of
Talifpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshabi
District Board (1915); elected member,
Council by the same body in 1020, 1923 and
1929. Elected to the Assembly, 1936,
Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal
Ital Tirst elected. President in 1925. Has
served on numerous official Committee,
and has been vice-President of the British
Hollan Association, and President, Bengal
Hamen of Bengal 1929.

SHILLIDY, GRONGE ALBENANDER, C.I.E. (1931). King's Police Medial (1922); Inspector-General of Police Bonniay Presidency, Poona, b. 7th Marchi 1886. m. 60 Mole Cinterline, do of Robs. Marchi 1886. m. 60 Mole Cinterline, do of Robs. Local College, Belfast, Ircland. Johned Indian rolice in 1906 as Assi, Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1916, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1922, and Inspector General of Police, 1936. Address: Poona.

SUIBLAS, GROODE FINDLAN, M.A. Principal, Guinat Guinata Collega, b. Abordeen, 16
July 1885, m. 1011, Amy Zara, zd. of
late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service; two s. Educ: Robert Gordon's
College, Abertieen; University of Aberthe College, Abertien, 1986, p. 1996, on a
pspecial duty under Government of India,
Finance Department, 1916-13; Member,
Govt. of India Priess Induly Tommitteen
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London, Labour Departments, Washinston, Boston and New 1925; Hon. Fellow, York, Royal Statistical Society, 1920; Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920) despatches); T.A. Iteserve Regimental List, 1921; Director of Statistics with the Government of India: Member, 1921; 25; Fornerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India: Member, 1921; 25; Fornerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India: Member, 1921; 25; Fornerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India Reminace and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920; Some Biffects of the War on Gold and Silver, Some Biffects of the War on Gold and Silver, Indian Finance and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920; Some Biffects of the War on Gold and Silver, In two Volumes (Macenillan, 3rd Edition 1936); In two Volumes (Macenillan, 3rd Edition 1936); Taxable Capacity and the Burden of Taxabion and Public Debt (1925); Various articles in the Economic Problems in India. Calcutta Economic Problems in India. Calcutta Covernment of India Catental Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Government of India Catental Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Government of India Catental Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of House of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of

SHROFF: RAO SAMER CHUNLIAL MOTHAL, B.A. Late Dewan, Rajkot State. Born on 22nd November 1871, he was educated at Surat, Bombay, Nadiad, Ahmeda-

1911. Appointed General Karthari, Rajkot State in 1919 and Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State in 1919 and Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State, 1921. Accompanied the late Thakor Shaho of Rajkot to England in 1924 and had the honour of being presented to H. M. the King Emperor on the occasion of a levee the control of t

SHUJAUDDIN, DR. KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., J.L.B. (Cambridge), LLD. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inu), b. 27 Sep., 1887. Educ.: Central Model School, Jahore, Jelamia and Government Colleges, Labore, Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin. Hon. Prof. of English Literature, Islamia Goll., Jahore, 1906-1106; Lecturer, University Law, Qell.,

Iahore, 1017-1019; Member, Punjab Trext
Book Committee, 1019-1025; Fellow, Punjab
Univ. since 1017; Member of the Syndicate
of the Univ. since 1021; Member of the Syndicate
Commell, since 1022; Member and Good
Good, Since 1022; Member and HonSeev, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference,
Lahore, Since 1022; Hon. Secretary,
Punjab Muslim Indente, 1019-30; Member,
Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim
Conference; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore,
1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly, Advisory,
1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly, Advisory,
1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly, Advisory,
1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly, Advisory,
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1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly, Advisory,
1027-1030, Member, N.W. Rly,
1030, Member, N.W. Rly,
1030, Member, N.W. Rly,
1030, Member,
1037-1030, Member

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889, m. Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). Educ: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned,

IKANDER HYAT-KHAN, THE HON.
MAJOR, SIRDAR SIR, K.B.E., K.B. (1933),
M.B.E. (1029), Prime Minister of
the Punjab (1937) b. on 5th June,
1892. Educ.; M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and SIKANDER University College, London, During War was Recruiting Officer; Commission in 2-67th Punjabis (now 1/2nd Punjabis); served on N.W.F. and in the 3rd Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company on active service returned to the Punjab Legislative Council by landholders constituency: nonofficial Member of Police Enquiry Committee 1923; Personal Assistant to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' visit; elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Committee which elected him as its Chairman : was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Messrs. Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cement Co., Wah Stone and Lime Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate; ppointed Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., 1929, for 3 months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1980; appointed to act as Governor, July to October, 1932; was adain appointed to act as Governor, 1848. February to 6th June 1934; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, from March 1935; Revenue Member, Punjab Government, from October, 1936; Premier, Punjab from 1st April 1937, Address; Wah P.O. (District Campbellapn'), Zafar All Road, Jahore,

SIKKIM MAHABAJA OF, H. H. MAHABAJA SPI TASHI NAMPIJA K.C.I.E. (1923). & 20 Oct. 1893; *, of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Nangyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim, m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (liegent of Theolghdue, Mayo Coll., Ajmer; St. Paul's Sho, Darjeeling. Address: The Palace Gangtok, Sikkim.

SIMIHA, BEORAR RAGBURIR; Zamindar and Jagirdar, Educ Government College, Jub-bulpore, Hon. Magte, First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. singly, has been described by the control of the C.P. and the control of the control of the C.P. and the control of the control

SINGH, AJIT: M.A., LL.B., SINDAR M.L.A., N.W. F. P., Belongs to a premier Sikh family of the Frontier Province and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Forement Christian Colleges

Forenian Christian College, Lahore, and is closely associated with the educational activities in the Frontier Frovince. He takes an and civileilfe of the district, and is the President of Singh Sabha, Vice-President of the Hindu-Sikh Association and Secretary of the Hindu-Mushim Sikh Secretary of the Hindu-

Sikh Nationalist party in the Assembly.
b. May 19, 1905. Address: Khazanchian Street, Kohat, N. W. F. Province.

SINCH, Lr.-COL. BAWA JIWAN, C.I.E. (1918)
I.M.S. (redd.) b. May 6 1863. Ethics. GovernI.M.S. (redd.) b. May 6 1863. Ethics. GovernThounas' Hospital Meiland & Chools, London,
Johned I.M.S., 1891. Served in Military Department to 1896. Civil Burgeon, Melkida, 1896,
Secretary, I.G. Prisons, with Civil Medica.
Administration, Burma, 1897-1899. Suprit.;
Central Jail, Inselin, Burna, 1897-1899. Suprit.;
Central Jail, Inselin, Burna, from 1996 to 1909.
Impector-Central of Prisons, E. Bongal and
Impector-Central of Prisons, E. Bongal and
Impector-Central of Prisons, E. Bongal and
Habra and Orissa, from 1912-1929; Director,
Medical and Sankatton Departments, H., L.
The Nizam's Govt., 1920-23; and Director.
Medical Sankation and Jail Depts, H. R.
the Nizam's Govt., 1923-24, Address:
Ranchi, B. N. By.

SINGH, CHANDRESHWAR PRASAD NARAIN, M.A., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Bihar), was the Chairman of the Muzaffarpur District Doard, for 12 years and was the President of the Provincial

Franchise Committee, Is now the Leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. Declined to form Cabinet when the Congress Ministry went out temporarily, Feb. 1938. Fellow of the Patna University. He is the son of Mr. Krishna



Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh and Srimati Gena Kuar. Edize.: at G.B. B. College, Muzalfarpur and at Calcuta University. Married in 1919 Savitri Devi of the Sheohar Raj family and has two sons. He was returned to the Provincial Legislature as the representative of the landholders in 1926 was a member of the Provincial Simon Commitice. He was the Hon. Secretary of the Tirhut Cane Marketing Board, 1934; was created a C.I.E. in 1935. b. April 18, 1901. Address: Muzalfarran Silbar: T. Muzalfarpur 47.

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN, MAJOR, RAJA, Educated at Mayo College and entered public life in 1915; presided over the Joint Conference of the Taluqdars and Zemindars of the U.P. 1922, the U.P. Social Conference



in 10:23, the U.P. Kshat-titya Sabha, etc., was President of the U.P. Hindu Sabha, 10:33-36 and the A.I. Suddhi Sabha. He was Chairman of the District Dourd, Farrukhabad, from 10:23-27, member of the U.P. Loglishtive Council from 10:24-27, member of the Court of Wards, U.P.

1924-27 and 1934-37, and member of the U. P. Delimitation Committee, He is connected with the U.P. College, Benares, the U.P. Liberal League, B.R. College, Agra, Padrauna High School, Kshattriya High School, Hardoi and President and founder, A.K.K. High School, Tirwa. He is the General Secretary of the N. A. Party in the Agra Province, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Co., and Director of the A.I. United Assurance Co. He visited Europe in 1928. He got a commission in the regular army in 1919 and was promoted to Captain in 1924 and Major in 1936. He is an enlightened, progressive and public-spirited landlord. He was a member of the U.P. Interim Cabinet, b. 1896. Address: Tirwa, Dt. Farrukhabad.

NARAIN, SINGH: DURGA PRASAD, M.L.C., U.P., is a

great-grandson of the late Maharaja Sir Dregbijaya Singi of Balrampur and son of the late R. B. Bhalya Ganga Bakish Singi, O.B. E. He is a special Magistrate, Hon. Munsif, member of the British Indian Association of Oudi, member of the U.P. Legislative Council, Director, Sugar Mill, Balrampur, Frestdent, Aericulturis, Party Gonda,



Patha University. He is
the son of Mr. Krishna
Kishore Prasad Narayan
Shuch and Srlmath Gena Kuar, Educ.: at G.B.
B. Collego, Muzalfarpur and at Calentia University. Marriel In 1919 Saxifer Devi of the
Styley Jarriel In 1919 Saxifer Devi of the
Styley Marriel In 1919 Saxifer Devi of

INGH, Mr. GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-1934; Member, Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly; one of the foundation members of the Aero Club of India



and Burma; founder and for many years Hony. Secretary of the Town Hall Library, Muzafarpur; President of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and L.M.S., Beltarand Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzafarpur, 1933; President, Burma Provincial Kshatriya Nava Yuyuk Sangli,

Rangson, April 1933; President, Funjab Fronicial Depressed Class Conference, Amflast, 1933; President, All-India Arts and Cartis Richi-1933; President, All-India Arts and Cartis Richi-Postal and R. M.S., Conference, Beaures, 1934-Member, Governing Body of the Indian School of the G.B.B. College, Muzzifarpur; Member, Governing Body of the Indian School of the G.B.B. College, Muzzifarpur; Member, High English School, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Member, Working Committee, All-India Ashattrya Maha Sabha; Author of Khadder (Name Francisch Physics) (Name Pricorial Xashmir, Address — Muzaifarpur (Behar).

SINGH, GOFINDA PRASAD, M.L.A.. Orissa, His great-grandfather Mr. Jagannath Prasad was the first Oriya Government servant at Balasore and his grandfather Mr. Sibaprasad was the first

sub-judge munsiff and amongst the Orivas. He was the second officer, Daspalla State and rendered valuable services and opened the Daspalla-Band road. He was Dewan and Settlement Officer, Athmallik State, He is the Manager of the Aul-Raj Estate. He was returned to the Orissa Legislative



Assembly by defeating a Congress Leader and Tikayat of Kanikal, Born: April 15, 1888. Address: Manager, Aul-Raj Estate, Rambag P.O., Cuttack Dt., Orissa

NGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P., Legis, Assembly, 1937. b. 17 May 1878, m. to Gunwati Maya Das, d. of the late Rai Bahadraf Maya Das of Perocessia (Punjab), Educ., Harrow Maddle Tempte, Oxford; Bar-at-Law, Maddle Tempte SINGH (Pinjac). East.: narrow and Bail. Coll., Oxford; Bar.-at-Law, Middle Tempte 1902. Ent. U.P. I.C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to Goyt. of India. Dent. of Education, 1911; Mag. Govt. of India. Dept. of Education, 1911; Alea, and Colir. of Hamilrpur, U.P., 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.F. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India Education Dept., 1920-23, Dy. Commissioner Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927; Commissioner, Benares, 1928; Allahabad, 1999: Chief Minister. Jodhpur. 1931; Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, 1932. Member Executive Council. U P Govt. 1935. Publications: Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U.P. on co-operative credit Societies in the Off. Manritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press. Address : Lucknow.

SINHA, 2nd Baron of Raipur, cr. 1919; AROON SINHA, Barrister at-Law; b. 22 Aug, 1887; c.s. of 1st Baron; m. 1st, 1916, Frystand (d. 1920), c.d. of Rai Bahadur Lalii Mohan Chatterjee; two d.; 2nd 1920, Nirpuama, yr. d. of Rai Bahadur Lail Mohan Chatterjee; d. or Rai Banautr Lam alona Chacerjee, two s. Heir: s. Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b. 29th Oct. 1921. Address: 1, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. 1; 17, Elysium

Row, Calcutta.

SINHA, THE HON. MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912), M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912).
Minister, Bihar Government, in charge of Finance, L.S.G. and P.W.D. b. July 1889;
Edite. Patna College and University Law College (Calentra). Professor of history College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); enrolled vakii, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mr. Gandhi in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asst. Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Binar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, Dt. Board; elected President and Charman, D. Board; elected Fresdenk, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund, (in connection with Bihar earthquake) 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937.

Address : Patna. SINGH, RAM UGRAH, M.A., LI.D., DR.
M.L.C., U.P. Dr. Singh is
Reader in Law, Lucknow



University, He had a brilliant academic career and is an eminent legal scholar. He takes keen interest in social and educational problems and there are many public institutions which are indebted to him for his help and guidance. Born:
August 3, 1903; Address:
Badshah Bagh, Lucknow, U. P.

SINHA. BRUDENDRA NARAVANA D . . . BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zemindar, b. 15th Nov. 1888 m. first Rani and zemindar, b. 15th Nov. 1888 m. first Kanj Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. Educ: Presidency College, and University Law College, Calcutta. Member of the Dist. Board of Murshidabad for 12 of the Bist. Board of Mushidapat for 12 years; 1st Class Hon. Magte. President, British Indian Association: Vice-President. All-India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum; President of the India Art School; elected to the Bengal Council in 1096 : pleeted as a co-outed member of the Royal Statutory Commission Member of the Finance Committee; Member of the Public Committee; Member of the Revenue Committee; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal, Re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929: Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council. Vice-President of The Barty III the Council, Vice-President of Bangal Olympic Association, Calcutta. Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, of the Hindu Mission Bengaland of the Calcutta Orphanage. Patron of All Bengal Sugar Mills, Limited and of the New Insurance Co. at Behar, Viceof the New Insurance Co. at Behat, Vice-Patron of the Saroj Nalini Association, Vice-President All India Academy of Fine Arts, Director of the Aryasthan and Neptune Insurance Co. and also of North-Western Coal Co. Ltd., Katras Jharia Coal Co., Ltd., and Kalupahari Coal Co., Ltd.; Executive Member of All Bengal Home Industrial Association: of the Sanskrit Association, of the Automobile Association and of the Bengal Provincial Council of the Boys Scout Association. ron of the Bratachari movement. Elected President of All-India Vaisya Conference at Aligarh in 1933, of All-India Agarwala Mahasabha at Allahabad in 1934, of Bangiya Varnasram Sarajya Sangha in Calcutta in 1936. Address: 54. Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Rajpbati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Marshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23); Proprietor, Srinagar Ral. b. 24 Sept. 1898. Educ.; Presidency College, (Calcutta) Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921; Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922. Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; one of the founders of the Nationalist Party is the Legislative ot and Remonaust Party is the Legislative Assembly, Joined the Swardjay Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly 1925; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, Debugger of the Recentive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, Committee or one All-India Hindu sabila, 1026-35; President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu sabha for soveral years; visited Fairope, 1930-31; was in England during the first Round Table Conference. Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Couveation: Disk Commissioner (for Parbhanga) of
Boy Scouts Association (1937). Publications:
"The Place of Videha in the Ancient and itWilliam of Videna in the Ancient and itOnterence): A Keto on the Januala Desa',
and "On some Maithill Dramas of the
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centeries"
(published in the Journal of the Asiatie
Society of Rengal). "Is Dhamat religion
Buddhism?" freed in the Third Criential
Control of the Council of the Council of the Council
Tagratur Lascriptions" published by the
Calcutta University in 1926, "The Bihar
Earthquake and the Darphanga Raj" (1930).
Address: "Srimagar Darbar" P.O. Srinagar
Disk Pernec (Bihar).

SINHA, KUMAR JAGADISH CHANDRA, b. 3rd Dec. 1920; son of late Raja Birendra Chandra Sinha of Kandi and Palkpara; a descendant of the celebrated Dewan Gangagobinda Sinha and Fatchen Chandra Sinha (Takabhu): rasiding

the combrated week the Chalababay: residing at the historie Beigachia Villa "Calentia; formerly known as "AUCKLAND VILLA" a favourite resert of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Daleous and Lord Caming; where an argust reception between the combrate of Lord August 1 and Lord Caming; where an argust reception Edward VII (when as Prince of Wales, His Late Majesty visited India

Shambazar A.V. School, Calcutta ; at present a student of the Presidency College, Bengal; connected with various educational Institute of the Calcutta in the Calcutta at the

heizschiń Villa, Calentta,
SINIA SAGUIGHIANADA, Ikarrister, Pirst elected
Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first
SINIA (SAGUIGHIANADA), Ikarrister, Pirst elected
Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first
tive Council, Blinar and Orleas Government,
1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council,
1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council,
1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council,
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Resumed Editorably of the Hinduston Review in 1926. Bocame Managing Director of the Indian Nation, Patan, in 1931. Was especially juviced while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy attained to the Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy standpoint of constitutional mationalists tamploint of constitutional mationalists and the Nagpur University, 1935, and the Nagpur University, 1937, received from Allahabad University design of Doctor of Letters, honoris cause, in 1937. Publications: "The Partition of Rengal or writings of Sachchidananda Sinha, (1935), Address: Patan, Bihar.

SINHA, RAJESHAWAR PRASAD NARAIN, M.L.A., Bihar, graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, with Honours in English Literature in 1928. He was elected for the first time to the Provin-

cial Legislature soon after. He joined the Congress in 1930. He is the author of a book on Russia, proscribed immediately after publication. He has been a regular odlicals, and is connected with many public institutions either as secretary or as member. b. 1996, Address; P. O. Birshughore. Devolth, District pore.



pore Doorhi, Districe, Orathamaya Jihar, S.R.CAR, Sir. Naterspira Nath, Kr., K.C.S.I. (1934), M.A., E.L., Law Member of the Government of India. m. Nabasalini Bass, g. d. on Grand Calentia, Lincoh's Jun. Practised at Bingal-por in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judical Service, 1902-05; First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1977. Enough and Michaelmas Term, 1977. Honours Machine Markey, Chonistry, Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency Holder of Holds, 1934. Advocate-General of Bengal, 1923-34; Dielgand Holm Scholarship, Committee of Michael Committee. Address: Government of Latit, Shale and Now Delhi, Shale and Now Delhi and Presidency and Presidency Scholarship and Now Delhi and Presidency and President Presidency (1984).

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUB, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888, s. to the gadi, April 20, 1920. Address: Sirohi, Rajputana.

SITAMAU, H. H. Sir Raha Ram Sinsen, Rahar Or, K.C.Lie, b. 1889; descended from Raharo House of Kachi Baroda. m. birlec. Educ.; Daly Coli, Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit och and keen student of aclence and ancient and the second student of the second s

Rammyas Falace, 5 atamata, 6 a. S. R.O.S. 1748WAM TAYYAT, SH. F. S. R.O.S. 1145 atamata, 6 atamata,

1885; Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893-99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal. 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1907; Memoer of Excentive Content, Martan, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919: and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. Publications: Indian Constitutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu

Moral Heals (1935). Address: Sudharma Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras. SEEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., Manc., B.A., Hist., Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge, Labore High Court. b. 13 Dec. 1880. m. Dorothy Frazer. Educ.: University of Manchester: Peterhouse Cambridge, Jolned I.C.S., (Punjab Commission) 1904; Officiating D.C., 1910-1913; Sessions Judge, 1918-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court 1927; Pulsne Judge, 1933. Publications: Multani Stories. Address: 24,

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SKRINE, CLARMONT PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1935), Resident, Madras States, since 1936. b. 1888; m. Doris Forbes, 2nd d, of James Whitelaw of Nungate, North Berwick; Educ: Winchester; New College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912; Assistant Magistrate Azamgarh, Cawapore, Gorakhpur (U.P.) 1912-15; Asst. Political Agent, Sibi, Baluchistan, 1915-16; on political service in the South Persian War area, 1916-18; Consul, Kerman, 1918-19, Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, 1919-20: Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan, 1921-22; officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin; Consal-General in Chinese Turkestan, Kashgar, 1922-24. Secretary to the A.G.G., Punjab States, 1926-27; Consul in Seistan and Kain, 1927-29; Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, Baluchistan, 1932-35; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1935-36. Awarded O.B.E. in Quetta Earthquake Honours List 1935: awarded Gill Memorial by Royal Geographical Society, 1928, Publications: Chinese Central Asia, 1926; papers on Central Asia, Iran and Baluchistan and the Quetta Earthquake in the Geographical, Central Asian and other journals of learned societies. Address: C/o journals of learned societies, Political Department, New Delhi.

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1930); Settlement Commissioner, United Provinces. b. 9 November 1884. m. Gladys Hope d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. Educ: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford, Joined Indian ndvil America, 1969; servendra, Assistant Megia-turta, and Collector, Assistant Settlement, Company of the Control of the Con and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary,

Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. Address: Lucknow, U.P.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (OXOn.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rahur. b. July 1893, m. Miss Katherine Waghorn, Edne. Marlhorough College and St. John's College, Oxford, Addresses: Rajkumar College, Raipur: C/o Messrs, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, and Launcaston, Cornwall.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V. D. (1914). Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919); a Dy. Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director, Mair Mills Co., Ltd., Cawapore, 1915-1935, b. Mair Mills Co., Ltd., Cawmore, 1915-1935, b. 22 Aug. 1875, m. Else Mand. d. of Sir Holler of the State of the Committee of the Committee of English Committee of English Committee of English Committee of Commerce, 1918-1921; Mentber, U.P. Lea. Council, 1918-29; Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawmore Killes, 1013-20; Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. Address: West-field, Cawnpore, and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937) Bar-at-Law; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, b. 5th Nov. 1887. m. Ellen d. of the late John Cochrane. Educ: Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec., 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police. Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933, Address: Head Police Office, Bombay,

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OMAR, MARGHADIA GARSH, Discret Hadder, Deputy President, Eoutbay Log, Council.
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Bombay Council for Satara Dist, 1924-26 Bombay Council for Sadara 1935, 1824-29 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected in 1937 on Congress teket to the Bombay Leg. Council. Address:

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Depressed Class community; is the Pro-prietor of the Eastern prietor of the Eastern Leather Works, Bombay; a member of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the Congress He is the President and founder of the National Harijan Party and the Depressed Class Section of the anti-communal Award Conference. He has travelled very widely in India. Burma and Ceylon, Keenly

interested in public activities he carried out a co-operative movement among the different communities of the Depressed Classes. He has subscribed large amounts in charities and for the welfare of his Community. b. July 15, 1901. Address: c/o Eastern Leather Works, Sandhurst Road, opp. Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

SORABJI, CORNELIA. Kalsar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921), Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922. and Consulang Course from 1904 to 1922. Educ.: Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1802; Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1923, Practising High Court, Calcutta. Publications: ing High Court, Calcutta, Publications, "Sun Bables" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purdanishin" (1916); "Sun-Bables" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920; "Therefore" (1924); Gold Mohur Time, (1930); "Susie Sorabiji—Lie" (1932); "Susie Sorabiji—Lie" (1932); India Calling" (1935); "India Recalled" 1936); contributions to the Nineteenth (1936); Century Westminster Gazette, The Times, other news papers and magazines. Address: Häle-yon Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

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Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency Publications: numerous articles of professional subjects in various Journals. Address:
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SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., b. 1887. m. Srimati Sringarammal. Educ: Madras University, awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, surgeon, and Superintendent, in many civilian and War hospitals throughout India; Secretary. Usman Committee on Indigenous Medicine; one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association; for many years Editor, Madras Medical Journal: Address: Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO RAI BAHADUR PATRIE VEN-RATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Guntur, and Member, Legis. Assembly. b. 1877, m. to d. of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanarsa Pantulu Garu. Educ.: Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Barin 1906. Vice-President Guntur Dist. Board, for 8 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member, Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee, Address: Guntur.

SRIVASTAVA, Dr. Sir J.P., Kt., D.Sc. (Agra), D. Litt. (Lucknow), M.Sc., Tech. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.A., son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and

Landlord, Bansi District, Basti, b. 16th August. 1889. m. on 2nd Feb-1907, Kailash, rnary, daughter of the late Munshi Mahadeo Prasad; two sons and five daugh-Educated at Christ ters. Church College, Church Muir Central Colpore, Muir Central Col-lege, Allahabad, and Man-chester College of Techno-



Large business inlogy. Large vousness mreterest, in Cawnpore. Controls the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., and the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Ltd., lirector, Allahabad Bank Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd., and the "Ploneer" Ltd., Represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-36. Elected unopposed to the new U.P. Legislative Assembly from same constituency. Chairman, U. P. Simon Com-mittee, 1928. Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1928-31. Minister for Education, U. P. Government, 1931-1937. Minister for Finance and Industries, U. P. Government, 1937. Knighted 1934. Awarded honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and honorary D. Litt, (Lucknow University) 1936. Address : Kailash Kutir, Cawnpore,

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., O.B.E., Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. b. 10th Sept. 1891. m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava. and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava.

Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad;

Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and ter; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address: "Nawa! Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEIN, SIR AUBER, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D. Litt.
(Hon. Oxon.), D.Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D.O.L.
(Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit. Acad., Correspondant de I Institut de France, pondant de 1 Institut Gold Medallist, R. Geogr. Soc., R. Asiatic Society of Antiquarie of London, etc.; Indian Archaeological Survey, Officer on special duty (retired). *B* Budapest, 26th Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: Budapest and Dresden; studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England. Principal, Oriental College and England. Frincipal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University, 1888-99; app. to I. E. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasa, 1899; Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904. Carried out archæological explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08; transferred to Archæological Survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archæological explorations in C. Asia and Persia, 1913-16; on N. W. Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926-28; retired 1929, Explored in Persian Baluchistan, along Persian Gulf Coast and in Southern Persia, 1931-1934; in Fars, Luristan, Kurdistan 1935-1936. Publications: Kalhana's Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir : Sanskrit text. nicle of the angle of anomor: Samballe very, 1992; trans, with commentary, 2 vols., 1900; Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan, 1908-1921; American Khotan, 1908 (2 vols.); Ruins of Beset Cathay, 1912 (2 vols.); Serindia, 1921 (5 vols.); The Thousand Buddhus; Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turketten and Kansu (2 vols.); Innermost Asia, 1928 (4 vols.); On Alexan-der's Track to the Indus 1929; On Ancient Central-Asian Trucks 1933; Archaeologic Reconnaissances, 1937) and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archæology and Geography. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir; E. I. United Service Club, London.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Assistant Editor, The Statesman, Calcutta. b. February 1903. Educ: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar); Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos; R. J. Smith Research Student, and Supervisor R. J. Sillith acceared student, and supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.O.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart. 1928-29; Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise Committee 1932: Director of Public Information 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 awaruca C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937. Joined Staff of Statesman 1937. Address: The "States-man," Calcutta.

STEWARD. MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD. THYMARD, MERIVAED, C.B., O.B.E., Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army. b. 5 Feb. 1881.
m. F. M. Syme. Educ. Halleybury College. Served in South African War. 1001-1902; the Great War. France and Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, 1919. Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi.

STEWART, THE HON, SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER. K.C.I.E. (1937), C.S.I. (1935), I.C.S., Member for Communications, Govt. of India, b, 26 Feb. 1914, Elsie, d, of Crandon Gill; one s, two d. Educ: George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Entered Indian Civil Service 1912 and served as Asstt, Magt. & Coll., U.P. 1012; Asstt. Coll., Imp. Customs Service, 1919; Commissioner of Rice, Rangoon. 1920 ; Coll. of Customs, Rangoon, 1923 ; Coll. of Customs, Madras, 1925 : Coll. of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Coll, of Salt Revenues, 1932; Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1936; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938. Address: Simla and New

STONE, THE HON, MR. JUSTICE GILBERT, Barat-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court.
b. 1886. Educ.: Calus Coll., Cambridge;
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STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (OXOn.); C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1900) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. b. 27th July 1883. m. Marle Eilnor Morier (1912). Educ Winchester Coll, manor morrer (1912). Equa: Winchester Coll., and Excerc Coll., 2006; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Darly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I.A.R. O., Active Service, M. F. E. 1918; attachet to Chief. Admistration M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Publications: Educational Works. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

STRETTELL, Major-General Chauncy Batho Dashwood, C. B. (1935); Commander, Peshawar District, India, since 1936.

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SIBBARAYAN, THE HON. DR. PARMASHYM, MA.,B.G.I. (OXDA), LIAD. (Unblin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam. b. 11th Sept. 1899. The Radhabat Kudmal. d. of Rai Sahib m. Radhabat Kudmal. d. of Rai Sahib m. Radhabat Kudmal. d. of Rai Sahib m. Rowington School, Madrans, the Freetlenger of Kewington School, Madrans, the Freetlenger of Gollege, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a Gollege, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for Gollege, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras, Legislative Council propresenting South of All-India Congress Committee, in 1620. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unpoposed for Threchemotrural; Member, All-India Congress Councillates, 1921-193. [Member, All-India Congress Councillates, 1921-20]. However, 1921-2021. [Member, All-India Congress Councillates, 1921-2021.] [Member, All-India Congress Councillation, 1921-2021.] [Member, All-India Congress Councillation, 1921-2021.] [Member, Madras Olympic Association, Adatras Hockey Association, Madras, and Madras Checked Association and Madras Crubengola Wadras District, "Fatilations," Egnore, Madras District, "Fatilations," Egnore, Madras Madras Councillation, 2011-201-2011.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Hombay), Dalshin, Fallow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn., 1912; Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. Educ. New High School, Bombay, First in Martie from the School, Bombay, First in Martie from the School, Bombay, First in Martie from the School, Bombay, First in Martie from the School, Bombay Carlon, School of Mconomies, London School of Mconomies, London University, South Rensington, Gray's Inn. Returned to India In 1914, Lecture in Economics, Bombay University, Frofessor of Recommics, Calcutta University, Examiner Bholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917); Secretary, Morari Geelbad, Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919); Fartner,

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SUBRAWARDY, Sir, Hasan, Kt. (1962). Localonel, I. T., C.O.B., (1927), Kaisac-l-Had Medal 1st Class (1989), L. M. S., M. D., F. R. C. S. I., D. P. H., Hon, L. L.D. (Lond.), D.S. C. (Cal.), L. M. Rotunda Viceroy's Hony, Surgeon Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Yee-Chancellon, Calauta University, 1980-93. The Commission of the

Algarh. Member, Court & Excety. Council, Dacas Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh. 1931. President. Board of Studies, Arabic & C. U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps Associate Commander of the Order of St., John. President, Bengal I. T. F. Comparish of the Congress

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, MA., B.L. Kt., Bar-at-Luw, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Caleutta High Court. b. 1870. Educ: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUNTHANKAR, VISINU STRAIM, M.A. (Chinkab), Pin.D. (Berlin), Kalsari-Hind Medallist; Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Cacchoslovakis, Fellow, Sin the Post-graduate Department of the Bonnlay University, Edition-in-clied of the Critical Edition of The Metallocation, Aug., 1939, Edited and The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Granular School, and the Metallocation of The Meta

 occurence of the Bank Myna, (Acridooccurrence of the Bank Myna, (Acrido-theres ginglinianus) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII; Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle, Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of chilosevilium griseum Mull, and Henle, Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras. Records of Indian Museum. Vol. XII: On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea ilisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon. Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Kisheries Department. A new genus of Lerneid lish parasite from Madrax, read before the Science Congress, New York, and the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of Krusada Island in the Gulf of Mannax, (Madras Government Museum Bull). New Scries, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. I, No. I, Cirripella, Amphipoda, (Caprelline) Decapity of Capardials Pycnogonida and Appendix Office of the Congress of the Cong (Paguridæ) Pycnogonida and Appendix I. The Vertebrate Fauna of Krusadai Island, Fish Statistics for 1925-26 (Fisheries Bulletin, No. 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28; Presidential Address-15th Indian Science Congress-Address—15th Indian Science Congress— Zoological Section, 1928; Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S. T. 'Lady Goschen' 1927-28. Report III of Fisheries Balletin, No. 23 and Article "Pisciculture" in Allahabad Farmer, November 1933. Fisheries and the Problems of Food Supply in India " and "Ecological research with man and "Ecological research with particular reference to Indian Fishes," Read before the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta, 1938. Address: "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SUNDARAM CHEFFI, KRISHNAM CHEFFINAS DHWAS BAIRDUR, BA., BL., Pulses Didge, High Court, Madras, b. 18 Nov. 1875, Joined the service as offe, district munsiff, 1002: sub-judge 1919; sessions judge, 1916; dishrict court, Madras, 1926, 1929 and again in 1930; court, Madras, 1926, 1929 and again in 1930; Madras.

SURINDER SINGH BEDI: Tikka, is a direct descendant of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh Religion and is much loved by disciples in the Punjab, N.W.F.P.

and Aghmistan b. 22nd February 1887 at Kalin, District Rawalpindi, Son of Raja Sr. Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E., Hon, E.A.C., Hon, Magistrate from 1924; Hon. Civil Judge a few years later: Hon. Lieut, from 1923-29, now Lieut, A.I. R.O. in recruiting start, He is a Keen sportsman, is

fond of music and public service. Address: Pila Vila, Murree Road, Rawalpindi,



SURAJSINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O. | SWETACHALAPATHI R A M K R I S B N M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly, b. in Feb. 1878. m. Katankour. Educ.: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier; served in Somaliland 1903-04; mentioned for good service; Vicerov's Commission 1907; served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21: served on the staff of General Sir M. F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France, 1914-16: France to 1918; Egypt and Palestine to 1919; Afghan War, 1919; retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921; granted hon, rank of Captain 1923; apptd. Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921. Publications: Khialat Marcus Assembly, 1921. Functions: Kindlat Marcilla Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcilla Aurelius in Urdu): Guide to Physical Training for Youths: Other Military books in 1901, 1907. 1910 and 1911. "Modern Saints of the Sikhs." Series, Vols. I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-1928. Address: Kucha Khai, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar.

SURANA, SHUBHRARAN. b. 13th Aug. 1896. m. in 1910 and again in 1926. Senior Partner, Messrs. Tejpal Bridichand, Calcutta, Senior Member, Calcutta University Institute since 1918. Member, Legislative Assembly (Bikaner State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library". 1918. Memoer, 1928. Founder, "Surana Library, State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library, Churu (Rajputana), Asst. Secretary, Jain Tarananthi Sabha, Calcutta, 1930. Hon. Magistrate, Churu, 1931. Address . 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta; Churu (Rajputana).

a). Dadasaheb Ari Prime SURVE. APPASAHEB, RAO (1934), 7th Minister BAHADUR February 1003. Kolhapur. Romapur. b. ren rebruary 1905. m. Kumari Pramilabai (dead), d. of Shri R. T. Powar, J.P.. Bombay; m. Kumari Shanta-deyi, d. of the late Akojirao Nimbalkar, Inamdar of Nej. Educ : Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Chief Secretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929: Acting Dewan, 1929-31. Appointed Dewan, 1931. Prime Minister, Jan. 1932. Rao Saheb, 1930. Attended First Indian Round Table Conference in London as Advisor to State's Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate, Address: Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency),

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-Col. DAVID WATERS, C. I.E., I.M.S. (Retired). late Prof. of Medicine, Med. Coll., Lahore, b. Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. m. 1915, Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, d. of 77. 1910, crincess bamos Dunery Singit, a. of late Maharaja Duleey Singh. Educ.: Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B. (Edin.), M.B. (Edin.), F.B. 28. Jail Road. Lahore.

UTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINGLAIE, M.A., B.D. (Blasgow University); Kaisari-Hind Gold Medal (1930); Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India. b. 15 July 1877; in SUTHERLAND. Invernesshire, Scotland, m. Elsie Ruth Nicol. M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. Mule.: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1905; appointed Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Settlement in 1925. Address : Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAJAH RAVU, Rajah of Bobbili, b. 20 Feb. 1901. Educ: Bobbili, privately. Ascended gadi in 1920: Bobbili, privately. Ascended gadi in 1920; Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931. Address: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

SYED ABUL AAS: Zamindar, b. 27th Septr. 1880, m. Bibi Noor-i-Ayesha, Educ.: Goyt. City School, Patna; studied privately English. Arabic, Persian and Ordu. Aptd Hon. Magte. at Patna 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League; Hon. Asstt. Secry., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim of Council. President, League: unanimously elected Bihar Provincial Muslim Leaguein 1936; joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914: elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-President of Bihari Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18. Appointed non-official member of the Patna Mental Hospital, 1923; Nominated Member of Governing Body of the Madrasah Islamia, Patna, 1935; Nominated Member of the Oriental Public Library, Patna, 1936, Add-dress; Abul-'Aas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

SYED AMJAD ALI, B.A. (HONS.), O.B.E., M.L.A., Punjab, Educated at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London

Took the B.A. (Hons.) degree in 1927. He went to England in 1931 and Hon. Joint worked as Secretary of the Muslim Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference. He was elected Secretary of the All-India Muslim Youth League, He went to England again and worked as Hon.

Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon, Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. He was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. He was awarded the O.B.E. in June 1936. He was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party He was from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier, which position he still holds. b. July 5, 1908, Address : "Ashiana", Lahore.

SYED, THE HON. SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, Kr. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry) 1906; B.L. 1907 First Grade. Calcutta Advocate. Advocate, First Grade, Chichita High Court. Chief Minister, Assam. b. May 1886. Edve.; Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calenta (M.A.), Ripon College, Calenta (B.L.), Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908. Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati courts, 909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Memper, Assam Legislative Council, 1918-20:

again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agroulter, 1924; Monther, Executive Council, Assam to charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30; Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934. Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court, from May 1934. Address: 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta; The Secretariat, Assam.

SYED MOBARAN ALI, M.L.C., Bihar, comes from the Nawab family of Kujihwa and was educated at Chapra, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and at Patna. He entered politics



leader writer. The "inciden Nation" as a member of the Provincial Simou Committee. Provincial Delimitation Committee. He was an the Provincial Delimitation Committee and the Provincial Delimitation Committee. He was an altimate knowledge of the working of Committee and has an intimate large and the provincial committee of the provincial committee of the Reception Committee which was constituted in connection with the session of the Congress held at Gaya in 1922 under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das. b. October 1896. Address: All Mauzil, P. O. Gultaries, P. All Mauzil, P. O. Gultaries, P. All Mauzil, P. O. Gultaries, P. All Mauzil, P. O. Gultaries, P. All Mauzil, P. Sana, Blant.

SYED, SINDAR AH KIRAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster General of H. B. H. the Nizam's Dominions 1922-1920 received by Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-dudo Nawab Sird

SYEDN. TABLE SAFPUDIN SABER, HIS
HOLMESS SLADAL (Muldis Sabeb), HES
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Sultans. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government, Address: Surat; and Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill Bombay.

TAGORE, ABANDRA NATH, O.I.W., Zomindar of Shazidpur, Bengal; b. 171. Educ. . Sanaktit Coll., Calcutta, and at home Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curro Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta, 1911; principal work consists in reving School of Indian Art. Address: 5, Dwarkanath Tagoro's Lane, Calcutta,

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODVOG COOMAR, KT. b. 17 September 1872. Eddu: Hindu Sch., Calcutta; atterwards Victoria Men. Hall: Trustee; Indian Museum; Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; formerly Mem., Bengal Council. Address: Tagore Castle, Calcutta.

TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, KT., Hon. D. Litt. (Calcutta, Dacca and Benares Hindu University; b. 1861. Educ.: privately. Lived at Calcutta first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates; there he wrote many of his works; at age of 40 founded school at Santini-ketan, Bolpur, in 1921 turned it into a Centre of international culture, this has been his lifework ever since; visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English; Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913. Publications: In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38; Story books works, dramas, operas about 38 | Story Dobas Novels 19 | over 50 collections of Essays on Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects, and composed over 3,000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations. In English—Gitanjali, 1912, and composed over 3,000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations and small collections with periodically small collections with control of the collection of the collect Nationalism, 1917. Lover's Gus and Con-1918. Masil and other Stories, 1918. Stories from Tagore, 1918. The Farrot's Training, 1918. The Home and the World, 1919. The Home and the World, 1919. The Fugitive, 1921. The Wrock, 1921. The Pugitive, 1921. The Wrock, 1921. Creative Unity, 1922. Greater India, 1923. Gora, 1924. Letters from a Montal, 1924. Broken 1924. The Montal of the Montal, 1924. Broken 1924. The Montal of the Montal, 1924. Broken 1929. The Mass 1928. Letters to a Friend (Unwin) 1929. The Magnet Bitthady Books, Mannillan), 1929. The Tagore Bitthady Books, 1924. The Montal of the Montal of the Montal Took of the Moscow, Berlin, Munich, Paris, Birmingham and New York. Address: Santiniketan, Bengal,

TAIRSEE LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (

TALPUB, MIR GULAMALI KHAN, B.A., M.L.A. He passed Matriculation in 1920 from the Muslim University, Aligarh, Intermediate Examination from Decean



Dolling Pooms, and cook in Ball and the Ball

of the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karneth, Director of Lower Sind Zemindari Bank Ltd., Hydernotd Sind, Director of the Bank Ltd., Hydernotd Sind, Director of the Bank Ltd.,

TAMBE, SHRIFAD EALWAYE, LA. LL.B. be 3 Duc. 1876. Educ. The Enlarge Hilberton 1876. Educ. The Enlarge Hilberton Hilberton 1876. Educ. Talley Vernacutur and Hilb School and Boutbay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Fleader at Amratoti, Member and Vice-President of Amratoti Provincia Congress Committee; Member C.P. Legis. Council, 1917-1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, 1917-1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Contral Provinces Government; Address: North Pranchise Committee, 1922. Address: Nagpur, C. P.

TAMBE, MOHAMED AMIN WAZEER MOHAMAD, Mr., M.L.C., Bombay, is a

MB., M.L.C., Bombay, is a member of the well-known Tambe family of Khed in the Ratangiri District. Educated in the Deccan Coffege, Poona, is the President of the Taluka Local Board. Khed, Januladra and Khod Sabha, Taluka Deccyonemb Medili district, Rathagiri, and Medili district, Rathagiri, a member of the District Local Board, Rathagiri, b. May 2, 1901, Address; Khed, Disk, Batangiri,



TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com. (Birm.), Barta-Law. I.E.S., J.P., General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce Lion to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary, 1982-36. J. 2 May 1853. m. Alise C. Chopra. Sec. 1. 2 May 1853. m. Alise C. Chopra. Sec. 1. Chartana Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmispham. Official Juquidator of the

etc. Address: Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. TARA SINGH SIDHU (Bahla) SARDAR, M.L.A., Punjab. Belongs to the well-known family of



the well-known family of Bahia Sikhs and was educated at the Khalsa College, Auntisar. He joined the Patiala State Police Forces as Sub-laspector in 1912 party Superintendent. For his great services to the Bahia Brotherhood he was elected by a majority of 3288 votes, b. September, 20, 1892, Address', Hon.

20, 1892. Address: Ho Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patiala.

TATA, MRS. HIRABAL e. in Bombay and London, took to public work when young, formed branches of Women's Indian Association. Bombay, 1917 and Dadar, 1927, and has been working for women's eman-

cipation, Started free training classes at Fort, Chowpatty and Dadar for teaching
women English, embroidery
fancywork, sewing, entting,
Indian music, piysteal culture, first aid, bone nursing,
home hygiene, drawing and
painting, Organised concerts
to raise fund, for famine,
flood, earthquake and poor
relief, as also the first



Rombay Women's Conference on Educational Reform now called the Bombay Women's Association. Visited England with her also can be a barrise-real law and worked women so that they also can have legislative women so that they also can have legislative women's Indian Association, Super-Bombay Women's Indian Association, Super-Classes for Women. Has written books in Gujrati. Address: Ahmed Manor, Warden Road, Bombay.

TAUNTON, Ivos Hoeg, B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, b. 19 Doc. 1890. Educ.; Upplingham and Clare College, Cambridge, 1884. Collector and Edward College, Cambridge, 1884. Collector and Servine, 1917-19; Offig. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923, Offig. Dy. Commissioner 1924; Offig. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offig. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Offig. Objector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Offig. Objector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Offig. Deputy Secretary to Stamps, 1926; Offig. Deputy Secretary to Government, 1926; Offig. Deputy Secretary to Government, 1926; Offig. Deputy Secretary to Government, 1926; Offig. Deputy Secretary to Growing Service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khalipur State Executive Council Agent, Akallot, 1922; Collector, 1902; appoints 1927; Offic Collector, Shopping and Pollical Agent, Akallot, 1922; Collector 1902; appoints 1934. Address: Manticipal Offices, Bombay, 1934.

DAR SHAR SARES BAHADUN, K.C.S.I., of Tehnt-Garhwal State. c. 3 Aug. 1898. m. 1916. Heir-apparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer. Address: Narendranagar, (Tehnt-Garhwal State).

TEMPLE, LIUTY-COL. (Hox. COL.) PERDEBICS CHARES, C.L.E. (1931), V.D., A.D.C., M.L.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chartered Civil and Consulting Engineer (Williams and Templec). 2: Jane 1873, nr. Francis May; College St. (1938), v. C. S. Jane 1873, nr. Francis May; College St. (1938), v. C. S. Jane 1873, nr. Francis May; College St. (1938), v. C. S. Jane 1873, nr. Francis May; C. S. Jane 1873, nr. Francis May; C. S. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. Jane 1874, v. C. Jane 1874, v. Jane 1874

Street, Westminster S.W.1.

"HAKOIRAM KAYERAN, DIWAN BAHADURPLA. I.L.B. C.I.S. Vakil, High Court, experiod of the Court, exGOV, Plender und Public Prosecutor, Suratb.16 April 1898. m. Ratangavri, d. of Keshavrai
Amritiat. Educ: at Bhavangar, Alfred High
School and Elphinstone College, Bombay,
Appld, teacher in Gov. Sorabij J. J. High
School of Surat and began practice at Suratmose. The Company of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Municipality in 1911-14 and Chairman, Managing
Committee in 1093-09 and 1017-18, Vice-Presidout of the Municipality in 1911-14 and Freatdent in 1041-47; and again in 1928-30

the triennium 1928-31. Appointed Chairman, Committee of Management in 1922-36. Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again Despetimed Girls' School on the Ratelman Despetimed Girls' School on the Ratelman Operative Bank Edd, 1930-38. District sound Commissioner, Surat, since 1922 and Chairman Commissioner, Surat, since 1922 and Chairman Commissioner, Surat, since 1922 and Chairman Reforms Commission, 1910. Vice-President, School of Schoo

THAKUR, DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA (PANDIT) K.V., V.Bh. A famous Ayurvedic physician of Lahore, inventor of the world renowned household preparation AMRITDHARA; author of several medical

books, also edite! a medical journal for 25 years; Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedie & Unani Conference; presided over the first Sind Ayurvedie Conference and 3rd Punjal Ayurvedie Conference; lecturer on health and hydrier; social and religious worker, late President of the Arva Samaj, Lahore,

and Secretary of the Arya Prattaihli Sabha, Punjab J founded a chair for veile research in the Gurnkula Kangri, Hardwar, donating 1850,000. He is of pulmarthropic disposition of the control of the control of the medical relief and industries amounting to R.32 lacs. He owns a big Pharmacy known as Amrithiaca Plarmacy for the preparation of the preparation of the preparation of the control of the Address I Labore.

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV. I.S.O.; Sen. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur. since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1860, Educ.; Saugor and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Address: Nagpur.

THATRAJ BAHADUR OF BISSAMKATAK, SRI GOVINDA CHANDRA, B.A. (Honoms), M.LA. Orissa, Educated in Anthra University from where he took his B.A. (Honoms) degree in Politics, he be-



ing first in his community to do so, He was President and Secretary of the University Students' Union. Athletes Association and Politics Chib. He is the youngest memorer of the Senate and a member of the Faculty of Arts, and Board of Stadles in Oriya, of the Patan Universidant Chipselia (1998).

versity. He is also a member of the Senate,

Academic Council, and Faculty of Oriental Learning of the University of Madras. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Orissa Branch of the Red Cross Society, and Dufferin Fund Society. He is a life member of the Orissa Cattle Breeding Association, and is a member of the Vizagapatam Municipal Council, a Director of the Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation, the Anakapalli Electric Supply Corporation and the Orissa Jute Mills. He is now the Provincial Commissioner of the Orissa Boy Scouts Association. He was the Leader of the Orissa Boy Scouts Contingent to the All-India Scouts Jamboree held in Delhi in February 1937. He was awarded last year the Certificate of Merit by H.E. The Vicerov, the Chief Scout for India, for good services to the Scout Movement. He is a keen Mason. presided last year over the Gaujam District Agricultural Conference. b. April 23, 1911. Address: Sloan House, Uplands, Waltair, District Vizagapatam.

THOM, LT.-Col. Sir John Gibb, Kt. (1937), D.S.O. (1917), N.C., Chief Justice, Allahabd High Court, b. 1891; m. Anna Elizabeth Taylor. Educ.; Edinburgh University. Graduated M.A., LLB.; called to Scottish Bar, 1919; Advocate-Depute, 1931-32; M.P. (C). Dumbartonshire, 1926-29 and 1931-32; (C). Diminariolistic, 1820-29 and 1951-52; Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1932-37; commanded 8/10th and 6th Batts, Gordon Highlanders, European War, 1914-18. Address: 31, Thornhill Road, Allahabad,

THOMBARE, RAO BAHADUR Y. A., B.A., Political Minister, Sangli State, Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). Educ : Bombay Univer-Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Sceretary, Jail Superinten-dent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan Sitamau, 1912-21; practised as Pleader at Poona, 1921-22; was Legal Advisor to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot; State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State: 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931, was delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K.C.I.E., Rai Bareli District. b. 1865. m. 1st d. or Babu Amarjit Singh, y. b. of the Raja of Majhouli; 2nd d. of Raja Somesurdatt Singh. Raja of Kundwar; 3rd d, of the Raja of Bijapur District. Educ. : Govt. H. S., Rai Bareli. S. father, 1897; descended from King Salivahan, whose Era is current in India. Heir : Kunwar Lal Elma Natt Singh Bahadur. Address: Thulrai, Khajurgaou,

Address : Sangli,

Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933.

TIWANA, THE HON, MAJOR NAWABZADA MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B. E. (1931), M.L.A., Minister of Public Works, Punjab. b. 7th August 1900, only son of General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana. Educ: Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; stood first in the Diploma Exam. (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal : volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt, College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April 1918 and is now attached was given a commission in the to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate-one of the biggest estates in the Puniab. horse breeder; was sometime President and is now a leading member of the National-Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial nowers: anacknowledged leader of the Punjab martial classes; saw active service again in the N. W. F. disturbances and secured the N.W.F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board; President of the Northern India Wild Life Preservation Northern India Wild Life Preservation Association; Chairman, Council and Com-mittee of Management, Aitchison Chiefs' College: was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty; awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals: was returned unopposed to the Punjab Assembly, Address; Dist, Shahpur,

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I Fellow of the Royal Historical Officer of St. John of Jerusalem Society, Officer of St. John of Jerusalem b. 16 Yeb.1869. Educ.: Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; m. Allee, O.B.E., K.-i-H. 4. of Captam C. Losaek, 93rd Highlanders. Served in LCS., Madras; also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue, 1916: Member of Executive Council, 1919-24; President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasan'tha Mahal, Mysore.

TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Haliz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.I.E., b. 1879, s. 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of \$17,360. Address: Tonk, Rajputana.

TRAVANCORE: HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SETU PARVATI DAYI. b. November 1896. Grand-ulecc of the late Maharaja, and mother of His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. m. 1907,



of Travancore. m. 1907, Ravi Varma, Kochu Koll Tampuran, B.A., F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. Educ.: Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform. presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Cal-vandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in

India, England, Europe and the Far East; has been the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University, Recreation: music. Address: Kaudlar Palace, Trivandrum

TERVOR, CHARLES GERALD, C.I.E. (1938), Inspector-General of Forests. b. 23th Poec, 1852. m. Enid Carroll Beadon. Educ: Wellington College, R.I.E.C., Coopers Hill. Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1903; Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1903; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1903; Publications, Practical Forest Management. Address: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

TRIPUTRA: CAPTAIN H.H. MAHAMAJA MANIKAS SIR BIB BIRKAM KISHOBE DEB BAHAMA BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharafa of. b. 10th August 10ds; succeeded, 18th August 1023, invested with politic Maharafa of Balframyar and on her demise married the eldest daughter and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H.H. Maharafa of Panna, Address: Agartafa, Tripura.

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hous.), LLM, (Hous.), Cuntab. 1806; J.P. Baradi, Lw., Scond Judig, Presciptor, Control of Color of the Color of Col

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUE EHO., Member, Rallway Board, b 16th Nov. 1888, m. Dorothy Margaret McIver. Educ. 'Great Stanis, Holf, Norfolk. Had three years training, Great Norther in Termin Deept. of G. I. P. Rallway in 1098, was in charge of Gwallor Light Rallway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent, 1922 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was officiating Chief Traffic Manager; in 1929 was selected by Rallway Board to organise the new department of the Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Lindin Rallways in Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. Appointed Member, Rallway Board, in November 1934. Address: Rallway Board, in November 1934. Address: Rallway Board, in Movember 1934. Address: Rall

TYMMS, FERDERICS, M.C. (1918); Chevalier, Orbre de la Courenne (1917); Belgtan Crofx de Guerre (1917); C.I.E. (1935); Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Director of Cvil Aviation in India. b. 4th August 1889. Home Civil Service; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Flying Corps and Rayal Art Force during war Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919, Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cafro-Karachi Air Route, 1927; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928; Director, Civil Aviation, India, 1931. Publications: Part author "Commercial Air Transport," 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Houtes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simia and Delhi.

UDAY CHAND MARTAB, B.A., M.L.A., Maharaj Kumar of Burdwan, eldest son and heir of Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. b. 14th July 1905,

5. 44th July 1905, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta 1926, went to England as Private Secretary to Sir Bilay Chand Bahadur at the Imperia Campope, Radur Bull 1966, and Chand Mehra of Amritan 1929. Honorary Manager, 1929. Honorary Manager, Burdwan Rai Ward's



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Berdwan Rai Wardi
Estate, 1930-30. Was Director, Bengal Coal
Estate, 1930-30. Was Director of Leading
Co. Licl. and at present Director of Leading
to Licl. and at present Director of Leading
Hony, Secretary, Their Majestles' King George
Vand Queen Mary Silver Jubilee
Celebration
Committee, Bengal. Received Silver Jubilee
Gelebration
Committee, Mary Silver Jubilee
Bandura District Assembly, 1937, from
Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from
Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from
Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from
Bengal Legislative Committee, Committee, etc., and is connected with many
sporting, Social, charitable and educational
incitations, Receasions: Riding, Motoring,
Tennis, Clubs; Calcutte Cub., Bengal Phyling
Tennis, Clubs; Calcutte Cub., Bengal Phyling
Allipore, Calcuttages: 75, Burdwan Road,
Allipore, Calcuttages: 75, Burdwan Road,

UJJAL SINGH SANDAR, M.A. (Punjab).
Landlord and Millowere b. 27 Dec. 1895.
Educ: Govt. College, Lahors. Went to
England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation
to press the claims of the Sikh community
has been momber of Sikh Deputation
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has been momber of Sikh Deputation
to press the claims of the Sikh
has been momber of Sikh Deputation
Committee, Since 1921; member of Khalsa
College Coutedl and Managing Committee;
Momber, Indian Central Cotton Committee,
Since 1926; elected member, Punjab Legis,
Council; was member and Hon Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which
co-operated with the Sinnon Commission; serHydro-Electric Enquiry Committee;
Punjab Retrenchment Committee;
Punjab Retrenchment Committee;
Punjab Retrenchment Committee;
Presided over inon-Government Schools
delegate for Round Table Conference, 1820;
served on Federal Structure Committee;
on the Business Committee of the Round

Table Conference; was Invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, was president of the Political Conference, 1932; Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary, (Imone). Address: Minacham, Punja Rouse

U.K.U.N. B.A., Bar-at-Law and Member, House of Representatives, Burma, b. 27 August 1891. m. Ma Aye. Educ.: Government High School, Bassein, Burma, Ine Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn., London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of London, Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1929 when resigned and started practice at the Bar-Address: Bassein or Danulwys, Burma.

Address: Issuesch and Tree State.

AUMAR HAVAD SCHEMENT TWENTA. THE HOS.

AT BURNER SCHEMENT

UPLAP, KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO, B.A., LL.B.,
RAJ RATNA, NAEB DEWAN, BARODA STATE;
b. March 11th, 1879; Educ.: Deccan Co lege

Fooms. 78. 1899; entered. Brarda State Service, 1904; Worked as Vahlvatdar and Munsiff in various mahale work in the Barkhall dept. 1911; Worked as Nach Subarkhall Assistant, Survey and Settlement Supt., Subarda Sar Suba, 1935; Nach Dewan, 1936; Worked as Sar Suba, 1935; Nach Dewan, 1936; Worked as a

member on various Committees, the most important of which are:
Baroda Civil Services Examination Committee,
Giras Committee; Ankadia Franatis Committee;
Committee; Work of the State of Committee;
Committee; Committee; Marajis of Committee;
And Services Committee; Warajis of the Government of Baroda; Deputed to the Government of Baroda; Deputed to

Ahmedahad to see the Annewari work, 1986; Deputed to Nagpur to shudy the working of the Debt Conciliation Boards, 1985; Gold Medial of Raj Ratan Order conferred for meritorious services, 1932; King George Vilver Jubilee Medal, 1935; H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal, 1936; King George VI Coronation Medal, 1937. Most Illustrious Order of the Arunaditys Mandal awarded for loyal and meritorious services, 1938. Address: 384, Camp, Baroda.

USMAN, Sin Mahomep, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., b. 1884, m. d. of Shiffa-ul-Mink Zymulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., 2502.

Kanada, S. 1884, m. d. of Shiffa-ul-Mink Zymulabudin Sahib Sahadur, B.A., 2502.

Kanada Shiffa S

VACHHA, JAMSHENI BEANJI, Khan Bahadu BA., B.So., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency b. 26th May 1870-m. Rosban Ardashi Karanjawalia, S.A., Edger Biphinstone Carlos as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board Gross: The Dept. May 1904. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1905. Officiated as Joint Gross: The Dept. 1905. Official Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1906. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Dept. 1907. The Control Board Gross: The Contr

VARIAN, CHARTAR. THE HOX. MR. JUSTUZ SKRYVAS, BA., BL., RO Bahadur (1996), Judge, High Court. Madras. b. 20th June 1881; m. Rukmani Ammal (1898); Educ Pachalyappa's College, Madras. Ecr. Live years Loctures in the College of the Madras of the Court (1984); for some years of the High Court (1984); for some years Editor of the Madras Low Journal. Addres: ' "Governham', Mylapore, Madras. VARMA, JAIKHISHNA MAGARDAS, B.A., LLB. (Bom.), M.Sc. Econ. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statisticat-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistication, Fellow of the Royal Statistication, Control of the Royal Statistication, Control of the Royal Statistication, Control of the Royal Statistication, Control of the Royal Statistication, Market Market, Control of the Royal Statistication, Control of the Royal Statistication, Control of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London, Secretary, the Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay and the Toolskins Torplat Mills, Ltd., Edward of Royal Mil

VELINKEER, SHRIKKISIMA GUNAJI, B.A.,
Li,Li, (Kombay), J.P. (1993); Holder of
Certificate of Honour, Council of Logal
Zducation, Trinity (1990); of the Honourable
Society of Lincoln's Inn; Baract-Law,
Frankhavathor, C. (Law), The Council of the Council
Society of Lincoln's Inn; Baract-Law,
Frankhavathor, C. (Law), C. (Law), The Council
Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay,
Frankhavathor, C. (Law), C. (Law), C. (Law),
Eddic.; St. Xavier's College, Bombay,
Eddic.; St. Xavier's College, Bombay,
Eddic.; St. Xavier's College,
Bombay,
Eddic.; St. Xavier's College,
Bombay,
Dannary 1993; called to the Bar in June 1993.
Bombay and criminal courts of the President,
One of the Commissioners appointed under
the Defence of India Act to try culprits in
Ahmedabad and Virançam arson and murder
cases, 1919; President, Tribumal of Appeal
Sopt. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member,
Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President
since 1933, Secry, P. J. Hindia Gymkhaua,
1897-1908. Publications: Law of Compulsory
Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South),
Bombay.

VENKATA, REIDI, SIR KURNA, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., M.L., D. Litt., M.L.C.; Leader, National John and Computer of the Control of the Conley of the Control of the Control of the Con-Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College, Led the non-Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 19.19; Member of the Impreint Legislative Commel, 1929; Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920–23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920–26; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920–26; Member of the Senate Council, 1920–26; Alember of the Senate of the Senate Council, 1920–26; Alember of Madras Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1928, and Agont to the Government of India in S. Africa, 1924–28; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember, Council of State, 1933–32; Alember of Madras, 1934, Va. Government of July 1937, Address; "Kurma House," Thyagarayangar, Madras, 1935–32; Kurma House,"

VENKATAPATHY. NAIDU G., RAO BAHADUR, (1923). Edne.: Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc., Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries, Elected Municipal Connellior

of Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees, the Vice-President Was of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society. Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall, Worked on the Committees of the Boy



Scouts Association, The Mohammedan Female Ald Charity Fund, Discharged Prisoners' Ald Society, Madras Radio Club, The Madras Social Service League, Pasteur Institute, Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute, Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute, The Control of Alberta Association to Antimals, The School of Athletic Association and the Victoria Technical Institute. For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Pententiary, Continues of Dufford Edwards School of Convicts of Madras Pententiary, Continues of Dufford Institute School of Alberta Madras Pententiary, Continues of Dufford Institute School of Control of

VENKATARAO, Kala, M.L.A., Madras-In 1921 when he was a student of the Senior B.A. Class he gave up his studies in obedience to the Congress call and joined the non-co-



operation movement. Later he graduated from the Gazart Vidyapith, suffered imprisonment in 1922, 1930 at the All-Ludia Congress of the All-Ludia Con

puram. He defeated the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram in the Assembly election. b. July 7, 1900. Address: Amalapuram, E. Godavary, Madras.

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WIEIBA DE CASTRO, MOST REV. THEOTOXIUS MANOEL RIBBIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop of San Thome de Mylaprore, since 1899-1923; Archibishop of Goa and Pattarch of the East Indies since 1929. b. Oporto, 1869. Educ.; Gregorian Uni. Rome. Address: Nova Goa.

TIJAYARAGHAVACHANYA, DIWAS BAHADUR Sin T., K.B.E. (1920). Yise-Chaidman,
Imperia Committed and Committed Research
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WINCHOORKAR, NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO SAEDAR, M.L.A., Bombay, belongs to the ancient and historic family of the Vinchoorkans, being adopted by the late Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao

Ganjatrao Madhavrao Vinehoorkar in 1911. The Vinehoorkars now enloy the privilege of being First Class Sardate of the privilege of the privile



Nauk City Mandepality for a short time, was twice elected member of the Nauk District Local Board where he served for Ky vears and worked as the elected President of the District Local Board for European Color, and the Nauk District for the past ten years, is the nominated Chairman and Director off. by Nauk District Land Mortgane Bank and has also been elected on the district Raugh Mortgane Bank and has also been elected on the district Raugh State of the Land Mortgane Bank and has also been elected on the district Bank Raugh State of the State

VIRA-Vida, Darbar Suni, Dewan, Rajkot State, since October 1931. b. 29 January, 1888. Educ.; at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Wing Master, Rajkumar College; Adviser to the Thakore Sahet, Chuda; Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur; Manancer, Dewan, Junagadh State; District Dewan, Junagadh State; District Deputy, Political Agent, fawa Kantha, up to 184 April 1927; Hugur Personal Assistant to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address: Bagasra, Kathiawar.

VIRMANI, RAM NARAIN, M.L.A., Punjab, is the proprietor of the well-known firm of Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladass at

Juanparuma-Jawaisanss at Lyallpur, Bombay, Karachi, Aunti-ak Kagarin and Ram Karah Satya Paul, at Calcutta, Jharia, Lahore, Ludhiana, Juliundur and Lyallpur, Heis a big fluancier, banker and Industrialist offithe Punjab, Heitrialist offithe Punjab, Heider Lyallpur, Heis and Lyallpur, Heis of India Insurance Co. Ltd., and Chairnan of the Punjab Commerce

the Punjab Commerce
Bank Lid., The Sham Chambers Lid., Lyallpur
and a member of the Punjab Joint Devetopment Board, b. January 1, 1900. Address;
Prop. Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladass, Mill
Owner, Lyallpur (Punjab).

VISSANJI, MATHURADAS, J.P. Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the able guidance of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji. The Brokerage and Mucca



dimere of Bombay Connation of the Conting management of the Conting management of the Conting management of the Contraction of the Contraction of the Concommercial and Insustrial concerns and is the director, founder and the first Fresident of the East India Cotton Association, Its is

dent of the East India Cotton Association. He is an ex-president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numerous others. He is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1984 representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He has travelled extensively. A leading businessman and acknowledged leader of the Hindus in Bombay, he is held in high esteem amongst and the state of the Indian in the state of the Indian 18 and 1

V. 180 Y. 187 Y. 181 MOSEMIAGYNDAY, K. C.L. E. L. L. D., D. So., M. A. C. E., Inter Dewon of Mysore. b. 18th Sept. 1861. Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Selence, Poona. Asts. Engineer, F. W. D., Bombay 1884; T. 187 Y. 1

WADIA, ANDESHIE KUTTONI, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Wayorc. A fame is a surface of the professor of Philosophy, University of Wayorc. A fame is a surface in the professor of Philosophy and the Condent of Condent of Condent o

the University of Madras, 1929); "Prognated Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy" (Library of Philosophy Series), Contribora to Har Bilas Sarda Commemoration Volume, Articles in Mind, Philosophical Review Monist, International Journal of Ethics, The Philosophical Outleton, The Journal of Philosophical Studies, The Philosophical Quarterly. The Ayran Path. Edited the Mysore University Magazine, 1928-30, Address: The University, Mysore.

WADJA. BOMANI JANESTJ, the Hon. Mc. Justice, M.A., LL.M. (Univ. of Bounhay). Bar-at-Law. Judge, Bombay High Cout. b. 4 Aug. 1881. M. Rattanbal Hormusij Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Gowt. Law College, Bombay, 1910-1925. Acting Flaw of the World House, and the Inner September of the World House, and the June 1910-1910 and from 181 Feb. to October 1920, and from 181 Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; confirmed as Pulnes Judge 1930-31; confirmed as Pulnes Judge 1950-31; DIA, Sir Cusrow, N., Kt. (1932); C.I.E. (1919), Millowner. b. 1869. Educ: King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1888. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). Address: Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, JANSERII ANDASERIE, J.P., 1900, Merchant & 18t Oct. 1857. Educ.: Elphinstone Sch. and Goll. and served apprentices with a Dickinson Akrold & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & Co. of London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London; John Marchant & London,

WADIA, SIR NUSSEEWANJI NOWROSJEE, K.B. E., C.L.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.O.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner. b. 30th May 1978. ms. Evylene Clara Powell. Educ. St. Xavler's College. Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. Address: Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PRETONJI ARDENER, M. A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay, J. 16th. Does 18: Publications: The Philosophiers and the French Revolution: The Philosophiers and the French Revolution: Corpositionals and our Spiritual Hartiage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theorophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money and Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India, Mahatma Gandhi, a Bombay, A leading banker and landlord of diology cin understanding. Address: Hormard Villa, Malatear Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A.(1st divn. 2nd class Classical Tripos 1911). Bar-at-Law (Certificate of Honour, 1925) Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 21st December 1888; m. Clive Florence Clegg d. of Sir Robert Clegg, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. Educ: Loughborough G, S.; The Sorbonn, Paris; Jesus College, Cambridge: Middle Temple. Entered I.C.S. Under-Secretary to Government. 1913: 1918-19; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1922-24; Registrar, High Court, 1925-26; District Judge at Chingleput, Madura and Chittoor, 1926-35. Address: 4, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

WALI AHMED KHAN, M.A., M.F., Sahibzada of Tonk, son of Sahibzada Ali Ahmed Khan Sahib, grandson of Nawab AmirKhan Bahadur. founder of the Tonk State



na). b. 1900. Nobles' School. 1900. (Raiputana). Educ.: Jaipur, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, and Islamia College, Lahore. Holds Degrees of M.A. m. the 2nd daughter of the Chief of Budhausi, Dist. Aligarh. He is the first graduate in the Ruling family of Tonk. Is in the Jaipur State Service as

Judicial Officer since 1926. Has written two books in Urdu and frequently contributes to literary periodicals. Son: Khalil various Ahmed Khan, Address : Bagh Chouriwala Jaipur.

MAHOMED HUSSANALLY, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi, Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi; was Member. Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University; was Municipal Councillor Karachi for about 20 years; member and Chairman, Municipal and District School Board, Karachi; served as first President Shahi Jirgah, Jacobabad, for about 8 years : was President, Mulala Schools Committee: member, War League; Secretary, Sind Mahomedan Association; member, D. J. Sind College Board: has been Member Sind Madressah Board; for about 17 years. Retired Deputy Collector; is Special First Class. Magistrate, Since 1915; Landed Proprietor; was President of Educational Conference, 1931. b. 5th Dec. 1860. Widower. Educ.: Eiphinstone College and Govt. Law School, Bombay, Served Govt. in various departments for 33 years; retired in 1915. Address: Barkat Manzil, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.

34 he was a member on the Standing Committee of the Poona Municipality. He took great interest in relief work during the plague outbreak in the city. He was elected President of the Poona City Municipality 1934-35 and during his term of office tried to improve the administration of the



Municipality. Presented a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 when he visited Poona on his Harijan tour. Organised a social conference of his community in 1932. A leader and enthusiastic worker of the weaver classes in Maharashtra. He was the Chief Trustee of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona and organised the Industrial

Museum, Foona and organised the industrial Exhibition in 1935 b. December 12, 1897. Address: 398, Vetal Peth, Poona City. WARE, FRANK, FR.C.V.S., C.I.E. (1917), Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Multeswar—Kunaon, b. 22 Feb. C.I.E. (1917), mary Research ARCE, FRANK, FRANK, Veterinary Research Institute, Multieswar—Kumaon. b. 22 Feb. 1886; m. Martha (née) Trure, M.Sc.; Educ. r. Royal Veterinary College, London. Appointed to Indian Veterinary Service, 1907. Served in Bombay, Central Provinces and Veterinary Services, Various on Madras, Director of Veterina; Madras, 1925-29, Publications: Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry subjects. Address: Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Kukteswar, Kumaon,

WASSOODEW, THE MANAGEMENT OF T MR. JUSTICE! B.A., BOMBAY. RESHOWRAG BALKIGSHINA, B.A., LL., PUISNE JUDGE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. b. 14th January 1883; m. daughter of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; Educe John Connon High School, Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Entered Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1907. After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912. Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge. Address: 46-C, Warden and Sessions Judge. Address Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID, KT., B.A., LL.B. AZII. HASA, SH. SAIVID, AZI, B.A., LM.B., Zdue, : Government High School, Balla; Muir Central College, Allahabad; M. A. O. College, Allgarh, Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903: Secretary, All-India Moslem League from 1912-19; was instrumental in bringing about Hindu-Moslem Pact of 1916; appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920. Judicial Commissioner of Oudi m 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudi, February 1930-84; retired in 1934; joined as Advocate, Allahabad High Court Bar, 1935. Address: 38. Canning Road, Allahabad.

WEIR, LIEUT-COLOYEL JAMES LESLIE BOSE, C.I.E. (1933); Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. b. 29th Jan. 1888. m. Thyra-Letitla Alexandra Sommers. Educ.: Wellingborough and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1900; transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry), 1904; joined

Political Department, 1908; has been H.B.M's. Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Rasidentin Kashmir; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda. Address: The Residency, Baroda.

WESTCOTT, RT. REV. F., see Calcutta, Bishop

WHEELER, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Ph. D. (Lond.), M. Sc. (Hony., N. U.1.); F.R.C.Sc.I., F.I.C., F. Inst. P., M.I. Chem. Eng., J.P., Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay b. 30th April 1899.
m. Una Brigid, d. of the late John Sherlock,
B.A. Educ: O'Connell School, Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow; Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, London; Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Publications: about 80 research papers and 20 patents on chemical subjects; two text "Systematic Organic books (part author), " Physico - chemical Chemistry" and Also translations into English Methods. of two German text-books. Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

WHITTAKER, HARNY CAPPAIN, late R.B.,
B.Se, A.R.L.Se, A.M.BELCE, A.M.
Mech.E., A.M.I.E.B., M.Soc. Ing. Civ. de
France, M. of Council Jun. Inst. Eng.,
Principal, The Machigan Engineering Collect
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WHITWORTH CHARLES STANKEY, C.LE. (1987), Chief Mining Endineer to the Government of India (Railway Department), b. 14th June 1880. m. Malel Webb of Bray, 1982. Attached to Mining Department, Sortel Westler, Indian State Railways, 1913-11; service lent to G.I. P. Railway, 1941-17; Officiated as Mining Endineer and Technical Advisor to Coal Controller, 1918-29; Appointed Chief Mining Endineer and Technical Advisor to Coal Controller, 1918-29; Appointed Chief Mining Endineer Railway Bonding President, Indian Coal Grading Bond, 1927-33; President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1920-33. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; Oriental Club, London.

WILBERFORCE-BELL. THE HONBLE LIEUR-COLOXEL SIr HARGEN, K.C.LE., C.LE., Foreign and Political Department, Government of India: Resident for the Punjab States, b. 17th Nov. 1885. m. Margaret, d., of late Capt. Michael Festing, formerly of the

20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusiliers). Educ: Ellesmere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford; Gazetted to The Connaught Rangers, 1905; transferred to Indian Army, 1908 and to Political Depart. ment, 1909; returned to the Army for the period of the War and saw active service in France and India ; was Asst. Mil. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India, 1918-19: has served in Political Department in Western India, Central India, Punjab and the Decean: was Dv. Political Secretary to Government of India, 1928-1930; and Ag. Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930. First Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, 1933-34. Pub-lications: "The History of Kathiawar"; "Some Translations from the Marathi Poets": "A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language"; "War Vignettes"; and other monographs and articles in various periodicals. Address: The Residency, Labore, Punjab.

WILES, SIF GILBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I. & (1983), C.LE. (1939), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1931), C.S.J. (1932), J.S.J. (193

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSEIL, B.A., C.L.S. (1927); I.C.S. b. March 11, 1888. m. Theodora Daintee. Educ. Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford, Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal, 1922-27. Secretary. Education Department, Government of Bengal, 1931-35. Address: United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILKINSON, SYDNEY ARTHUR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lk.G.P. (Lond.), D.T.M., and D.T.H. (Liverpool Uni.); Medical Officer, B. B., & C. I. Rly, Co., Ajmer, D. 17th March 1886, m. Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915. Edney of the North March 1886, m. Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915. Edney of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hysteine (1922); A Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930); Mon. Magte, Ajmer-Merwari, past Vice-Chalman, Theorem (1930); Mon. Magte, Ajmer-Merwari, past Vice-Chalman, Philosopher, 1916, p. 1916,

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. Cons. E., F. R. Saa. I., F. R. G.S., F. R. Metsoc., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of

Williams and Temple. b. 7th April 1872; m. Williams and Temple. b. twn aprn 1072 jm.
Dorothy Mand, d. of E. Thorp of Cheadle
Hulme, Cheshire. Educ. : Clifton. Articled to
Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., P. Pres. Inst.
C.E., 1891; Asst. on York Main Drainage
Works, Birmingham Waterworks; Residant Enonique-in-Charge, Whitby Water-C.E., 1891; Ass. on Lordon Waterworks; Resident Engineer-in-Charge, Whitby Waterworks; Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer; Asst. District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways; Pers. Asst. to Mr. G. R. Strachan, M. Inst. C.E., 1902-06. Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks; Consulting Engineer to Colonal Office, 1906-08; Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks . Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation : designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c. Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909); designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been and sewerage of which above or have book earried out including Jheria, Gaya, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr, Comilla, Raneegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Conch-Behar waterworks, Gaya, Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main drainage Backens. Publications: Sewage disposal in India and the East; Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions): Practical India and the base; heliuchtary Santany Engineering; Modern Sewage Disposal, R. E. Journal, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," Geographical Journal, 1909; Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer, 1922 ; Recent 922; Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal; Public Health in India 'XIXth Century' February 1928; Rainfall, Off, How and Storage in the Central Provinces; Min. Proc. Inst. C. E., 1931; The Rainfall of Assam, Journal, Royal Meteorological Society, 1932; The Economics of Water Pumping, "Engineer," 1933; The Flow of Water, 1934; Single Arch Masonry Dams, "Engineer", 1935. Address Dams, "Engineer", 1935. Address: Killay House, Cooden, Bexhillon-Sea; Old Court House Street, Calcutta; and United Service Club, Calcutta,

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital since 1907. b. 11th Feb. 1875. Address; General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORAGE, KZ. (1934); C.I.E. (1922); M.B.E. (1919); Advisor to the Secretary of State. b. July 16, 1880. m. Joan Bunna Darna Holtz. Educ: United Provinces, 1990; Superintendent, 1913; Assistant to Inspector-General, 1917; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1912-27; Deputy Inspector-General, 1923; Officialing Inspector-General, 1923; method of the Community of the Community of the method of the Community of the Community of the Community of the method of the Community of the Community of the Community of the method of the Community of

WILLAOT, Zonum Boutarox, H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, b. 16th Oct. 1892. Commissioner at Calcutta, b. 16th Oct. 1892. In the Calcutta of the Calcutta of the Calcutta 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Roserve in 1915; transferred to Army with a commission in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1916; in Government service in London, 1920-1924. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

WILSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROGER COOH-RANE, K.C.B. (1937), D.S.O. (1918), M.C., Adjutant General in India. b. 26th December 1882; ss. Marion Dlauche Florence Hollway, 1905, 2 a., 2 d., Rébue: Veilington College, Royal Milliary College, Sandhurst. Creshire Regiment, 1901; 114 Mahrattas, Indian Army, 1904; Staff College, 1914; served Mesopotamia, 1914-18; deprend Staff, India, 1912, 1913, 1914; served College, 1914; served College, 1914; served College, 1914; served College, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915, 1914; served College, 1915

WINGATE, RONAID EVELTY LISSEE, C.I.E.,
B.A., I.C.S., Offig. Political Secretary, Govern.
B.A., I.C.S., Offig. Political Secretary, Governtable and Bailiol College, Oxford.
Arrived in India 1913 and served in the
Punjaba as Asst. Commissioner; transferred
to Delhi as City Magistrate, 1916; special
usty on staff of Hentenant-dovernor, Funjab,
Tolitical Agent and H. M.; Consul at Maskat,
1919; special assistant to Resident in Kashnit, 1921; Political Agent and H. M.;
to Governor-General in Bajputana, September
1924; ditto Baluchistan, 1937; Political
Agent and Deputy Commissioner, QuottaFishin, 1928; Political Agent Suit, 1913;
Deputy Secretary to the Government of;
1932; Officialing Secretary, October 1932,
Address: Government of India, Delhi and
Simia.

WINTERLBOTHAM, SIR GROPPARY LEONARD, KE (1936), BA (Gantab), Merchant, Parket, Messers, Wallace & Co. L. 7th Oct. 1889. m. Hilda, youngset d. of D. Norton, CS.I. Educ.; Malyern and Magnialene Coll., Cambridge, Business in Intila since 1912; apptd. Computed for Sian at Bombay, 1922; Member, Deglahe Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 and 1932. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1929 and 1934. President, Assortated Chambers of Commerce of India and editable of Commerce of India and Chambers of Commerce of India 1922. Address. Byenila Club, Kombay, D. 1929. Address. Byenila Club, Kombay, D.

WITHERINGTON, CHARLES HANINGTON, exmember, Indian Legislative Assembly, was educated at Charterhouse. He came to India



in January 1009 and was for many years a tea planter in Assam where he took a leading part in the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea affairs. He was a member of the Assam Legislative Council representing the tea industry from 1928. He was teneral to 1952. He was teneral association (India) in Calcutta for three years

to the end of 1935. He entered the Indian Legislative Assembly early in 1936 in the Assam European seat and is closely connected with the affairs of the Tea Industry of India. b. 1885: Address: C/o National Bank of India, Cilve Street, Calentia. WRIGHT, SIR WILLIAM OWRS, KE, O.B.E., V.D., Director, Parry & Co. Jidd, Madras, b. 11 August 1882; m. Barbara, d. of the late F. Mullaly, Madras Pollee. Belac.; St. Paul's School, London; formerly President, Local Bond, Imperial Bank of India; Chlariman, Madras Telephone Co., Director, Hercules, Insurance Co., and Various Other Companies; Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1933. Address: Madras Glub, Madras.

WYLIE, H. E. SIR FRANCIS (VERNER), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces and Berar; b. 9th August 1891, m. Kathleen



August 1891. M. Kathleen Byrne, 1923. e. at the Royal School Dungarmon Wessley (1909-16). Entered Local Partied in India 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of India Population of the Various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Govern-

ment of India 1919-37. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar 27th May 1938. Address: Governor's Camp, C. P. & Berar.

YAIN, THE HON. SIR LEE AH. K-I-H., Bar-at-Law, M. L.C., Ex-President, Rangoon Corpora, tion, Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister of Forests. b. April 1874, Educ.: Rangoon College and Cambridge. Address: Rangoon Secretariat, Rangoon.

YAKUB Mohamer, Moury, Sur. Et. (1929).
Lawyer, & August 27, 1870. m. The late Wahlad Begum, Editor of Teluzeb Niswan, Lahore. Educ: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman, Moradabad Mundipal Board, Member and Chairman, Moradabad Mundipal Board, Member and Chairman, Member and Chairman, Member and Chairman, Member and Chairman, Aligarh, Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligazh, Member of the Court, Muslim College, Aligarh, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of Hardy Retrachment Committee, Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory President and Socretary of All-India Muslim Leggue, President, U. P. Muslim League, Annual Session Pilliblit, President, Bundhilthand Muslim Conference, President, Bundhilthand Muslim Conference, President, Bundhilthand Muslim Conference, Hombay, President, All-India Postmeris Conference, Alligarth, Al-India Postmeris Conference, Alligarth, the Govt. of India, Jan. 1988. Address : Mohalla Musliphura, Moradabad U. P.

YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMED SHE, B.A., C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Mumber, Council of State (1924); Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerute b. June 1888. m. to a cousin. Educ: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Allagarh and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec. 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District; Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Collected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Logislative Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920;

ZAPRUJLA KILN, CHAUDHURI SIR, MURIAS-MAD, K.G.S.I. (1987); K.R., B.A. (Honours), Punjab, J.L.B. (Honours), Loudon; Barristerant-Law (Lincoln's Inn.) Momber of the Governor General's Executive Council (Depts. of the late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orisa), Bider, 1848 December of the late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orisa), Bider, 1848 Goliego, and Lincoln's Inn. London; King's Collego, and Lincoln's Inn. London; Inn. London; High Court, 1916-93; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Member, Punjab Legislative Commel, 1926-34; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-34; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-34; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-34; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1922; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Member, 1932; Mem

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to Sandat Barcha family of Muzaffarnagar District, b. 1898, m. Editc.: Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephons College, Delhi;

St. Stephens Coulege, Delmi, 1 Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922. Member of the Hon, Society of Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1923. Joined State service, 1390:—Judge of the State High Count; Private Secretary to His Highness, Household Minister, Political Minister, During the absence of Sir Abdins.



samad Khan, Kt., officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931, 32, 33; and also for Revenue and Pinance Minister. April 16 September 1936, Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 and appointed Chief Minister 1st December 1936, Address: Rampur, U. P.



WHO'S WHO

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TRAVANCORE	H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of		1172
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AUNDH	Shrimant Pant Pratinidhi Saheb of		1177
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ILLOL	The Ruling Chief of		1180
JAMKHANDI	Shrimant Raja Saheb of		1181
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JATH	Sub Lt. Shrimant Raja Saheb of		1183
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.. H. H. Nawab Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur of

.. Sri Sri Ramchandra Ananga Bhima Deb of ..

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HIS EXCELLENCY NDIA: VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M. I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Vicerov and Governor-General of India

Born: 24th Sept. 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry,

Succeeded father 1908.

Married: 1911. Doreen Mand 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons. three daughters. Heir; s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated: Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian : Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933 ; Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., British Assets Trust Ltd.; President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation. 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce. 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1033. Assumed charge as Vicerov and Governor-General of India. April 1036. Recreations: Golf, Shooting.

Address: The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Private Secretary : J. G. Laithwaite Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E. Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. C. G. Toogood, C.I.E., D.S.O. Surgeon: Lt. Colonel H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., (Commander-in-Chief in India.) The Hon'ble Sir N. N. SIRCAR, Kt., Bar-at-Law, (Law.)

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., (Finance.)

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CRAIK, Bart., K.C.S.I., (Home.)

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., (Education, Health and Lands.) The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir ZAFRULLAH KHAN, Kt., (Commerce,

Industries and Labour.)

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Stewart (Railways and Communications.).

ASSAM: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NIEL REID, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Assam.

Born: 15th July, 1883. Educated: Malvern and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, I.C.S. 1906.

Married: Amy Helen Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India 1907, Assistant Magistrate, Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-



19; Magistrate and Collector, 1920-27; Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council Bengal. 1934-37.

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

Recreations: Golf and Polo.

Address: Government House, Shillong. Secretary to the Governor: Mr. J. P. Mills, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR F. A. ESSE.

The Hon'ble MAULAVI SAIYID SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA, Kt.. (Finance. Home and Public Works.)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nicholas-Roy, (Local Self-Government excluding Excise.)

The Hon'ble SRIJUT ROHINI KUMAR CHOWDHURY, (Revenue and Forests.)

The Hon'ble Maulavi Manawwar Ali, (Education and Excise.)

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, (Agriculture, Industries, Co-operative Societies, Justice and Prisons.)

The Hon'ble Babu Akshoy Kumar Das (Registration, General and Legislative Departments.).



ENGAL: HIS EXCEL-LENCY THE RIGHT Hon'BLE MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCH-BULL, LORD. BRABOURNE. G.C.I.E., M.C., G.C.S.I., Knight of Grace St. John of Jerusalem, 5th Baron, cr. 1880, 14th Bart., cr. 1641. Governor of Bengal.

Son of 4th Baron and Helena, daughter of late H. von Flesch-Brunningen, Imperial Councillor, Vienna.

8th May 1895.

Born:

Succeeded his father in 1933.

Married: 1919, Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne, youngest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Sligo.

Heir: S. Hon, Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull. Born: 11th February, 1922.

Educated: Wellington, R.M.A., Woolwich. Served European War, 1915-18 (despatches thrice, M.C.); M.P (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931-33; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33; Governor of Bombay, 1933-37-

Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal November 1937.

Address: Government House, Calcutta, India. Secretary: L. G. PINNELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Colonel R. B. Butler, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ, CHIEF MINISTER, (Education).

THE HON'BLE MR. N. R. SARKER, (Finance).

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, K.C.I.E., (Home Department).

THE HON'BLE SIR B. P. SINGH ROY, (Revenue).

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHWAJA HABIBULLAH BAHADUR OF DACCA, (Agriculture and Industries). THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, OF KASIMBAZAR,

(Communications and Works). THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, (Commerce, Labour,

Public Health and Local Self-Government). THE HON'BLE NAWAB MUSHARUFF HOSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR,

(Judicial and Legislative).

THE HON'BLE MR. P. D. RAIKUT, (Forest and Excise).

THE HON'BLE MR. M. B. MULLICK (Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness).

BIHAR: HIS EXCEL-LENCY SIR MAURICE GARNIER HALLETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar.

Born: 28th October 1883.

Educated: Winchester College and New College, Oxford

Married: G. C. M. Veasev.



Appointed to I.C.S.

1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar, March 1937.

Address: Governor's Camp, Bihar.

Secretary: Mr. A. J. MAINWARING, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: CAPTAIN D. G. WALKER.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. SHRI KRISHNA SINHA, Prime Minister (Home Affairs).

THE HON'BLE MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA, (Finance and Local Self-Government).

THE HON'BLE DR. SAIYID MAHMUD (Education and Development).

THE HON'BLE MR. JAGLAL CHAUDHURI (Excise and Public Health).



BOMBAY: HIS EXCEL-LENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER LUMLEY, G.C. I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay.

Born.: 27 July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley. C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 1oth Earl of Scarbrough, 4rv.

Married: 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

Educated: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A. Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs:

Publications: History of the Eleventh Prussais, 1930. Cause Cavalry, Carlton.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Secretary to the Governor: J. B. IRWIN, ESQ., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: LT.-Col. T. C. CRICHTON, M.C.

Surgeon: CAPT. F. E. BUCKLAND, M.B., R.A.M.C.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER, Chief Minister (Education).

The Hon. Mr. A. B. LATHE (Finance).

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi (Home and Legal).

The Hon. Mr. M. D. GILDER (Health and Excise).

The Hon. Mr. Moranji R. Desai (Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture).

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. NURIE (Public Works).

The Hon, Mr. L. M. Patil (Local Self-Government and Miscellaneous).

CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS
(VERNER) WYLIF, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of
Central Provinces and Berar.

Born: 9th August 1891.

Married: Kathleen Byrne, 1923.

Educated at the Royal School, Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1000-15).



Entered I.C.S. 1914. Arrived in India 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37.

Assumed charge as Governor of C. P. 27th May 1938. Address: Governor's Camp, C. P. & Berar.

Secretary to the Governor: Mr. R. N. Banerjee, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Capt. J. H. Caesar, M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR KHARE, Chief Minister (Home Affairs, Law and Justice).

THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA (Education).
THE HON'BLE PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISRA (Local

Self-Government).

THE HON'BLE RAMRAO MADHAORAO DESHMUKH (Public Works).

THE HON'BLE MR. DURGASHANKAR KRIPASHANKAR MEHTA (Finance).

THE HON'BLE MR. PURUSHOTTAM BALWANT GOLE (Revenue).



ADRAS: HIS EXCEL-LENCY JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY, LORD ERSKINE, G.C.I.E., GOVETHOR OF Madras, Born: 26th April, 1895, eldest son of 12th earl of Mar and Kellic

Married: 1919, Lady Marjorie Hervey, cldest daughter of 4th Marquess of Bristol, q.v., four sons.

Heir: s, Master of Erskine a.v.

Educated: Eton, Christ Church, Oxford.

Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards; late Lieut. Scots Guards, M.P. (U.) Westonsuper-Mare Division of Somerset 1922-23 and since 1924. Asst. Private Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon, Walter Long, (1st Lord of

Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934.

Address: Government House. Madras.

Governor's Secretary: Mr. T. G. RUTHERFORD, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR T. F. H. J. J. KELLY, O.B.E. Private Secretary: Mr. D. H. ELWIN, I.C.S.

Surgeon: Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (Retd.)

MINISTERS.

THE Hon'BLE MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister (Home and Finance).

THE HON'BLE MR. T. PRAKASAM (Revenue).

THE HON'BLE MR. YAKUB HUSSAN (Public Works).

THE HON'BLE DR. P. SUBBAROYAN (Education and Law).

THE HON'BLE DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (Public Health).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. I. MUNUSWAMI PILLAI (Agricultural and Rural Department).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. V. GIRI (Industries and Labour).

THE Hon'BLE Mr. S. RAMANATHAN (Public Information).

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMAN MENON (Courts and Prisons).

THE HON'BLE MR. B. GOPALA REDDY (Local Administration).

N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of N. W. F.

Born: 23rd March, 1888.

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S. 1911.

Married: K. M. Adair.



Political Department, Government of India since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31, Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province 3rd March 1937.

Address: Government House, Peshawar.

Secretary to Governor: CAPTAIN A. J. DRING.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE DR. KHAN SAHIB, Chief Minister (Political & Home Affairs & Public Works).

KAZI ATAULLAH KHAN (Education, Revenue & Agriculture).

,, LALA BHANJU RAM GANDHI (Finance & Legislative Department).

KHAN MOHD. ABBAS KHAN (Industries).



RISSA: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
JOHN AUSTEN HUBBACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A.
(Cantab.), Governor of
Orissa.

Born: 27th February, 1878.

Married: Bridget Alington Royds.

Educated: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal; Settlement Officer, 1909; Joint Magistrate and Deputy

Collector, 1910; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, 1915; Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of Land Records, 1923; Offig. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed 1928; Offig. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; member, Governor's Executive Council, B. & O., 1935.

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April

1936.

Address: Government House, Puri.

Secretary: J. Bowstead, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.).

Ministers:

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Chief Minister (Home & Finance).

,, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, (Revenue, Public Works and Development).

, Mr. Bodhram Dubey, (Education, Local Self-Government and Law).

PUNJAB: His
EXCELLENCY SIR
HERBERT WILLIAM
EMERSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
C.B.E., Governor of the
Punjab.

Born: 1st June 1881.

Educated: Calday Grange Grammar School; Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Manager, Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State,



1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 13th April, 1933.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Lt.-Col. R. T. LAWRENCE, C.I.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON. SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B., Premier, (Home Department).

THE HON. SIR SUNDARSINGH MAJITHIA, C.I.E., S.B., (Revenue).
THE HON. RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM, (Development).

THE HON. MR. MANOHARLAL, (Finance).

THE HON. NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E., (Public Works).

MIAN ABDUL HAYE, (Education).



SIND: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., first Governor of Sind.

Born: 18th April 1880.

Educated: St. Paul's School, London and Balliol College, Oxford.

Married: Olive Bertha Maurice.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904; Assistant

Collector, 1904; Assistant Judge, 1908; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921; Secretary, Legislative Department, 1924-1936.

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1936. Address: Government House, Karachi.

Secretary:

Mr. J. M. CORIN, I.C.S.

Military Secretary:

CAPT. R. A. SHEBBEARE.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAM-MAD UMAR, O.B.E., Chief Minister, (Finance, Home, General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments).

THE HON'BLE MR. NIHCHALDAS CHATUMAL VAZIRANI, (Public Works, Medical and Health Departments).

THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAHIBUX NAWAZALI (Revenue Department).

UNITED PROVINCES: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of the United
Provinces.

Born: 13th April 1881.

Married: Violet May Deas, daughter of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retired).

Educated: Winchester and New College, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Under-Secretary to Government of

U. P. 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Government of India, 1932-34.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on 6th December, 1934.

Address: Governor's Camp, U. P.

Secretary: MR. J. C. DONALDSON, M.C., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR D. A. BRETT, M.C., E.G.M.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, (Home Affairs and Finance.).

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, (Revenue & Jails.).
The Hon. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, (Justice, Development,

Agriculture & Veterinary).
The Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, (Local Self-Govern-

ment & Health).

The Hon. Sri Sampurnanand, (Education).

The Hon. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, (Communications & Irrigation).



ALWAR: HIS HIGHNESS
RAJESHWAR SHRI
SAWAI MAHARAJ
VEERENDRA SHIROMANI DEV
TEJ SINGHJI, the present Ruler
of Alwar State, Rajputana.

Born: 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar.

Educated: At Jaipur.

The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singhi of Macheri who had descended through Neru from Raja Udaikranji who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kachwaha Rajputs of the Naruka subclam. Rao of the Naruka subclam. Rao

Pratap Singhji was succeeded by Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji whom he had adopted from Thikana Thana, an estate in the Alwar State. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji entered into alliance with the British Government by a treaty in the year 1803. The said Maharao Raja was succeeded by his adopted son Banesinghji from Thana. Maharao Rajas Bakhtawar Singhji and Baney Singhji rendered valuable services to the British Government. Maharao Raja Baney Singhji was succeeded by his son Sheodan Singhji. The latter was succeeded by Mangal Singhji from Thikana Thana.

In 1889 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singhji as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singhji who was born on the 14th June 1882.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government. In August 1900 a detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-19). His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Durbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the Frontier. The present ruler takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and the welfare of his subjects.

BAHAWALPUR: MAJOR DRHIS HISHMESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, NUS-RAT-I-JANG-SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZUL MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA HAFIZUL MULK, DRUKLA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR SANIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI V., L.L.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

Born: in 1904. Succeeded in 1907. Educated: in Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. Married: in 1921. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924. A member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Princes Chamber. A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921. Hon. Major in the 21st K.G.O. Central India Horse.



Visited Europe and England 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1935. Was honoured in May, 1937, by an invitation to be present in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. the King Emperor. Received by King Emperor on each occasion.

King Emperor. Received by King Emperor on each occasion.

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab. Direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. Heir: SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area: 22,000 square miles. Population: 1,000,000. Revenue: Rs. 85 lakhs.

Salute: 17 guns.

CABINET.

Izzat Nishan Imadul-Mulk, Raisul-Wuzra Khan Bahadur Nabi Bakhsh Mohammad Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Bo.-C.S.

BI BARHSH MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Bo.-P. W. & Revenue Minister: Mr. C. A. H. TOWNSEND. C.I.E.

Minister for Law & Justice:

RAFIUSHAN IFRUKHARUL-MULK, LIEUT-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR MAQBOOL HASSAN KURBISHY, M.A., LL.B. Home Minister:

Umdat-ul-Umara Amine-ul-Mulk Sardar Haji Mohammad Amir Khan. Army Minister:

Rafiushan-Shujaulmulk, Lieut.-General Sahibzada Haji Mahommad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.E., R.I.H. Minister for Commerce: Mehta Udho Das, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Education:
MAJOR SHAMSUD DIN MOHAMAD, B.A.



ALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB BART SHRI TAMIATKHANII. BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Balasinor State, in the Gujarat Agency.

Born: 10th November 1894. Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915.

Educated: At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, where achieved the Diploma. wards His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success. He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform. His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi. He is also endowed with the

natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired in the province of Gujarat.

Married: First with H.H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Saĥebas: (1) H.H. Shri Sardar Begum Saĥeba. (2) H.H. Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H.H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to three daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi. who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns. Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with high Civil and Criminal powers. Area of the State: 189 square miles.

Population: 52,525 in 1931.

BANGANAPALLE: NAWAB
MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN
BAHADUR, is the only
Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born: 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on 6th July 1922.

Education: St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad (Deccan); Newington Institution, Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

Marriages: (1) In 1924 his first cousin, Fakhr-un-nissa Begum Sahiba (died in 1928), the only daughter of his paternal uncle, the late Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur.

Heir-Apparent: Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, born 12th October 1925.



(2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). One daughter: Princess Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Padsha), born 20th August 1936

Recreation: Tennis, Billiards and Shikar.

The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely throughout India, and is now on an extensive tour of pilgrimage of the Holy

Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. "The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a ruler of the constitutional type imbued with a single-minded devotion to duty and a strong sense of the obligations of his royal position. His people have seen in him not a remote Ruler, but a man who is personally acquainted with many of them and has often visited the places where they live".—(Mr. Humayun Mirza, the Dewan, at the Durbar on the 6th December 1937). The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute: 9 guns. Area of the State: 275 square miles.

Population: 40,000 (mostly Hindus). Annual Revenue: Rs. 3,01,118. The State is rich in mineral resources: diamond deposits, also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal", is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholum. There is free medical aid and free education upto the Lower Secondary grade.

Dewan: Humayun Mirza, Esquire.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Magistrales: {SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB. B. NARASIMHAM, ESQ.
Tahsildar: SYED IMAM SAHIB, B.A.
Munsiff: KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHIB.



BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAOL
SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI,
K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born: 10th July 1886.
Educated: At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot; Imperial
Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,

and in England.

Married: In 1905 to Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja

Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 20th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers on May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War

(1014-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Second Son: Raj Kumar Shree Heerasinhji.

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent: RAJ KUMAR SHREE

JAYADEEPSINHJI.

Family: Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned

Family: Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the Fahowled Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government of any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Of State - 873 square miles. Population: 159,429.

Area of State: 813 square miles. Population: 159,429.
Gross Average Revenue: Twelve lacs.

Salute: Permanent 9; Personal 11.

Recreation: Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B. Officer Commanding State Forces: Lt.-Col. Maharaj Naharsinhji, C.I.E. Raj-Kharch Officer: Captain Saradar Kalliansinh.

Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: U. J. Shah, Esq.,

B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: M. V. Sheth, Esq. Medical Department: Dr. J. H. Kumbhani, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S.

Electrical Department: M. L. PATEL, ESQ., D.F.H. (London).
P. W. D. Department: C. S. Malkan, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.
Education Department: G. L. Pandya, Esq., M.A., B.T.

Banking Department: Chandulal N. Shah, Esq.

PARODA: HIS HIGHNESS

FARZAND-I-KHAS-I
DOW LA T-I-ENGLISHIA

MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO

GAERWAR SENA KHAS KHEL

SAMSHER BAHABUR, G.C.S.I., G.

C.I.E., LL.D., Benares Hindu

University Honorary LL.D.,

(Camb.) Maharaja of BARODA.

Born: 1863. Ascended the gadi 1875; Invested with full powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1880 Shri Chimnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, who died in 1885. Married second time in 1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb of the Ghatge family of the Dewas State.



Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by His Highness, 1932. Attended Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, May 1937. Representative of India at Imperial Conference May-June 1937.

Publications.

(1) From Cæsar to Sultan;(2) Famine notes;(3) Speeches;(4) Selected letters.

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, etc.
Address: Baroda, Gujerat, Western India.
Heir: Shrimann YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR.
Area of the State: 8,164 square miles.
Population: 2,443,007 (1931).
Revenue: Rs, 26,04 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, K.C.I.E., Dewan,

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (Karma Sachiv). COL. KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH, B.A. KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B.A., LL.B.

KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B.A., LL.B., F.S.S., Huzur Kamdar (Ex-Officio).

B. A. GAEKWAD, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Accountant-General (Ex-Officio).



BARWANI: HIS HIGH-NESS DEVISINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India.

Born: On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Population: 141,110.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: II guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President:

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Hormusji.

Judicial Member:

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.

FNARES: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAIA SIR ADITYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., D.LITT., the present Ruler of Benares.

Rorn: On 17th November, 1874. Received liberal education in Sanskrit, Persian and English and is a great reader

of books.

In his fondness for Shikar specially big game His Highness takes closely to his father the late Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur. He is also a good

rider and used to play polo in his earlier His Highness possesses a thorough

insight into the details of administration relating to all the important Departments and always devotes a considerable portion of his time to State work. He is readily accessible to all his subjects high or low and likes to hear all that they have to say.



The Kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the power of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur (Benares District) obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the Fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, recognised by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue of the province which was worked out at the time to be one lac rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadolii and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, viz., Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar.

The British system of administration in the U.P. is closely followed. The Diwan or Chief Minister is designated the Chief Secretary.

Heir apparent: Maharaj Kumar Bibhuti Narain Singh, born on 5th November, 1927, adopted by His Highness the Maharaja as his son and successor on 24th June, 1934.



PHAVNAGAR: HIS HIGH-NESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA OF Bhavnagar.

Born: 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated: Harrow, England.

Married: In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, Maharaja

Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Shri Veerbhadrasinhji.

Second Son: Kumar Shri Shivabhadrasinhji.

Area of the State: 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,81,77,196 including Railway. Population (1931): 500,274.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Darbar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Muhhya Dewan: Mr. Anantrai P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.)
Naib Dewan: Mr. Natavarlal M. Surti, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Assistant: Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Personal Assistant: Mr. Hargovind Manishanker Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

Salute: 13 guns.

Capital Town : Bhavnagar.

BHOR. RAJA SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHAN-KARRAO alias BABA-SAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Raja of Bhor.

Founder of Dynasty:— Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698.

Present Ruler: Born, 1878. Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Trips to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937. Audience with King-Emperor. Attended Coronation.



Heir: Shrimant Sadashivrao alias Bhausaheb, B.A. State Matters: Area 910 sq. miles. Population: 141.546.

Revenue: Rs. 7,08,007. 9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government. Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler June 1936. Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Reforms and improvements :-

Administrative: Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed.

Judicial: An Independent High Court Scheme inaugu-

rated, 1928.

Educational: Primary Education made free, 1922 Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded. Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhor, 1928 and 1937. Shrimant Rajasaheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions: Bhor Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local

Boards established, 1932.

General: "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built 1933. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government specially in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.



BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
MAHARAO RAJAH OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893, succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj

Kumar Bahadur Singh.

His Highness is the head of the Hada clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi is one of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. Population in 1931, 2.16.722.

Revenue: Rs. 12,18,612 Hali and Rs. 4,30,462 Kaldar (British Coin).

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 1,20,000.

Dewan and Finance Member: A.W. Robertson, D.F.C., I.P.

Judicial Member: Pandit Deoki Nandan Chaturvedi,
B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member: Thakur Mahendra Singh Ranawat. Home Member: Kanwar Sheonath Singh.

Member without Portfolio: Munshi Khadim Hussain.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary: Mr. Sohan Lal R. Jhamaria.

Inspector General of Police: Pandit Washeshar Nath Datta. Chief Medical Officer: Rai Saheb Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B. Accountant General: Pandit Muket Behari Lal Bhargave. Executive Engineer: Mr. M. L. Sabherwal, M.A., B.Sc.

Superintendent of Customs, Excise and Forests: THAKUR MAHIPAL SINGH.

Sessions Judge: Pandit Jagmohan Nath Tikku, B.A., LL.B.

CAMBAY: HIS HIGHNESS
NAJM-UD-DAULAH
MUMTAZ-UL-MULK
MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
DIAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSAIN YAVER KHAN
BAHADUR, NAWAB Of Cambay,
(A First Class State with
powers to try capital offences)
is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of
the Najm-e-Sani Family of
Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. Ascended 13th Dec. 1930 with full powers.



Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State: 392 sq. miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

Salute: 11 guns.

Heir-apparent: Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali Khan, born on 15th October 1936.

Political Relations:—With the Government of India, through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, Baroda.

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which His Highness has plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a miniature Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as the first step towards reform.

Offg. Dewan:

RAO SAHEB PURUSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATTA, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary:

MIR IQBAL HUSAIN, ESQ., B.A., B.L.



CHARKHARI: H. H.
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SRI ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Charkhari State, C.I.

Born: December 1903. Succeeded his grandfather in 1920, attained full ruling powers in 1924.

Educated privately at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

History: The Charkhari dynasty is descended from Maharaja Jagat Raj, the second son of Maharaja Chhatarsal, the founder of Bundelkhand, whose

reign is well-known in Indian history. During the mutiny the State was under the rule of Maharaja Ratan Singh who stood loyally by the British Government and in recognition of the timely help rendered by him to protect the lives of his British guests who took refuge in the State forta Jagir, Khilat and hereditary salute of 11 guns were conferred on him by the British Government and his services were acknowledged by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria through the Governor-General at a Durbar.

The present ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life. There are good metalled roads in the town and to the nearest railway station, Mahoba. There is a fully equipped hospital in the capital with other dispensaries, a Boys' High School, a Girls' School and also an Industrial School where excellent carpets are made. The State maintains one squadron of Cavalry, one company of regular Infantry and a reserve force, while the Fort which overlooks the town is manned by special Artillery. There are many places of interest in the State the chief of which are the Fort, Rainpur Temple, the tomb of Maharaja Chhatarsal of Mahewa and the Cheetal preserves.

Area: 880 square miles. Population: 1,20,351.

Annual Revenue : 8 lakhs.

THOTA-IIDEPIIR . HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT Supr NATWARSINHII FATRHSINHII Ruler of Chhota-Udenur State in Guiarat is a Chowan Raiput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born: 16th November 1006. Succeeded to the Gadi: On 20th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1028.

Educated : At the Raikumar

College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928. Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb.



daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937. Hair-apparent: Yuvaraj Shri Virendrasinhji born on 24th

October 1937.

Area of the State: 890.34 square miles. Population: 144,640. Gross Average Revenue: Rs. 11, 20, 365. Salute: 9 Guns.

Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay; British Union Club, London: S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udenur:

The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., New Delhi.

Recreation: Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc. Tribute: The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates

of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Rail-There are telephone connections in the Town and way in its limits. Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

- Commanding Officer: Capt Maharaj Naharsinhji, Military Force.
 - Dewan: RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A. 2. Revenue Officer: Mr. Mahasukh M. Shah, B.A.
 - Dist. & Sessions Judge: MR. C. G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
- First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhisha: MR. NATVARLAL
- D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.
 6. Superintendent of Police: K. S. Raisinhji C. Chowan.
 - Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt: DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S.
 - 7· 8. State Engineer: MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.
 - Forest Officer: MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.



HITRAL: CAPT. HIS
HIGHNESS MEHTAR MOHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK,
the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born: 29th September 1897. Nationality: The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub, the grandson of Sultan Hussain came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

Educated: First privately and then in the Islamia College, Peshawar, where he received

the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B. A. examination. He also had military training and was attached as Hon. Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles, 6th Battalion, from 1926 to 1931. His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness is officially styled as "Mehtar" but his own subjects address him as "Badashah".

The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces, His Highness commanded the Chiral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in the Government Despatches. In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully, and the Government on his request granted 1000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon. Lieutenant of the Indian Army. In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans. In January 1934 His Highness was ande a Hon. Captain.

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses. His Highness has written a book of more than 2000 Persian verses on the bearings of the Theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam, which has been published.

Salute: 11 guns. Area of the State: 4000 sq. miles.
State Forces: H. H. maintains a Body-Guard of four thousand men.
Boundary: The State has a boundary of more than 250 miles with
Afghanistan and the Northern border of Chitral runs parallel to that

of Soviet Russia. Address: Chitral, N.W.F.P.

COCHIN: HIS HIGH-NESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin State. Born: 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad: 25th March 1932.

Educated: Privately.

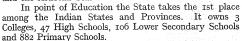
Heir: His Highness

Kerala Varma, Elava Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480

sq. miles and a population of 1,205,016. It is bounded on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar

and the Arabian Sea.



The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by five Municipalities in the five important towns and 87 Panchayats in the

Villages.

The Government of the State is carried on in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Dewan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.



BEHAR: NOOCH HIGHNESS MAHARATA JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR.

Royn: 15th December 1915. Succeeded to the Gadi on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall. Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936.

Area of the State: 1,318.35 Square Miles.

Population: 5,90,866. Revenue : About 32 lakhs. Language spoken: Bengali. Permanent Salute: 13 guns. RULING FAMILY

Mother: Her Highness The Maharani Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Brother: Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan. Sisters: Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Gayatri Devi and Menaka Devi. STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR. Vice-President: Mr. L. G. WALLIS. I.C.S. MEMBERS.

RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (retd.), Revenue Officer of the State. RAI SAHIB S. R. MAJUMDAR, Audit Officer of the State.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

All the Members of the State Council with the following Additional Members representing different interests :-SRIJUT U. N. DUTT, B.L. (Ex-officio).

KHAN CHAUDHURY AMANATULLA AHMED (Mohammedans). SRIJUT SURENDRA KANTA BASU MAJUMDAR, B.L. (Bar). SRIJUT DULI CHAND SETHIA OSWAL (Merchants). SRIJUT SUSIL KUMAR CHAKRAVERTY, M.A. (Hindus).

Kumar Robindra Narayan (Rajguns). SRIJUT H. K. SEN GUPTA, B.L. (Secretary). OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Major Rajkumar R. Singh, Bar-at-Law, Private Secretary to His Highness.

SRIJUT UMANATH DUTT, B.L., Civil and Sessions Judge. SRIJUT SARAT CHANDRA GHOSAL, M.A., B.L., Fouzdari Ahilkar. Mr. J. C. Roy, B.Sc., (Cal. and Glas.), A.M.I.E.S. (Scott.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.), State Engineer.

DR. K. K. DHAR, B.Sc., M.B. (Cai.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.M. (Dublin), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liverpool), Civil Surgeon.

RAI S. C. MAJUMDAR BAHADUR, Superintendent of Police. SRIJUT S. C. GUPTA, M.A., Principal, Victoria College.

DATIA: LT. COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR,G.C.I.E.,K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886. Ascended the Gadi on 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society. Vice-Patron



of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs

He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: Sir Azizuddin Ahmed, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs. Address: Datia, Central India.



MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR (MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State.

Born: 24th November, 1920.

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D.B.E., on 1st August, 1926.

Succeeded to Gadi: On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education: His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M. S. Harvey Jones. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur passed his Diploma Examination in April 1936 and has appeared

for the C. I. & Ajmer Board Inter Examination in March 1938. His Highness paid a short visit to London on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in May last.

Salute: 15 guns. Area of the State: 1,800.24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State: Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. Population: 243,521.

Railway Station! Mhow—33 miles. Rutlam—60 miles on B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari:

Dewan Bahadur K. NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council: Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu Ramji Saheb Puar.

Home and Revenue Member: Mr. Raghunath Sahai.

Military Member:
Mr. Raghunath Sahai (Acting).
Indicial Member:

RAI BAHADUR G. B. DE, B.A., B.L.

Consultative Member:

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL.

Durbar and Council Secretary:

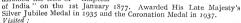
MR. B. S. BAPAT, M.A., LL.B.

HARAMPUR: His HIGHNESS MAHARANA VIIAVADEVJI SHRI Mohandevii Rana, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born: 1884. Ascended the Gadi: 1921. Educated: At the Raikumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, Daughter of His Highness Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhii, Maharaja of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, Kumar danghter of Samantsinhji of Palitana.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria when she assumed the title of "Empress



Europe: 1924, 1929, 1933, 1935.

China, Japan, Federated Malay States, Java-Sumatra: 1925. Egypt—Syria, Iraq, Palestine: 1928.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand : 1934.

China, Japan, Strait Settlements and Manila: 1937.

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress in 1924.

The Ruling House of Dharampur belongs to the Celebrated clan of Sisodia Raiput.

Area of the State: 704 Square Miles. Population: About 1,12,031.
Revenue: Rs. 8½ Lakhs. Salute: Permanent 9; Personal 11.

Recreation: Shooting, Music and Travelling.

Heir: Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.) B.A. (Cant.). STATE COUNCIL.

President: Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B. Revenue Member: Mr. S. J. Desai, B.A.

Member for Commerce and Industry: DR. S. K. PILLAI, D.Oec Publ." (Munich).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. Chairman: Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Member: NAGAR SHETH NARANDAS BHANABHAI SHAH.

Member: Dr. K. B. PISPATI, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer. PERSONAL STAFF.

Personal Assistant to His Highness The Maharana Saheb: Mr. Bhogilal J. Mody.

Assistant Secretary: MR. R. M. NANAVATI, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc. A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London) "Corporate Secretary.



HOLPUR: LT.-COL. HIS RAIS-UD-HIGHNESS DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD RAY HAY HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR IIDAI BHAN SINGH LOKENDRA BAHADUR DELER JUNG JAI DEO, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.. K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

Born: 12th February . т8оз.

Succeeded to the Gadi in March 1911 and assumed full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Aimer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period at the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe. He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31. Married: To the sister of the present Rais of Badru-

khan-one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States. Area of State: 1,221 miles. Population: 2,54,986.

Revenue: 17,70,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns; personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

RANA BAHADUR. President: H.H. THE MAHARAI Members.

Political Secretary: A. N. THORPE.

Jagirdar & President, Municipality: NAWAB MOHAMMAD RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Revenue Secretary-in-charge: B. MADHO NARAIN, B.A. Financial Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI. Personal Secretary: RAI SAHIB M. DIN DAYAL, B.A. Adm. Officer, Police Department: RAI BAHADUR SARDAI

TIRATH SINGH, I. S. O. Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. RAGHUBIR SINGH.

General Secretary: R. Z. ABBASI.

DHRANGADHRA: Major His Highness Maharaja Maharana SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHII. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rai Saheb of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar.

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the Gadi in

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and later in England with private tutors under the guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married . Five times Has three sons (I) Maharaj



Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir-apparent, born 1923, being educated at Heileybury College, England, (2) Maharai Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, both born in 1927, studying at Heath Mont Preparatory School, England.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. Population: 88,961. Annual Revenue: Rs. 25,00,000. Dynastic Salute:

13 Guns.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Personal Assistant: MAHAPRASAD U. ARWIND, B.A., LL.B. Private Secretary: CHANDRAKANT B. YODH. Household Controller: G. N. KESRI.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Military Member: Lt.-Col. RAJ RANA SHRI NARSINH-

SINHJI P. JHALA.

Political Member: Rao Saheb Anantrai N. Manker, M.A. Home Member: MAHAPRASAD U. ARWIND, B.A., LL.B. Secretary to the Council: KISHANLAL M. JAIN, B.A., LL.B. Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalis at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



DHROL: HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
JORAWARSINGHJI, the
present Ruler of Dhrol State,
W.I.S. Agency.

The State was founded by Jam Hardholji in about 1595 A.D. The Ruling family of A.D. The Ruling family of Dhrol belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna. Highess Thakore Saheb Shri Dolutsinghji, the last Ruler of the State, renounced the Gadi in the month of August 1937 in favour of his grandson.

Born: 28th May 1910.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Succeeded: August 1937.

The State has 71 villages covering an approximate area of 282.7 square miles.

Population: 27,639 as per census of 1931.

Average annual revenue: Rs. 2,44,949-11.

Hereditary salute : 9 guns.

The Thakore Saheb holds sanads of adoption. The succession is governed by primogeniture.

The Revenue administration is based on the Bhagbatai system. The Judicial Department consists of the Hazur Court, the Courts of the Nacb Dewan, of the Sar Nyayadhish and of the Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate. The State has two charitable dispensaries, which are open not only to subjects of the State but also to people in the adjoining districts who freely take advantage of them. Education is free in the State, both English and Vernacular.

Electric power is available in the capital town of Dhrol. There are three ginning factories in the State and the ginning fees are very moderate. There is a regular Motor service between Dhrol and Rajkot. The Municipal administration is carried on by the State and the

expenses thereof are met from the general revenues.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

Dewan: MR, M. V. PARGHI, B.A., LL.B.; Revenue Commissioner: RAJKUMAR SHRT CHANDRASINHI!; Personal Assistant to H. H.: K.S. VALERAWALA; Nach Dewan: MR. MANILAL B. DOSHI, B.A., LL.B.; Sar Nyayadhish: MR. KAPURCHAND M. SHAH, B.A., LL.B.; Chief Madical Officer: DR. NIBHHAY THARRA, M.B.B.S.; First Class Magistrate: Mr. D. H. VYAS, B.A., LL.B.; Acting Superintendent of Police: MR. HEMATLAL M. BUCH; Electrical & Mechanical Engineer: MR. J. M. RANA, E.E. & M.E.; Educational Inspector: MR. K. M. SBAH, B.A., LL.B.; The Chief Accounts Officer: MR, D. K. MEHTA; Private Secretary to H.H.: MR, S. A. CAMA, B.A.

DUNGARPUR: His Highness Rai Rayan, Mahi-Mahendra, Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant



Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.

Born: 1908.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1920 the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U.P. and a second time in 1928 a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

Heir: Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,460 square miles.

Population: 2,27,500.

Average Revenue: Rs. 8,00,000.

Salute: 15 guns.



ARIDKOT: LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAIA HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot State, Punjab.

Born: On 29th Ianuary 1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi: Dec. 1918. His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934.

Educated: At the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic Passed the Diploma career. Test with distinction in the year

1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godlev Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially Polo.

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of State: 643 square miles.

Population: 164,346.

Gross Income: Rs. 20 lakhs.

Heir-Apparent: Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur.

Born: 22nd October 1937.

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur:--

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur; born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934.

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh. Judicial and Revenue Secretary: Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz,

B.A., LL.B. A.D.C. to His Highness: Major Malik Mohammad Bahadur.

ONDAL: HIS HIGHNESS SHREE BHAGVAT SINHIER G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.P.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.A.S., M.R.I. (G.B.), F.C.P.&S.B., H.P.A. C. Fell. Bom. University Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Gondal,

Born: Oct. 24, 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884. Educated at the Raikumar College. Raikot. and at the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was married to Nandkunverba. the daughter of H.H. Maharana Shri Naran



to the town of Gondal, which is the capital of the State, and to Dhoraji and Upleta. There is telephone communication throughout the State and a net-

work of roads with bridges and roadside avenues.

The people celebrated the completion of His Highness' fifty years beneficent rule by Tula Vidhi (weighing against gold) with unprecedented eclat in 1934.

"A History of Aryan Medical Science," and "A Journal Author of: of a visit to England." Heir: YUVARAJ SHRI BHOJRAJJI. Area of State: 1,024 square miles. Population : 2,05,846. Revenue: Rs. 50.00.000. Salute: II guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary: Miss J. D. Rethod; statement of the Miss Secretary: P. B. John B.A., Miss Secretary: P. B. John B.A., LL.B. Ser Nyayadakis: K. J. J. Sampal, B.A., LL.B. Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. Mehta, D.A. Manager & Engineer-in-Cheft, Railmay: J. M. Pandya, B.S.a. (Edin.), A.M.L.B. Police Superintendent (in Charge): H. S.

Bandhkam Adhikari: N. P. Joshi, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Khajanchi: D. K. Vyas.

Chief Medical Officer: M. K. Bhupatsinhiee, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B,CH. Vidya Adhikari: C. B. Patel, B.A.

Khangi Karbhari: P. P. Buch,



VALIOR: HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja, Mukhtar-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IOTI-DAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN. WALA Shikoh, Mahatasham-i-Dau-RAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHA-RAJAHDHIRAJ, HISAM-US-SALT-ANAT, GEORGE JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BAHADUR, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, SHRINATH. FIDWI - I - HAZRAT - I - MALIK-I-Mauzzam-i-Rafi-ud - Daraja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior State.

Born: 26th June 1916. Son of His Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia.

Ascended the throne on 27th September 1925, invested with

ruling powers on November 2, 1036. Educated: Privately under the guardianship of his mother. Passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division. Attended

Victoria College, Gwalior.

Administrative training: Received Settlement and Revenue

Administrative training at Bombay

Administrature training: Received Section 1 training at Bombay training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona.

During minority held charge of Revenue Member, Gwalior Cabinet, During minority held charge of Revenue Member, Gwalior Cabinet, from May 1934 to November 1935. Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937. Elected Vice-President of East-India Association, London, in November 1937.

Salute: 21 guns. Recreation: Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading.

Area: 26,397 square miles. Population: 3.523,070.
Revenue: Two and half crores. Capital: Gwalior.
Addresses: Jai Vilas, Gwalior, Madhav Vilas, Shivpuri.

Addresses: Jai Vias, Gwaiof, Madha Vias, Cowaiof, Madha Vias, Cowaiof, Madha Vias, Convenber 2, 1936, His Highness assumed full ruling powers. Since then, in matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 1937, when with a view to improve the efficiency of the Government, the work among the various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The State has a Legislative Assembly called Majlis-I-Am, to which members are both elected and nominated. The State maintains an efficient Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system and a Light Railway. Besides possessing a number of schools the State maintains a Public School run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do people.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, vigorous impetus has been given to all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about 1½ crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for Rural Reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads has been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior Northern Indian Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. To bring Gwalior closer to the outer World His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Scaplane Base, which will serve as a halting Station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an Aerodrome at Maharajpur.

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzoor Secretary: Major Sardar C. S. Angre (Offg. Foreign & Political Minister). Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg.).

Assistant Huzoor Secretary: Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg. Huzoor Secretary).

Assistant Huzoor Secretary: Syed Mohamad Ali.

Military Secretary: Col. Sardar Yadorao Ghorpade (on leave),

Assistant Military Secretary : Major S. K. Surve.

Controller of Household: Capt. Sardar Anandrao Bhau Saheb Phalke.

Assistant Controller, Household: Capt. Ganpatrao Jinsiwale.

Physician: Lieut. Dr. Shankarlall Gareva, L.R.C.P. (Lond.),

M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Officers-in-Waiting: Lieut. Brijraj Narain, M.A., LL.B., Lieut. Eknathrao Patil, B.Sc., Lieut R. M. Kadam, B.A. and Lieut. A. M. Desai.

Aides-de-Camp: Major M. P. Dube; Lieut. Thakur Ranjit Singh; Lieut. Vyankatrao Lagad, M.A., LL.B.; Lieut. Kumar Fateh Singh Patankar; Lieut. Kumar Ranjit Singh Patankar; Lieut. Thakur Ram Singh.

Inquiry Officers: Mr. K. G. Bakshi, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. C. G.

Mahadik, B.A., LL.B.

STATE COUNCIL.

Foreign and Political Minister: Col. Sir Kailas Haksar, Kt., C.I.E., B.A. (On deputation to Bikaner State). Major Sardar C.S. Angre (offg.).

Army Minister: Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E. (on leave), Col. Sambhajirao Bhousle, O.B.E. (Offg.).

Revenue Minister: Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, B.A. Finance Minister: Mr. C. W. C. Carson, C.I.E., O.B.E. Home Minister: Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B. Minister for Law and Justice: M. Saduddin Haider.

Ministers: 1. Major Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar. 2. Lieut. Col. Sardar M. N. Shotole.

Huzoor Secretary: Major Sardar C. S. Angre (Offg. Foreign & Political Minister); Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg.).
Secretary for the Council: Syed Mohamad Ali (Ex-Officio).



Revenue: Actuals for 1937 :- 8,82 06,800.

Salute: 21 guns.

TOPERABAD: HIS EXALTED HUGHESS, RUSTON-HOUVEAN, ARSTU-7-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL MUZEATEAU-MUK WALAMALIE, NAWAN SEN MIR OSMAN ALI KIMS BARKA DUR, FATER JUNO STRAH SALAR, Fültfull Ally of the British Government, Nizamin-Doula, Nizamin-Muk Asar Jun, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM of Hyderabad and Berat.

Born: 1886.
Ascended the throne: 1911.
Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KIAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH, Prince of Berar. Area of the State: 100,465 square miles

Population: 17,877,986.

Estimated for 1938:-9,13,66,000.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta,

Capilal: Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ARBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L., (with Railway, Mines and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Army and Medical Member:
NAWAB SIR AQUEEL JUNG BARADUR,
Political and Education Member:
NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A.
(OXON.)

Revenue and Police Member:
Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., C.I.E.,
O.B.E., I.C.S.

Public Works Member: Raja Shamraj Rajwant Bahadur.

Finance Member: NAWAB FAKHR YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Judicial Member: Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur. TOAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
DRIHAS JERKEH HIMMAT SINGHJ OF
—The Idar House was founded
200 years ago by two brothers of the
Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness
Maharaja Shee Himmat Singhij is the
roft of this illustrious line, and the
grandson of the well known soldier and
statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major
General Sir Pratap Singhij Sahib of
Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singh
succeeded to the Gadi on the sudden
death of His Highness Maharaja Sir
Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born: On and September 1899.

Married: In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he



remained for 5\frac{1}{2} years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Altabison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of to, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1920-20. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the Gad's of Idars. Since his accession in 1231, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme or freform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

Salute: 15 Guns. Area: 1,669 sq. miles. Revenue: Rs. 21 Lakhs.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.



MORE: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR SA WAI
SHREE YESHWANT RAO
HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908. Accession: 26th February

1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930. Educated: In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937.

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi,

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State: 9,902 square miles. Population: 1,325,000. Revenue: Rs. 1,35,00,000.

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

STATE 0

President:

Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir S. M. Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Fr me Minister. MEMBERS.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR DIWAN BAHADUR K. B. TILLOO.

Finance Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAI BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.

Minister-in-Waiting:

Altmad-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, Bar-at-Law.

Joint Revenue Minister:

Para Law.

C. G. MATKAR, Esq., M. A. (OXON), BAR-AT-LAW.

Home Minister 1

Mashir Bahadur M. A. Rashid Khan, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

Army Member:

Major-General T. M. Carpendale.

JAISALMER: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR
MAHARAWALJI SAI SIR JAWAHIR SINGHI SAHER BAHADUR,
Y A D U K U L-CHANDRABHAL,
R U K A N - U D - D O W L A H,
MUZZAFAR-JUNG, BIJEMAND,
K.C.S.I., O Jaisalmer.

Born: 18th November, 1882. Succeeded to the Gadi: 1914.

Jaisalmer State is a sovereign State in Rajputana. The Ruling House is the acknowledged head of the Lunar Race and the Rulers of Jaisalmer are the direct lineal descendants of Lord Shri Krishna. One of the most venerable and prized heirlooms of the House of Jaisalmer is the "Merha-

deshina, and ouse gharella made by Vishwakarmalan State occasions. The sig-

dambar"-the Regal Umbrella made by Vishwakarma-which was used by Lord Shri Krishna on State occasions. The eight-metalled umbrella which surmounts the palace of Jaisalmer towering high above the venerable walls of the historic hill-fort is emblematic of the "Merhadambar" and is indicative of the proud position which the House of Jaisalmer occupies in India as the head of the Lunar Race and its off-shoots. The Rulers of Jaisalmer are, therefore, styled as "Chhatrala Yadavapati "-the canopied Lords of the Yadavas. There is no Ruling House in India with the exception of Udaipur that can claim to be founded earlier than Jaisalmer. In the time of Maharawal Amar Singh (1661-1702) the Jaisalmer State was at the zenith of its power and glory and commanded an area of over 100,000 square miles. Its territory extended North to the Sutlei, comprising the whole of the Bahawalpur State, westward to the Indus including Sukkur, Bhukkur, Rohri, &c., in Sind; to the East and South included many districts such as Pugal (now in Bikaner), Pokaran, Barmer, Girab and Phalodi (now in Jodhpur). It was because of this vast territory that the Rulers of Jaisalmer were styled as "Pashchimdhar Badshah", i.e., "the King of the Western lands." The State still commands an area of about 16,062 square miles and is the third largest State in Rajputana and eighth largest State in India including Kalat. During the reign of Maharawal Mulraj this State entered into Political Relationship, with the British Government by a Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship Alliance and Unity of Interests" in 1818. Jaisalmer State has never paid tribute to any power. Permanent Salute :- 15 guns.

Revenue: Rs. 5,31,400. Permanent Salute: —16 guns. Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Sri Girdhar Singhij Saheb Bahadur. Second Son.—Maharaj Kumar Sri Hukum Singhij Saheb Bahadur. Dewan.—Dr. L. R. Sikund, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Giessen),

Bar-at-Law.



JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN, NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-JIRA.

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married: On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India.

Area: 379 square miles.
Population: 1,10,388.
Revenue: Rs. 11.00.000.

Salute: 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan and Judge, High Court: RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: Mr. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Saday Tahasilday: Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. A. F. DASILVA GOMES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer: Mr. L. P. MASCARENHAS. Chief Agricultural Officer: Mr. H. P. PARANJPYE, B.A.

Chief Engineer: MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E. Private Secretary to H.H. the Nawab Saheb: MR. G. S. KAR-BHARI, M.A.

Customs Inspector: Mr. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahiman Khaniade.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad: MR. G. A. DIGHE.

JAORA: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Taora.

Born: 1883.

Ascended the Gadi in 1895.

Educated at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Married: His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Heir-Apparent: Birjis Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib.



Revenue: Rs, 12,00,000.

Area of State: 601 square miles.

Population: 1,00,204.

•

Salute: 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister: KHAN SAHIB MUNIRUDDIN, B.A. (Alig.).

Secretary: Mr. Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Members

Military Secretary: Farrukh Siyar Major Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib.

Private Secretary: Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib.

Secretary, Public Health Department: Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court: Mr. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Senior Member, Revenue Board: Moulvi Mohammad Rafiullah Sahib. Finance Member: Khan Sahib Muniruddin, B.A. (Alig.).



JAWHAR STATE: RAJA
SHRIMANT PATANGSHAH
VIKRAMSHAH, the present
Ruler of Jawhar State, is a
descendant of the illustrious
family of Jayaba Mukne who
founded the dynasty. The
valour and prowess of the Raja's
ancestors won them the proud
and princely title of "SHAH"
from Mohomad Taghlakh, the
Emperor of Delhi.

Born: 11th December 1917.

Education: Was brought up in childhood by Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. W. H. Marston, superintendent in the Indian Police service. Received education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in

England. After leaving the School, received administrative training under competent tutors in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Raja Saheb was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Recreation: Shooting, riding, tennis and motoring.

The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Area: 308 square miles.

Population: 57,261.

Average Annual Revenue Rs. 3,45,000.

Salute: 9 guns permanent.

Chief Products: Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.
The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea level and

The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Educational: Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

 $Medical\ Relief:$ There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.

JHALAWAR: Lt. His HIGHNESS DHARMADI-VAKAR MAHARAJ RANA SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH JI Dev Bahadur of Jhalawar State.

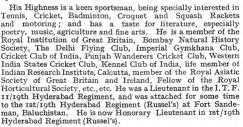
Born: 15th July, 1900. Ascended the Gadi: 1929.

Educated: At the May o College, Ajmer, and the School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford.

Married: The daughter of Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani, Kathiawar, in 1920. Has one son.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Harish Chand-

RA SINGH JI BAHADUR, born in Oxford on 27th September, 1921.



Area of the State: 813 square miles.

Population: 107,890.

Revenue: Rs. 7,48,000.

Permanent Salute: 13 guns.

Dewan:

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATNAKAR SAHASDIVAKAR BHAYA SHADI LAL JI, B.A., LL.B.



JODHPUR: COL. HIS
HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR SARAMAD-I-RAJA-IHIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,G.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Ruler of
Jodhpur State.

Born: 1903. Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: at the Mayo College, Aimer.

Married: Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State: 36,021 square miles.

Population: 21,25,982.

Revenue: 1,71,57,200.

Permanent Salute: 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister: Lt.-Col. Sir Donald M. Field, C.I.E.

Home Minister: Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.

Public Works Minister: Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E.

Revenue Minister: The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri Muhammad Din.

 $\it Judicial\, Minister$: Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-law.

JUNAGADH: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHA-BATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

Family: Babi (Yusufzai Pathan).

Born: 2nd August 1900.
Educated: Preparatory
school in England and at the
Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: Nawabzada Dilawar Khanji, born 23rd June 1922.



Area of the State: 3,337 sq. miles. Population: 545,152.

Principal Port: Veraval, Revenue: Rs. 1 Crore.

Salute: 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat-khanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council:

J. MONTEATH, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S. (RETIRED)

Second Member of the Council:

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHO-MED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DALER JUNG, B.C.S., J.P.

Law Member:

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

Mr. J. X. Sequeira.



APURTHALA: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND Rasikh-ul.-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAIA-I-RAIGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR. Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C. S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. Created G.B.E. (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government: received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Chila, Grand Cross of the Order of India of the Corder of Rations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. Received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government, 1934. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of Their late Majesties in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

Born: 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Siugh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent: SIRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Chief Minister: SIR JOHN COLDSTREAM, I.C.S.

Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces: Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A.

Area of the State: 652 Square Miles.

Population: 316,757.

His Highness owns lauded property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000. Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the Superintendent.

Revenue: Rs. 40,00,000.

Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

K HAIRPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR of Khairpur State.

Born: 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded: December 1935 on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

Current annual income: Rs. 25 lakhs.

Minister: Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address: Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KISHANGARH: His
HIGHNESS UMDAE
RAJHAE BULAND
MAKAN, MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYANARAYAN
SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA Of Kishangarh.

Born: 26th January 1806.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area of the State: 858 square miles.

Population: 85,744.

Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000.

Salute: 15 Guns, but with precedence over two States of 17 Guns.

Chief Member of Council: RAO SAHIB KESARI SINGH, B.A., LL.B.

Home Member: Thakur Dalipsinghji.

Development Member: Pandit Harihar Swarup, B.A.

Revenue Member: Mehta Sobhag Singh (Acting).

Chief Judge: DHABAI KISHANLAL M.A., LL.B. (Acting).

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja: Rajwin Suraj Singhji.

Medical Officer: DR. AMRITLAL BAFNA, M.B., B.S.

OLHAPUR: NANT-COLONEL His Sir HIGHNESS SHRI RAJARAM CHHATDADATI MAHARAJA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.. is the present Ruler of Kolhapur and is descended from the younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire: has the distinctive honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaja."

Born: 31st July 1897.

Educated: In India and in

Ascended: The Gadi in 1922.
Married: Shri Tara Bai
Maharani Saheb, grand-daughter
of His Highness Sir Shri
Sayajirao Gaekwar, the
Maharaja of Baroda; secondly,
Shri Vijayamala Maharanisaheb,



the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore.

Great Sportsman, Rider and First-Class Whip; keen pig-sticker, deer hunting by Cheetah a speciality.

Dynastic Salute: 19 guns. The State pays no tribute.

Area of the State: 3,217.1 Square Miles. Population: 9,57,137.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 1,25,70,398.

Represented at two Round-Table Conferences by its Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve. There are nine Feudatory Jahagirs under His Highness's Suzerainty. The State leads in Social and Religious Reforms, like the Statutory abolition of untouchability, cast privileges, etc.

Justice: There is an independent High Court.

Industries and Commerce: Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills, The Kolhapur, Sugar Mills and the Bank of Kolhapur,

etc. Railway owned entirely by the State.

Education: Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Vernacular Secondary Teachers' Training College, and numerous other Institutions, both technical and academic. Special facilities for backward and 'untouchable' classes; and Women's Education free in all stages. Local Self-Government is entirely in popular hands. The State Troops comprise the Kolhapur Infantry, under British Command, and the State Cavalry. The Kolhapur City ("The Southern Benares"), is noted for its religious sanctity and architectural grandeur. There are Historic Temples and Hill-Forts in the State.

COUNCIL,

Meh. RAO BAHADUR D. A. SURVE, Prime Minister.

Meh. S. A. Indulkar, B.A., Revenue Minister.

Meh. D. M. BHONSALE, Chief Secretary to His Highness. Meh. RAO BAHADUR SAVANT, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judicial

Meh. M. S. HAKIM, Financial Secretary to His Highness. Meh. RAO BAHADUR B. I. POWAR, Private Secretary to His Highness.



MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJAMAH
MAHARAJAMAH
MAHARAJAMAH
MAHARAO RAJA
SRI LT.-COL. SIR UMED SINGHII
SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.L.E., G.B.E., LL.D., MAHARAO RAO Of Kotah.

Born: 1873 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi: 1889 A.D. Educated: Mayo College, Aimer.

Marriad: Eldest daughter of His Highness Maharana Fateh Singhij Sahib of Udaipur in 1892 who died in 1853. Daughter of His Highness Maharao Sahib of Cutch in 1897 who died in July 1933. Sister of the Thakur Sahib of Isarda (Jaipur State) in 1908.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singhji Sahib, born by the last marriage on 14th September 1909; passed the Post Diploma Examination at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and married the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib of Bikaner. Blessed with a son named Brijraj Singhji Sahib on 21st July 1034.

Area of the State: 5,684 sq. miles. Population: 6,85,804.
Revenue: 51.70 lakhs. Salute: 10 Guns.

Rewenue: 51.70 lakhs. Salute: 19 Guns. Family History: The Royal family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. The Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho-Singhij, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi. During the reign of the present Ruler the State has made considerable progress. Means of communication have been vastly improved, almost all departments reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according

to the spirit of the law in force in British India.

There are 133 schools, 33 dispensaries and 420 Co-operative

Societies in the State.

The chief event of the present Maharao Sahib Bahadur's reign is the restoration of a major portion of the territory transferred under political exigencies of the time to form the Jhalawar State. The Nagda Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. and a portion of the Bina-Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State.

Capital: Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres

—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on with the assistance of two ministers, Major-General Ap Onkar Singhji, C.I.E., a first class Jagirdar of the State and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji, a retired P.C.S. of the Punjab.

KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full

powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table



Conference, 1931.

Education: Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population: 514,307.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: Suryashankar D. Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-

Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: RAO BAHADUR CHHO-TALAL N. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.



IMBDI: MAHARANA SHRI DAULATSINHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI is a descendant of Maharana Shri Manguji, and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Raiputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti. He rules over one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born: 11th July 1868.

Accession to Gadi: 14th April 1008. Educated: Privately. Clubs: A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society-Royal Empire Society-Roshanara, Delhi-Rajputana Club, Mount

Abu-Willingdon Club, Bombay, A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Salute: 9 guns.

Heir: YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYASINHJI, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja

Kesarisinhii of Idar.

Other sons and daughters: Raj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S., Rai Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, Raj Kumari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., now Her Highness Maharani Saheb of Porbandar and Raj Kumari Shri Pratapba.

Area of the State: 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka. Population: 40,088. Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000 (including Barwalla revenue).

STATE OFFICERS.

Chief Judge, High Court: Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR.-AT-LAW, F.R.G.S.

Khangi Karbhari: RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI.

Naib Dewan and Acting as Dewan: MR. BHUPATRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B. Chief Medical Officer: RAJ RATNA DR. KESHAVLAL T. DAVE, L. M. & S., etc.

Accountant General: Mr. Tulshidas J. Lavingia, B.A.

Political Secretary & Sar Nyayadhish: Mr. Dolarrai M. Buch. B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, G.B.V.C. Huzur Secretary: Mr. Bhudardas N. Jajal, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Honorary Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education: Miss (DR.) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., F.R.G.S., etc. Private Secretary: MR. CHOTALAL HARJIWAN.

UNAWADA: LIEUT. HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI,

RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.
His Highness belongs to
the illustrious clan of Solanki
Rajputs, and is a descendant
of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of
Anhilwad Patan, once the
Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch
and Kathiawar.

Born: 1910. Ascended the Gadi: 1930.

Educated: At Mayo College, Aimer.

Married: In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His High-

ness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934.

Area of State: 388 square miles.

Population: 95,162. Revenue: Rs. 5,50,000.

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: J.N. Varma, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., M. Sc. Econ. (London), Barrister-at-Law.

Naib Dewan: K. S. PRAVINSINHIL.

Officer General Depts.: K. S. VIRVIKRAMSINHJI.

Sar Nyayadhish: VADILAL A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Personal Assistant: N. K. KANABAR.

Nyayadhish: MATHURBHAI K. BHATT.

Police and Excise Superintendent: Chatursinhji J. Solanki.

Chief Medical Officer: NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S.

Revenue Officer: AMBALAL R. DAVE, B.A.

Custom Officer & Educational Inspector: Amrital P. Shah, B.A. (Hons.)

Forest Officer: SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI.

Head Master, S. K. High School: RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

Risaldar Major: SHAIKH ABDUL GANI.

Subedar Major: SHER BAHADUR D. THAPA.



MAIHAR: RAJA SIR BRIJNATH SINGHIJ DEO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., is a Kachhwaha Rajput enjoying a hereditary salute of 9 guns and full Civil and Criminal jurisdictions—is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Born on 22nd February 1896.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 16th December 1911.

Educated at the Daly College, Indore.

The firstRani Saheba Shrimati Jadeji (married 1915) who died in 1930 was a daughter of His Highness Thakore Shri Daulat Singhji, Thakore Sahib of Dhrol in Kathiawar. The present Senior Rani Sahiba (married)

1920), mother of the heir-apparent, is a daughter of Maharaj Shri Chhatar Singhji of Semlia, brother of the late Raja Sahib of Sailana Staté in Central India. The Junior Rani Sahiba is a daughter of Thakur Sahib Harishchander Singhji, a scion of the Royal family of Nepal.

The Ruler has two sons and a daughter.

The Heir-Apparent: Yubraj Govind Singhji is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Capital: Maihar, (G.I.P. Railway).

Area of the State: 407 square miles.

Population: 68,991. Annual Revenue-Nearly 5 lacs.

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and its bye-products.

The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include

food grains, oil seeds, sugarcane, fruit, etc., etc.

The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest Limestone almost on the surface—with the railway passing through its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial development—while there still remain very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of oil, soap, sugar, alcohol, dry ice and the like.

A thorough overhauling of the State machinery and remodelling it on up-to-date British Indian lines and the construction and remodelling of the public and administrative buildings—Palace, Guest Houses, Schools, Hospitals, roads and electricity are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present Ruler.

MANDI: CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS RAJA SIR
JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of
Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally
asserted that the progenitors
of the dynasty ruled in
Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a
thousand years.

Hon. Captain: 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born: 20th August 1904. Ascended the Gadi: 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1925.

Educated: Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24.

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the
Maharaia of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar

Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc. in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

Heir-apparent: Shri Yuvraj Yashodhan Singh, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Only daughter: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th

December 1928.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of the State: 1,200 square miles.

Population: 207,455. Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483. Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

 SIRDAR D. K. SEN, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LLB. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister.
 KANWAR SHIV PAL. B.Sc., Home Minister.

3. Rai Sahib Bakhshi Brahm Dass, Revenue Secretary.

Address: Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraph Address: "Paharpadsha" Mandi.



AYURBHANJ: MAHA-RAJA SIR PRATAP CHAN-DRA BHANJ DEO, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Boyn: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo.

The Maharaja was admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-Kumar Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar

Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana.

Heir-apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State: 4,243 square miles.

Population: 889,603.

Revenue: Rs. 33,00,000.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering forty-two, twenty-six of which were till recently known as the Orissa States, fourteen as the Central Provinces States, and two as the Bengal States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archæological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years. Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj assisted the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company. The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full-powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. The activities of the Geological Department, recently organised by the State, are likely to lead to valuable results. The present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State.

MORVI: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.

Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.
Educated: Privately in India and England.

Heir: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar.

Area of State: 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles. Population: 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1021-1031, 17 per cent.)



Average Revenue: Rs. 40,00,000. Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent. of the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent, of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills and Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works.

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan: M. D. Solanki, B.A., LL.B.

1st Member: M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

and Member: B.M. Buch, High Court Pleader.



M YSORE: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884. Succeeded: 1st February 1895.

Educated: Privately.
Invested with full ruling
powers: 1902. Celebrated
Silver Jubilee of his reign:
8th August 1927.

Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J.

Members:

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.

AGOD: SHRIMANT RAJA SAHIB MAHENDRA SINGH JEE DEO BAHADUR. The present Ruler of Nagod State. Born: on the 5th Feb. 1016.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 26th February 1926. He was invested with full ruling powers

on the 9th Feb. 1936.

He was formerly educated at the Daly College, Indore and later privately at Nagod. Subsequently he received his administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) under a European Guardian G. R. Genge,

Married the Princess of H.H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.) in May 1932. A Maharaikumari was born in

March 1933.



A son and heir was born on 7th March 1936.

The first younger sister of the RAJA SAHIB was married to H.H. the Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936.

The Rulers of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, one of the four Agnikula clans, whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest, but exceedingly difficult to unravel. The Ruler of Nagod received a Sanad from the Government in 1800.

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India.

Area about 501.4 square miles.

Population 74,589 according to the census of the year 1931. Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone, is found in the form of low hills close to the chief town, and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 4 Tehsils. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for secondary and higher education. The State has also provided for free medical aid to all irrespective of caste and creed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE :--

LAL SANIB BHARGAVENDRA SINGHJI, Dewsh. LAL HARDARSHAN SINGHJI, Deputy Magistate & Munshi, Babu Raj Bahadur Johri, B.Com., Pricate Secretary. Lal Deo Narans Singhji, A.D.C. Jal. Cheo Sarans Singhji, A.D.C. Salidara: Hiraman Mahavirendra Singhji, Lal Dwar-Rendra Sugegore: Die Stuhkwast Kishore, L.M.P., Dr. Radiobhan Singh, Lal Dwar-Rendra Sugegore: Dr. Stuhkwast Kishore, L.M.P., Dr. Radiobhan Singh, Ph. Dankey Bihari, Side Emploser, M. Fauj Kiman, Hospector of Police. Pr. Girl, Prand Drathar, Forest Office, Pr. Vissenwanter Planad Pathar, Jal. (Hool.), A.T.C., Inspector of Schools, M. Arban Lahi, Sada Accessibath. Min A. J. (Colling, Electric Engineer.



AWANAGAR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHIL LT.-COL. SIR
DIGVIJAYSINJI R A N J I TSINIJI JADDJA, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaja Jam Saheb of
Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja. Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Received: The Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935.

Educated: Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.

Married: 7th March 1935

the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.
Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles.

Population: 409,192. Revenue: Rs. 90 lakhs yearly.
Salute: 15 guns. Chief Port: Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji.

Military Secretary and Home Member: Col. R. K. Himatsinhii.

Revenue Secretary: Gokalbhai B. Desai, Esq. Political Secretary: D. L. Saraya, B.A., Ll.B. Personal Assistant: Captain Geoffrey Clarke.

Manager, J. & D. Railway: RAI SAHIB GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner: Commander W. G. A. Bourne, R.N. Chief Medical Officer: Dr. P. M. Mehta, M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.

RCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF ORCHHA.

Born: 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 4th March 1930.

Educated: In the Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.



Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh Ju Dev.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. Population: 314,661.
Revenue: About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs).

Salute: 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

HIS HIGHNESS.

Vice-President:

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A., D.Litt. (Chief Adviser).

Members:

1. Major Sajjan Singh, (Chief Secretary).

2. CAPT. CHANDRA SEN, (Finance Secretary).
3. MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (Home Secretary).

4. MR. R. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B., (Political & Judicial Secretary).



PALANPUR: LT.-COL.
HIS HIGHNESS ZUBDTUL-MULK DEWAN MAHARHAN
SHRI TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
A.D.C., Nawab of Palanpur.

Born: On the 7th July 1883.

Educated: Privately.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan.

H. H. is the 29th Ruler of the House.

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State.

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month of September 1928.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to England in the year 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

Heir: Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhommed Khan Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,774.64 square miles.

Population: 264,179.

Revenue: Rs. 10,62,466.

Salute: 13 guns.

A considerable trade in Cloth, Grain, Sugar and Rice is carried on. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is a very old Settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Wazir: S. K. NAYAMPALLI, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Adviser: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Educational Minister: D. V. PATWARI, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Minister: K. S. DESAI, ESQUIRE, B.A.

PARTABGARH STATE:
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHII
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of
Partabgarh.

Born: In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi: In 1929.

Hereditary Salute: 15 guns.
Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of

Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar

a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1504; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs. 36,350 British Currency. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 54 lakhs.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Offg. Dewan: SHAH MANAKLAL, B.A., LL.B.

Kamdar Khasgi: SHAH MANNALAL.

Private Secretary to His Highness: Mr. Pheerozeshaw Fardoonji.

Revenue Officer: MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH.

Civil and Criminal Judge: BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B.A., LL.B. Superintendent, Customs and Excise: BAPU BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

Medical Officer: Dr. JIWANLAL P. PAREKH, L.M.& S.

Educational Officer: Mr. W. G. KALE, B.A. Superintendent of Police: Purohit Jagdish Lal.



ATIALA: H. H. FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-III -UMRA MAHARATA DHIRAT RAT RAIESHWAR, SHRI MAHARAIA-I-RAIGAN SHRT YADAVINDRA SINGHII MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KIII. BHUSHAN, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the Premier State in the Puniab.

Born: 1913 A.D. Succeeded: 23rd March 1938 on the demise of his father Maharaja Bhupindra Singhji. His Highness and his successors are exempt from presenting Nazar to the Vicerov in Darbar in perpetuity.

The State is rich in antiquities.

One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge Railway line comprising two sections-from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The N. W. Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college at the Capital. Primary education is free throughout the State. The Darbar sanctioned a

scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79 and the Tirah and N.W.F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His late Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 A.D. on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His late Highness served personally on the Frontier on the staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service on the Kohat and Quetta fronts.

Area of the State: 5,932 sq. miles. Population: 16,25,520. Gross

Annual Income: Rs. 1,57,00,000. Salute 17 guns.

ATNA: Maharaja Rajendra NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna

State, E. S. Agency. Born: 1912.

Ascended the Gadi: 1933.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Aimer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columbia's College. Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna Univercity, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married: In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, History : Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan,



the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1150 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Koshala" which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many outlying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

Heir: Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo. Area of the State: 2,511.7 sq. miles. Population: 566,943. Revenue: Rs. 10,80,928. Salute: Nine guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Minister: Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.); Judicial Minister: Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LJ.B., M.R.A.S. (London); Revenue Minister: Mr. Lakshman Sahani; Secretary to the Cabinet: Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.; Chief Medical Officer: Rao Saheb Dr. P. P. John, M.B.B.S.; Superintendent of Police and Shikarkhana Officer: Sardar Bishan Singh; Forest Officer: Rai Sabeb M. C. Gupta, D.D.R.; State Engineer: Sardar Keher Singh, Superintendent of Education: Mr. A. C. Das, M.A.; Audit Officer: Mr. M. G. Mukerji.



PORBANDAR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar:

Born: 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 1908.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of His Highness Maharana Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Limbdi.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

Area of State: 642.25 square miles. Population: 115,741.
Revenue: Rs. 21,00,000. Salute: 13 guns.

Wazir:

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI.—Tazimi Sardar.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE:

Dewan: Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B.— Tazimi Sardar.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.C.P.S. (Born.), F.R. S.M. (Lon.), L. M. & S. (Born.), F.Ob.S. (Edin.), Etc. Judicial Secretary: Mr. HARILAL D. DHRUV, B.A., LI.B.

Huzur Private Secretary: JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSINHJI DIPSINHJI, B.A., LL.B.

Ports Commissioner: Mr. R. S. Raja Iyer, B. Com. Revenue Commissioner: Mr. Jagjiwandas N. Shah. State Engineer: Mr. Manilal R. Jivrajani, B.E.,

A.M.I.E.

ADHANPUR: His High-NESS NAWAB SAHEB MUR-TAZAKHAN TORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Jalaludinkhanii Sir Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born; 10th October, 1899. announced by Recognition Government on 1st January 1937. Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937. Investiture Durbar with full



powers on 7th April 1937. Educated : At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a few months. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness has received administrative training under His late Highness Sir Jalaludinkhan who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State. Married the daughter of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in the year 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Sahebis a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute : II guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Population: 70,530 souls. Area of the State: 1,150 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 8.00.000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and I of Dasada. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has a half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Debun: Khan Bahadur S. A. M. Kadhi, M.A., LLB. Teasury Officer: Mr. Danvahitat P. Shah. Redbung Officer: Mr. Hiralal G. Lariha. Judicial Officer: Mr. Hiralal G. Lariha. Judicial Officer: Danvahitat P. Shah. Redbung Officer: Dan Kandururrakadi. Saheb Umerbhai K. Debal. Chiff Medical Officer: Da. Kandururrakad. Valenda, L.C.P.S. Sinde Engineer, P.W.D.: Mr. Americal Greeabash Dobit. VAISHNAV, L.C.P.S. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.



R AJKOT: HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot
(Kathiawar).

Born: On 4th March 1910; succeeded to the Gadi on 21st April 1931.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and later on in England at the High Gate School, London. He belongs to the Vibhani clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State.

Area of the State: 283 sq. miles. Population: 75,540.

AverageRevenue: Rs. 12,50,000.

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in cooperation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representative Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various interial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls' High School.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Down: Darbar Shri Viravala.

Hon. Hazur Personal Assistant: Kumarshri Bhojwala.

Judicial Secretary: Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Huzur Secretary: Mr. Jayantilal L. Jobanputra, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: Mr. T. P. BHATT.

Public Works Secretary: Mr. Nenshi Monji.
General Secretary: Mr. Talakshi M. Doshi.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. Buch, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS. Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S.

Principal, Dharmendrasinkji Arts & Science College: Dr. T. N. Dave, M.A., Ph. D. (LONDON).

Educational Inspector: Mr. M. M. Dholakia, B.A., B.T. State Engineer: Mr. T. D. SANGHAVI, B.E. (CIVIL).

AJPIPLA: MAIOR Highness Maharaja Shri VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Family: Gohel Rajout.

Born: 30th January 1890. succession: 26th of Date September 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in and America. Hon. Europe Major, XVI Light Cavalry.

Clubs: Marlborough Club. London: Hurlingham Club, London: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Calcutta Club. Calcutta.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad".



Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, Born: 1912.

Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. Born: 1915.

Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. Born: 1925. Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. Area of State: 1,517.50 square

Population: 206,085 according to the Census of 1931. miles.

Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. Salute: 13 guns-Permanent Hereditary. Indian States Forces: Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class Cavalry: Troop of 25, B class.

portant Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate
The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from first line troops. Important Feature:

the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State. Capital: Raipipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace, Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

Making all services pensionable.

Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in 2.

Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.

Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.

Extension of Railways.

Introduction and organisation of State Forces,

8. Introduction of the Legislative Council.
Principal Officer: Mr. PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, LL.B., Dewan.



AMPUR: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS ALITAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULATI-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-IID-DAULA. NASIR-UL-MULK. Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., LL.B., MUSTAID-I-TUNG, Ruler Rampur. The reigning family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U.P.).

Rorn: 17th November 1906. Succeeded to the Gadi on 20th June 1930, Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930. Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raikot.

Married: In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir

Abdussamad Khan Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and four daughters. Heir-Apparent: Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur.

Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association, London. Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London. and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family. During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government.

Area of State: 892.54 square miles.

Population: 464,919. Revenue: Rs. 45,16,985.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL. President t

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister. Members: MR. R. H SALOWAY, I.C.S., Finance and Revenue Minister. COL. D. BAINBRIDGE, M.C., Army Minister.

MR. MAHMOOD KHAN, Inspector-General of Police.

MR. M. A. RAUF, B.Sc. (Lond.), Eng. ART. E. L. C. (London), A.M.L. S.E., Minister, P.W.D

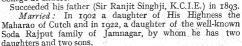
SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN BAHADUR, Home Minister.

MR. HARILAL VERMA, Bar-at-Law, State Advocate. MR. NASIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A., Council Secretary. RATLAM: MAJORGENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN
SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His
Majesty the King-Emperor,
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of
Ratlam.

Born: 13th January 1880: Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa.

Educated: At the Daly

College at Indore.



Served in European War (France) from April 1915 ("Croix d') Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919, Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1936; in which capacity he attended at the invitation of His Majesty, the London Coronation in May 1937.

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player.

Heir-Apparent: Maharajkumar Lokendra Singhji.

Area of State: 693 square miles.

Population: 107,321. Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Salute: 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

Administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and RAO SAHEB C. M. SHROFF, B.A., is Dewan and Vice-President.



EWA: HIS HIGHNESS BANDH-VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF REWA (Rajput Baghel). Born: 1903; Ascended the gadi

in 1918; invested with ruling powers in 1922.

Educated: At the Daly College, Married: In 1919 a sister of

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and also married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Bahadur, K.C.S.I.. Singh K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh, The Maharaja is a noted

has shot 516 sportsman and

tigers.

He was a delegate to all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King

Edward Medical School, Indore. Heir-Apparent: SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH

SAHEB (born in 1923). Area of State: 13,000 square miles. Population: 1,587,445. Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000. Salute: 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the casternmost State in the Central India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chachai and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. On the executive side His Highness is assisted by a State Council of 7 members of which His Highness himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 41 members with the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which purpose he has instituted a State Bank with branches all over the State.

SACHIN: HIS HIGHNESS MUBA-RIZ-UD-DAULAH, MUZZAFFER-UL-MULK, NASRUT-E-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN, NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Born: 11th September 1909.

Succeeded: 19th November 1930.

Married: Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar-e-Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin: the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930 and Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum Junior Begum of Sachin on 2 ard July 1937.



Educated: At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas: The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful searesort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. Amusements in Dumas: Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister: Major Bindeshwri Prasad Pande, B.A., LL.B. Private Secretary: Sardar Thakore Shree Natwarsinhji.

Address: Qasre Sultan, Dumas, (Sachin State).



S AMTHAR: H. H. RAJA RADHA CHARAN SINGH JU DEO BAHA-DUR GURJAR, the present Ruler of Samthar State.

Born: 15th May 1914.

Educated : At Daly College, Indore.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 9th October 1935.

Married: The daughter of Lt. Balwant Singh, the Raja of Landhaura, Saharanpur, on the 17th February 1933, has one daughter, born on the 22nd November 1035.

R. Naune Shah Gurjar laid the foundation stone of Samthar State in the eighteenth century. A treaty with the British Government was concluded during the rule of Raja Raniit Singh in 1817.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., abdicated owing to old age in favour of his son, the present Ruler, on 9th October 1935, but he was allowed by His Imperial Majesty to retain his Knighthood and title of "His Highness" and the salutes to which he was entitled as Ruler.

Relatives: The present Ruler has two uncles—R. Bikramjit, born in 1871, and Raja Jagat Raj, born in 1875. Musahib Bahadur Ajmer Singh of Magrora is an uncle by distant relation of His Highness and holds landed property in the State. There are no hereditary jagirs in the State.

Area: 178 square miles. Revenue: Rs. 3,50,000.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS:

Dewan: Kunwar Sujan Singh.
Chief Secretary: Shri Chandra Jain, M.A.
Judicial Secretary: Pt. Shri Krishna Tewari, B.Sc., LL.B.
Revenue Secretary: Kunwar Sajjan Singh.
Magistrate & Munsiff: Lakshmi Prasad Gupta, M.A., LL.B.
Palace Doctor and State Surgeon: Mr. M. N. Banerjee,
M.B. B.S.

Address: Samthar (C.I.)

SANGLI: LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTA-MANRAO DHUNDIRAO alias APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born: 1890. Ascended the Gadi in 1903. Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of Central Provinces.

Heir: Shrimant Rajkumar Madhavrao alias Rao Saheb Patwardhan Yuvraj,



Area of the State: 1,136 sq. miles.

Population: 258,442.

Revenue: The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs. 15,95,584.

Salute: 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction, i.e., power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

Has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member. Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) Diwan B. N. De, C.I.E., I.C.S., (retired), (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, B.A., and (3) Third Councillor Mr. G. J. Kunte.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 75, made up of 68 agricultural and 7 non-agricultural. Besides these there are 4 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union. Of the four Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists in the State and a special Tribunal has been created for this purpose.

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home. The State has recently established a Dai's Training class.



SIRMOOR: The ruling family is a branch of the Bhati Rajput house of Lishat Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1005. The State has recently been transferred from the Punjab States Agency to the Punjab Hill States Agency to

Area of the State: 1,141 square miles.

Annual revenue: Rs.12,00,000 approximately.

Population: 148,568.

Salute: 11 guns.

His Highness Lieutenant Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur was born on the 10th

January, 1913. He was carefully educated during the lifetime of his father who took special interest in giving his son the all-round training required for shouldering the heavy responsibilities of a ruler. When his father Lieut...Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.L., K.C.I.E., was absent in Europe, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council and the present Ruler was also put in it to gain practical training and knowledge of the administrative intricacies. The young Prince, a good scholar and intelligent far beyond his years, took full advantage of this arrangement and picked up the details of administration very quickly. In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities he was installed to his ancestral gadi, much before the due time, in November, 1933, when he was only 21 years old.

The young Maharaja is a keen all-round sportsman. The breadth of his outlook and keenness of his intellect is manifest in all his administrative achievements. He has given strong proofs of these by introducing various remarkable progressive changes in his State within the short space of about four years and a half. When he took over the reins of government of the State, the administration was carried on by the Ruler with the assistance of four Secretaries and a separate High Court, of which the Ruler himself was the Chief Justice. Under the new constitution introduced by the present Ruler, a Council of four Ministers has been established to carry on the administration. A retired District and Sessions Judge from the U.P. Government has been appointed Chief Justice who administers Justice with the assistance of another qualified lawyer appointed as a puisne Judge. The Judiciary has been completely separated from the Executive. All the departments have been thoroughly overhauled and highly qualified and experienced officers have been appointed to run them.

With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the poor, a Rural Uplift Committee has been appointed to suggest, after thorough enquiry into local circumstances, ways and means of improving the lot of the poor peasants, and redeeming their old debts. A Co-operative Department has been created and 55 societies have already been established. An annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is regularly run and great pains are taken to give various useful agricultural and industrial demonstrations before the cultivators. Experts are always invited to teach the ignorant cultivators the elementary laws of maternity and child welfare. People are also being taught by magic lanterns and lectures to take preventive measures against dangerous diseases.

The education and training of the future generation has not been neglected by His High-

ness, who has made generous grants to educational institutions in the State. In addition to the existing educational institutions for boys, he has started a Kannya Mahavidalava also, and is contemplating a scheme of introuducing free Primary education through-

out the State. The Maharaja takes great interest in the training and proexperienced

gress of the Sirmoor Sappers and Miners, commanded by an English Military

Officer, Major C. A. Grant Rundle, M.c. The Forces served in Afghanistan a n d offered aid in Egypt. Thev served ìn Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut,

The State Crest & Coat of Arms. and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture.

The Maharaja is a staunch believer in Federation and thinks that the only way out of the present political difficulties lies in a true federal combination of provinces and the states under the British Crown.

COUNCIL:

H.H. THE MAHARATA SAHIB BAHADUR.

MR. N. N. ROY, M.A., LL.B., Foreign and Political Minister.

MR. R. G. ABBHI, B.A., (N.U.), Revenue Minister.

PANDIT PRABHU DIAL, Finance Minister.

MR. G. P. SAXENA, M.A., LL.B., (P.C.S. Retired), Minister for Law. and Iustice.

P. KISHAN LAL, B.A., Council Secretary.



MANT: MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased-Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced-Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State-Election system sanctioned for Municipality-

Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchanist by way of encouragement a cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampri, clocato ask in the control of the contr

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recornised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Raiputs and be believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bloj of Uijian. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sent who with his brother Limdew was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area: 394 square miles. Population: 83,531 (1931).

Population: 83,531 (193 Revenue: Rs. 4,13,512.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji born on ist December 1907.

Educated in the Raikumar College. Raikot.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heirapparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of india through the Agent to the Governor General for the Guita States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since the heant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

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The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from rst December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from rst May 1933.

TONK: HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIRUL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ
SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI
KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-IJUNG, G.C.I.E., NAWAD of
Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe
known as Salazie.

Born: 1879.

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H.H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Educated: Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State: 2,553 square miles.



Population: 317,360 according to census of 1031.

Revenue: Rs. 21,76,283.

Salute: 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows:

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member: LT.-Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.

Home Member: Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohd. Abdul Tawwab Khan.

Judicial Member: Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Buksh, O.B.E.

Revenue Member: M. Sheikh Ghulam Mohd. Bahauddin. Development Member: Maulvie Mohd. Maula Baksh, M.A. Secretary: M. Hamid Husain, B.A.



TRAVANCORE: HIS
HIGHWESS SRI VANCHI
PALA SR BALA RAMA
VARNA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEV SULTAM
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHEMSHER JANG
G.C.I.E., D.LITT. (Andhra),
Maharaja of Travancore.

Born: 7th November 1912. Ascended the Musnad on 1st September 1924. Invested with Ruling Powers on 6th November, 1931.

Educated: Privately. His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Rammad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian sea. It is a very picturesque portion of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and wast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the Census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja, has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus.

including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. proclamation another November 1937. a

University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness has taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established a Land Mortgage and Industrial Bank for granting long-term loans to agriculturists the and small industrialists of State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Government has embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is

a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is the terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of motor services and launches. There exists also a weekly service air mail between Bombay Trivandrum. and



H.H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness.

This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Population: 5,095,973. Area of the State: 7,625 square miles. as per census of 1931. Revenue: Rs. 2,52,54,000. Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Heir: His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja.

The Andhra University has conferred the title of D.Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the title of LL.D. on Her Highness the Maharani.

Dewan: Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.I.E.



RIPURA: CAPTAIN HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHA-MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Tripura. Caste: Kshattriva. (Chandravansi).

Born: 19th August, 1908. Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father, H.H. the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927. Married: On the 16th January, 1929. the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja

Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur. K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930. married, for the second time, the eldest daughter of Capt. H.H. the Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and one daughter. Heir-abbarent: Maharaj Kumar Scila-Scijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur. Area of the State: 4.116 sq. miles. Permanent Salute: 13 Guns. Population: 382,450. (1931 Census). Revenue (including Zemindaries): Rs. 31,16,586.

Capital: AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles

from Akhaura Jn. (A.B. Rly.) Recreation: Tennis, shooting, big-game hunting.

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Minister: Manyabara Rai I. C. Sen Bahadur, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.) Chief Secretary to His Highness: MANYABARA RAJA SAHEB RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.

Military Secretary: Major Kumar P. K. Dev Varma Bahadur. Private Secretary to His Highness \ DEWAN BHADUR K. DUTT, M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S., F.R. Econ. S. and Dewan of the Household.

B.L., M.R.A.S., F.R.
Chief Staff Officer: LT.-Col. O. C. Pulley, I.A. (Retd.) and Dewan of the Household. Chief Justice: MR. K. C. NAG, M.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW. Chief Medical Officer: DR. M. M. MAJUMDAR, L.M.S.

State Engineer: CAPT. J. N. BHADURI, B.A., B.E., etc. Senior Naib Dewan: THAKUR S. C. DEB BARMAN, M.A. (Harvard.) (THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH (Rev. Dept.) MR. J. N. MITTER (Forests.)

Naib Dewans: Superintendent of Police: RAI SAHEB A. K. GUPTA.

Commandant of the State Forces: MAJOR RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.C., I.A. (Retd.)

DAIPUR: His HIGHNESS MAHA-RAJAHDHIRAJ MAHARANA SHREE SIR BHUPAL SINGHII BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February 1884.

Married: First to the daughter of the Thakur of Auwa in Marwar in March 1910. After her demise, to the daughter of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911

Marwar in January 1928.



and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in

Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. Revenue: Rs. 80,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar:

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Ministers:

P. C. CHATTERJI, ESQ., AND TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

> Private Secretary. Pt. RAM GOPAL TRIVEDY.



A KALKOT: RAJA SHRI-MANT VIJAYSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB OF AKAIKOT.

Born: 13th December 1915.
Education: Studied at
Bishop's High School, Poona.
Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College,
Rajkot; with distinction in
English and Science. Attended
the Deccan College, Poona.
Took administrative training in

Bangalore for a year and a half, Recreation: Shooting, riding, tennis, motoring and racing.

Clubs: Western India Automobile Association and Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India.

Marriage in 1934 with Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934.

Area of State: 498 Square miles.

Population: 92,605, according to the census of 1931.

Income: Rs. 7,58,000. Capital: Akalkot.

Judicial: Independent High Court of Judicature.

The present Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life. Shrimant Raja Saheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilised world. and as such has declared on the occasion of his 22nd Birthday free primary education in all village schools. Primary and secondary education is imparted free to girls of all castes and creeds. Scholarships and free education in secondary and higher educational institutions are given to poor and deserving students. Separate High School for girls has been newly opened. There is a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with a branch at Karjagi. New branch at Piliv Petha is shortly to be opened. There are many places of interest in the State, chief of which are: the Water Works at Sangwi, costing about eleven lacs and the Armoury Hall in the Old Palace. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka Local Board. The scheme of opening a Central Bank at Akalkot is under consideration. Town Planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development Scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the public.

Dewan: RAO SAHEB V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A.

A UNDH: SHRIMANT BHAYANRAO SHRINI-MASRAO alias BALA-SAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Raja of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Raja. His age is 70 and he is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb alias Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Heir-apparent: Shrimant Bhagwantrao alias Bapusaheb is 19 years of age. He is the grandson of the Rajasaheb.



Shrimant Rajasaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 26 members with a predominating popular element. A notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes one female member. It passes the annual Budget and has wide legislative powers.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931, a Darbar has been formed to run the administration. It is a miniature Executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and a Minister appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Rajasaheb takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and is making vigorous efforts in that direction. He is utilizing the knowledge and experience gained from his recent visit to Europe in solving rural and agricultural problems.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Pictorial Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and the Life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical culture and has written in English a book on the subject called "Surya Namaskars," which has become very popular throughout India and abroad.

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have Village Panchayats.



PALSAN: SHRI RANA RAN BAHADUR SINGH, JANDAIVE BAHADUR, RULER OF BALSAN STATE, (Simla Hills), Punjab.

Born: February, 1905. Married: 1925.

Educated: Privately, passing a number of foreign and Punjab University Examinations. Received training in Revenue, Judicial and Forestry.

Succeeded his father in May, 1936.

Area of the State: 151 square miles.

The State is about thirty miles from Simla, situated on the eastern bank of the Giri River. The country is fertile

and beautifully wooded with fine forests of Deodar, blue pines and Silver firs. It is a primaval type of State where the people were, until recently, governed by word of mouth by the Rana, and it is well known for its chivalry, long standing loyalty to the Crown and traditional affability between the rulers and the ruled.

Both as an heir-apparent and the ruler of the State the Rana Saheb has played an important role in the welfare of his people and the organization of the State. During the lifetime of his father he carried out many changes in the State, provided free education and various other amenities to the people, acquired various properties and in fact, it was due to his efforts that Balsan turned towards modern civilization.

His short period of one and a half years' reign has been eventful. He has not only granted numerous reforms to the subjects of Balsan State but his installation boons have been most enthusiastically received by the public. Immediately after his accession the Rana Saheb was given the independent control of his forests by the Government as a mark of his excellent forest administration and for his various activities in the State and outside. He has been awarded a medal by His Majesty the King Emperor.

The Rana Saheb is a fine huntsman, a diligent scholar and has besides the preparation of the English History of the State to his credit.

Residence: Darbar, Balsan & Waverly Estate, Simla.

Private Secretary : Mr. P. N. Sharma.

DHENKANAL: RAJA SREE
SREE SAMKAR PRATAP
SINGH DEO MAHINDEA
HALDUR Vaidyasagar is the
present Ruler of Dhenkanal, a
full fiedged progressive State in
the E. S. Agency, conspicuous
for its traditional devotion and
loyalty to the British Crown.

Born: 1904. Succeeded: In 1918 and asumed the reins of Government

in 1025.

Education: In Rajkumar College, Rajpur where he passed the Diploma examination with distinction, being the only Oriay Ruler to obtain the Gold Medal, studied up to B. A. in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and then abroad in London and Vienna



Married: The eldest daughter of the Ruler of Seraikella of Rathor origin.

The present Ruler belongs to the famous Kachhuawa Rajput family and enjoys the hereditary title of Mahindra Bahadur. An enlightened administrator, he has inaugurated an independent High Court, also an Executive Council presided over by himself. He has abolished forced labour prevailing in the state from time immemorial, and introduced free compulsory education and schemes of rural reconstruction. Scout and Girl Guides movements have progressed rapidly under his guidance as Chief Scout and under the Rani Saheba's Commissionership of the Girl Guides Association. She represented India at the 25th anniversary of Girls Scouting in the United States of America. A member of the Headquarters in India, the Ruler was appointed by H.E. the Viceroy to lead the Indian Scout Contingent to the World Jamboree in Holland and was one of the delegates of the British Empire at the 9th Biennial International Scouts Conference at the Hazue.

Area: 1,463 Sq. miles. Population: 284,328.

The State is rich in forests full of many varieties of butterflies, birds, and wild animals such as deer, panther, bison, etc. There are two sanitaria, the Kapilas and the Sapiasajya Hills. Joranda Gadi is the religious seat and centre of the great and famous Mahim cult which originated here.

President: The Ruler.

Vice-President and Judicial Member;
DEWAN BAHADUR D. N. DAS, B.A.

Home and Development Member: RAJKUMAR S.P. SINGH DEO, B.A., B.L.
Private Secretary: Pandit Bamdeb Rath.



I LOL: THAKOR SHREE SHIV-SINHJI VIJAYSINHJI ZALA MAKWANA, the Ruling Chief of Ilol State in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency.

Born on the 31st December 1910.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th October 1927.

Ascended to the Gadi on the 1st April 1935, with full jurisdictional powers appertaining to the State.

Married: Shrimati Sajanba, daughter of the Thakor of Ransipur under Vijapur Mahal of the Baroda Government.

Educated: At the Scott College, Sadra, for 7 years. Thereafter proceeded to England in

company of Col. Gordon, the then Political Agent of the old Mahi-Kantha Agency, from where he returned, equipped with higher education, ideal training and the varied experience necessary for an Indian Ruler, after about 4 years. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations. He chose to live a life of a bachelor until he assumed the powers of his State.

Rule of primogeniture prevails.

Area: 19 square miles. Revenue: Rs. 55,000. Population: 4.662.

There are stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. Cotton is also produced in the State.

Almost every village has a primary school where education is imparted free. In Ilol itself there are primary schools for boys and girls and also for the depressed classes. There is also one English school.

There is also a State Hospital, advantage of which is taken not only by State subjects, but also by those of adjoining States.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhari: Mr. Maknaji Kuberji Solanki. State Nyayadhish: Mr. Harilal I. Trivedi.

ORIGIN.

The Ruling family belongs to the Surya Vanshi Zala Makwana clan. The present Ruler is the descendant of Vijayapal, the son of Kesar Makwana and grandson of Vihas who is said to be the descendant of the original man, born from the mouth of Rushi Markand.

JAMKHANDI: RAJA
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born: 1906.

Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then

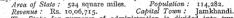
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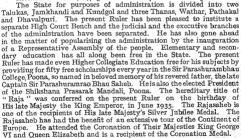
Married in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavda.

Heir: Shrimant Parashuramrao Bhausaheb, the Yuvraj now in his thirteenth year.

Daughter: Shrimant Indira

Raje alias Taisaheb, now in her twelfth year.





The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last nine years. The State has pro-

vided for free Medical Aid.

Diman: RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the ex-officion President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate.

Nyayamantri: Mr. B. B. Mahabal, B.A., LL.B. He is also the High Court Judge.

Private Secretary: Mr. M. B. Mahajan, B.A., LL.B.



JASDAN: DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Ruler of Jasdan.

Born: on 4th November 1905.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to

Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of Iudia.

Heir: Yuvraj Shree Shivrajkumar, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son: RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th

November 1937.

Area of the State: 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-iurisdictional territory.

Population: 36.632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue: (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats have been introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

RAIKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR.

Members :

Mr. Chhelshanker Lakshmishanker Bakshi, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Ramrao Trambakrao Nikte, B.A. JATH: SUB-LT. RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO alias BABASAHEB DAFLE, R.I.N., Raja of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909.
Ascended the Gadi on 12th

January 1929.

vear 1680.

Family History: Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the



The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao allas Abasaheb Dafle. He exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married: Shrimant Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajesaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was appointed sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital: JATH. Population: 91,099.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area: 981 square miles. Revenue: Rs. 4.25.000.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur V. M. Karnik, B.A.



KAWARDHA: THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present ruler of Kawardha State.

Born: 18th August 1910. Educated with his younger brother Kumar Padamraj Singh at the Raj-Kumar College Raipur from where both of them took their diplomas.

Married the daughter of Thakur Janardan Singh a noble and premier Jagirdar of Malhar State (Central India) in February 1932. Heir apparent born on the 18th October 1932. Second son on 26th February 1936. Invested with full Ruling powers on the 15th April 1932. Kawardha State lies on the North-West corner of the Chhattiszarh plain and the

adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest is fairly open country. The name of Kawardha is a corruption of Kabirdham meaning the seat of Saint Kabir who flourished as a great religious reformer in the fifteenth century.

The present ruling family of Kawardha State trace their descent from the Rajpond rulers of Mandla. The founder of the State was Mahabali Singh—a brother of the Zemindar of Pandaria (Bilaspun District) and the State was granted to him in recognition of his military services, by Raghoji Bhonsla the then Bhonsla King of Nagpur. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha but died shortly afterwards. Thakur Jadunath Singh who succeeded his uncle Thakur Rajpal Singh in 1891 died on 4th February 1920 leaving 2 sons. The elder, Thakur Dharmraj Singh, the present Chief succeeded him.

A sum of Rs.2,000 was contributed by the Ruling Chief towards His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund. A first class hospital with all the modern medical equipments has already been constructed at the head quarters of the State at an approximate cost of Rs. 50,000 and named the "Silver Jubilee Hospital" to commemorate the Jubilee of His Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty King George V. Over and above this a remission of Rs. 25,000 was made as a measure of relief to the subjects on the occasion of Jubilee celebrations. The present Chief is a very progressive ruler who is greatly interested in the welfare of his subjects.

There are two Zemindaries, Bhonda and Rengakhar in the State.

Area in square miles, 805. Population, 72,820. Average Annual revenue of last three years, Rs. 2,68,293. Tribute payable to the Imperial Government, Rs. 30,000. Capital, Kawardha.

Dewan: Thakur Ramnazar Singh of Gaura, M.R.R.S. (Cal.).

K EONJHAR: RAJA SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief of Keonjhar State (Eastern States Agency).

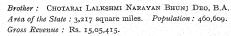
Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married : In June 1929, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Kharsawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNI DEO.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER, M. B. E.

State Judge: RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent: Dr. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,

B,A., B,L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O. Superintendent of Police: BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.



KEONTHAL: RAJA
SHREE HEMENDRA SEN
BAHADUR, C.S.I. (1936).
Raja of Keonthal belongs to the
"Chandra Bansi" clan of
Rajputs and the family suffix is
"Sen."

Born: 21st January, 1905.

Ascended the gadi in 1916
and assumed full powers on 3rd
March, 1926.

Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Heir-apparent: Tika Shree Hitendra Singhji; second son: Rajkumar Shree Dalip Singhji. The State is exempt from

payment of tribute. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in recognition of the services rendered by the State during the Mutiny. The late Raja Shree Bejai Sen Bahadur was present

at the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911 at Delhi. In the Great War he offered his personal services and the resources of his State which were greatly appreciated by the Government. The Ruler of the State is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and has also the privilege of taking his Staff Officer with him to the official Viceregal functions. The Keonthal Durbar has precedence over the gun salute Chiefs of Fridkot, Suket, Chamba and Loharu and ranks sixth amongst the Punjab Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The State has been visited by nearly all the Viceroys.

The present Ruler has carried out various reforms in the State. He suppressed slavery among the low caste and abolished begar system throughout the State; has raised the standard of free education up to Middle Standard in the State and introduced the Scout Movement. He also reorganized the State Police Force. The State forests were released from Government management early in 1928 and full control over the State forests was granted in 1937. He has introduced in the State, under trained supervision, the modern medical system, i.e., Hospital, vaccination and sanitation, and has also connected the State capital with the outer world by telephonic communication in addition to the local telephone system in the State and has also installed free water supply in the State capital.

The Ruling family is connected by relations to Tehri-Garhwal, Jubbal, Alipura, Sayla, Dhami, Kuthar, Bilaspur, Vizianagram, Khairigarh in Oudh and Orotha.

Tributary Estates to Keonthal: Koti, Theog. Madhan, Ghund and Retesh, who are subordinate to the State and pay annual tributes.

Area: 186 source miles. Population: 25,560.

Revenue: Rs.1,50,000. Capital: Junga. Summer residence: Hawbuck Grange, Simla East. K HAIRAGARH: RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH, RAJA SAHIB

of Khairagarh State.

Born: 9th November

1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the 22nd October 1918 on the demise of his father Raja Lal Bahadur Singh.

Was invested with Ruling Powers at the Investiture Durbar on the 10th December 1935 by the Agent to the Governor General, Easten States, Ranchi. Visited England and attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in May 1937.



Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur and the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: On the 28th May 1934, the daughter of the late Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of the Pertabgarh Estate (Outlh).

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis, Cricket. Area of State: 931 square miles.

Population: 157,400. Revenue: Rs. 6,70,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHIB M. G. GHOOI, B.A., LL.B.
Private Secretary: RANA SAHEB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR.
Naib Dewan: MR. PYARE LAL NAGAR, M.A., LL.B.
Chief Staff Officer: LIEUT. RANA JHALAK JUNG BAHADUR,

(10th Madras Battalion).

Chief Medical Officer and ex-officio Superintendent, Jail:

CAPT. BRIJ LAL SAHI, M.B.B.S., A.I.R.O. Superintendent of Police: Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan.

Supermemaent of Police; MR. GHULAM AHABED AHAN. Judicial Secretary; MR. B. B. BISWAS, B.A., B.L. Household Compiroller: Lal Bijai Bahadur Singh. A. D. C.: Thakur Nilamber Singh Saheb. Compoller of Shikarbana: Kaji Jivendra Bahadur,

Controller of Shikarkhana: Kaji Jivendra Bahadur. Forest Officer: Mr. S. C. Bose.

State Engineer: MR. BALBHADRA LAL.



ANAVADAR: SAHEB GULAM MOINUD-KHAN, Ruler of DIN Manayadar State and Bantva is a descendant of the illustrious Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family who since the reign of Humavun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat.

Born : On the 22nd December TOLL. Invested with full ruling powers on the 21st November 1931. Educated: At the Rai-

kumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In October 1933 Nawab Begum Qudsia Siddiga Begum, daughter of the Heirapparent to the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol. The Khan Saheb is an all-round

sportsman and specialises in Hockey and Cricket. He repre-

sented India in the Western Asiatic Games held in New Delhi in 1934 and was selected captain of the Western Indian States Cricket Association's Team for the Inter-Provincial Trials of 1935.

Fatima Siddiqa Begum Saheba, revered mother of the Khan Saheb, is the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during the minority of the Khan Saheb during the period 1918 to 1931; she was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Gold Medal by the Government for her administrative genius amply evinced during the Regency. Lt. Nawabzada Abdul Hamid Khan of the 10/6th Rajputana Rifles

is the only brother of the Khan Saheb. Heir-apparent: Nawabzada Mohamed Aslam Khan born on the

15th March 1935. The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given. up-to-date Hospital cares for the poor classes.

The State enjoys full criminal and civil powers. Area of the State: 107 square miles. Population: 32,000.

Revenue: Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

STATE OFFICERS. Dewan: K. S. Mohammad Badruddin, B.A. Revenue Commissioner: SARDAR MALIK FAKHRUDDIN. Sar-Nyayadhish: M. Jamiluddin Ghausi, M.A., LL.B. Private Secretary: S. A. Kadri. Chief Medical Officer: T. A. SHAH, L.M.&S. Nyayadhish: B. N. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. Police Superintendent: KHAN BAHADUR N. BABI. Chief Secretary: WALI MOHAMED MOMIN. Staff Officer: S. M. HUSSAIN. Assistant Chief Secretary: M. HASHAM ALI. Assistant Private Secretary: S. M. SULEMAN.

MANSA: RAOLJI SHREE SAIJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State. Age: 29 years. Succeeded to the Gadi on 4th January 1934. Educated: At the Mayo

College, Aimer.

Mansa is a state in the Western India States Agency, having political relation through the Political Agent at Sadra. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavda who, in 764 A.D., ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilvad-Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, he was one of the four great kings of the world.

The present ruler's father Raolii Shree Takhtasinhii ruled



Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928, and while in England attended the sittings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raolji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Amarsinhji, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner. The Raolji and his Ranisaheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36.

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maravalii Stree Sir Indrasinhii, K.C.I.E., of Bansda, and the younger sister to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar. K. S. Yeshwatsinhii, brother of the ruler, has obtained the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College. The second brother, K. S. Himmatsinhji, is a graduate of the Oxford University.

Area of the State: 25 square miles.

Population: 17,000. Annual income: Rs. 1,50,000.

Mansa is to the North-East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makakhad, a railway station on G. B. S. Railway.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE,

Dewan: Mr. Kashavlal K. Oza, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish: Mr. Bhalchandra M. Desai, M.A., LL.B.

Medical Officer: Mr. S. V. Mohile, M.B.B.S.

Personal Secretary: K. S. Dolatsinhji.



[IRA]: (IR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV-RAO HARIHARRAO alias BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C. I.E., the present ruler of Mirai Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899. by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889. At the Raikumar Educated: College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman. Marriage:

Married Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married. Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao alias Dadasaheb.

born in 1911 on 23rd Mav. 3rd son Kumar Krishnarao alias Appasaheb, born in 1916

on 9th Mav. Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 1961 square miles.

Pobulation: 40,686. Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 6,412-8-0 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and he was made a K.C.I.E. on the 23rd June 1936.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st April 1933. The Resident of Kolhapur is also the Resident for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

PHALTAN: MAJOR
RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO alias
NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,
Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of
Phaltan,(Deccan States Agency.)
Born: 11th September 1806.

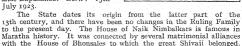
Educated at: Kolhapur and Rajkot; obtained Diploma of

Rajkot; obtained Diploma the Rajkumar College.

Married: 18th December 1913 Shri-Abaisaheb, daughter of Shrimant Raja Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar, Malegaon, Bk., District Poona.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917.

Heir: Shrimant Pratapsinh alias Bapusaheb. Born: 13th



The State is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. It is in direct political relations with the Government of India since April 1, 1933. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1936.

Shrimant Raja Saheb takes keen interest in the administration of the State. He granted a Constitution to the State in 1929 by promulgating the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929, whereby Legislative and Executive Councils were established in the State. He visited London in 1933 when his Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Sr.), Miraj (Sr.), Miraj (Jr.), Phaltan and Ramdurg States in the Deccan States Agency. Shrimant Raja Saheb is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes since 1933 and represents Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jath, Phaltan and Surgana Group of States.

Area of State: 397 sq. miles. Population: 58,761 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 5,70,000 (based on the average of the past five years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, President.

RR. S. H. KHER, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Member, Vice-President.

MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member.



SANDUR: RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born: 1908. Ascended the Gadi in 1928, Assumed the reins of Government in 1930.

Married: On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior.

Heir Apparent: Shrimant Yuvraj Morar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931. Second Son: Rajkumar Shri

Ranjit Sinh, born 16th February 1933.

Daughter: Princess Shri Nirmala Raje, born 8th February 1934.

Third Prince: Rajkumar Shri Vijaya Sinh Raje, born 18th October 1937.

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India in direct political relations with the Government of India. It is bounded on all sides by the British District of Bellary except the South where its frontier touches that of Mysore. The Ruling House of Sandur is known by the family name of "Gootyker Giorrade." This State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Raja Siddoji Rao Ghorpade. Hisson Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade is renowned in history as the famous "Chief or Gooty," and held sway over the Mahratta possessions South of Coleroon. During the time of Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore Wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the middle of the eighteenth century, Morar Rao, as the staunchest ally of the British, rendered valuable assistance to the British from time to time notably in the famous siege of Arcot and Trichinovoly and also against Hyder in 1760.

This family was held in high esteem by the British and included in the Treaty of 1782 with Mysore, by which the British Government reserved to themselves the liberty to reinstate Morar Rao's family in the Country of Gooty, which Hyder had seized during the time of Morar Rao who died in 1776. The present extent of the State is but a corner of the country of Gooty, which was reconquered in 1790 by Venkatrao on behalf of Siddoji, the grandson of Morar Rao from Tipu Sultan.

The Peshwa who had for long coveted very much the conquest of Sandur prevailed on the East India Company to demand the surrender of Sandur in 1817 on the pretence that the Ruler of Sandur was one of his refractory vassals, whom the East India Company were

bound by the Treaty of Bassein (1817) to reduce. But, when it was noticed that the Ruler of Sandur was never a vassal of the but that he was an

" independent Prince" before the Treaty of Bassein, his former territory was resfored to him in 1818, on the only condition that there should be free nassage to British troops and surrender of offenders from the British territory, and that there should be no interference whatever with the internal administration of the State. These relations continue to the present day. The State possesses powers life and death and is unfettered in from all pecuniary demands.

The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, Judicial, Administrative, and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted

by an Executive Council. To help the Government, a State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant nonofficial majority possessing the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and ask questions. A Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act (II of 1932) arrangeand ments have been made with the Madras Government whereby the District and Sessions Tudge Exofficio, Bellary appointed



Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade,

Heir-abbarent. the exercise of

its sovereignty. The State pays by the Ruler as the Nyayadhish of the Sandur Chief Court. no tribute to the Crown and is free

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

Members:

Mr. V. NARASIMHARAO, M.A. (Political Secretary).

Mr. G. B. Deshmukh (Huzur Secretary).

Mr. A. B. Punde (General Secretary to Government).

State Adviser : R. M. DESHMUKH, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.



TALCHER: Raja K. C. B.
Harichandan, the present
Ruler of Talcher State,
Eastern States Agency.

Born: 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th December 1891. Assumed ruling powers on 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jajpur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence surfered into treaty relations with the great-grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja

Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul robellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar robellions.

The administration of the State is conducted under the personal spervision of the Raja Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalya. There are is x dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State. Its productions find extensive sale in the East Coast Section.

Area of the State: 399 square miles. Population: 69,702 souls.

Annual Income: Rs. 9,56,359 (gross).

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayet: Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

Secretary: Babu J. Mishra.

DARBAR SHRI ADIA: SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 33. He belongs to Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

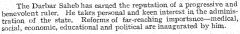
Area: 92 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb was married to A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 7 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experi-

enced and competent retired Educational Officer of W. I. S. Agency,

Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.



The Subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and the electric power house.

The Growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match-factory, oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: Mr. Laxmichand K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

Tutor & Companion

to Heir-apparent: RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D.

Nyayadhish : Mr. Kusumrai J. Dewan, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S. Hazur Secretary: Mr. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary: Mr. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Bank Manager & Treasury Officer: Mr. Panachand Bhawan Sangani,



VIJAYNAGAR: HIS HIGH-NESS MAHARAO SHRI HAMIR SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, VIJAYNAGAR State second class State enjoying plenary powers.

The rulers are the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathod Raja of Kanouj, and belong to the famous section known in history as the Solar Race.

Born: 3rd January 1904.

Date of Succession: 27th June 1916.

Installed on the Gadi: 26th October 1924.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area of the State: About 175 sq. miles. Population 8,491.

Married: The daughter of the nephew of His Highness the late Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Maharana Saheb Sir Fatehsinhji of Udaipur, and on her demise again married the daughter of the late Raja Saheb Shri Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singhji of Sohawal State in Central India.

Recreation: Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Football.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratap Singhji Saheb, born on 24th September, 1930.

Places of Interest: Shri Vireshwar Mahadev, with most charming and natural scenes on the hill side.

Political Relations: With the Government of India, through the Hon'ble the Resident in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

Private Secretary: MAHARAJ SHRI GULABSINGHJI SAHEB.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. J. M. DWIVEDI, L.C.P.S. (Bom.)

A MOD: SIRDAR NAWAB SIR NAHARSINGJI ISHWAR-SINGJI, M.L.A., 1st Class Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore Saheb of Amod in the District of Broach in the Presidency of Bombay.

Born: 2nd April 1877. Ascended the gadi on the

oth May 1901.

Married to the daughters of the Thakor Sahebs of Nepad and Virpur and the sister of the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada.

Total annual revenue :

Rs. 1,53,541.

Area of holdings: 18,985 acres.

Member of Bombay Legislative Council for 9 years, first



elected in 1909 as a representative of the Talukdars and Sardars of Gujarat and was also elected by the Mahomedan community to the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. He went on tour in Europe in 1933, visiting Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland where he studied the problem of County Councils and Agriculture. He was presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India in August 1933. Honorary 1st Class Magistrate for many years. President of the Broach District Local Board for some considerable time.

Recognized as a leader of the Muslim Community and was elected President of All-India Moslem Rajputs Conference held at Ambala in 1930, and at present standing President of that Body. Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st Anniversary, Lahore, in 1927 which attracted a gathering of more than a lakh of people.

In the order of precedence has the privilege of being the head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat. Head among the Thakores in the district of Broach. Second among the Sirdars and Talukdars of Gujarat. Takes lively interest in the spread of education and Islamic philosophy. Has always stood for Hindu-Muslim Unity and sound liberal politics and social reform.

The distinguished title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929 by His Majesty the King-Emperor in appreciation of various public services. His steadast loyalty to the Throne and deep reverence for His Majesty the King-Emperor and Empress are well-known. He was knighted in the New Year, 1938.



RCOT: NAWAR AZIMJAH, UMDAT-ULUMRA. SIRAJULUMRA. AMIRULUMRA, MADARUL MULK, UMDATUL MULK AZIMUD DOWLA, ASADUD DOWLATHIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR Ingliz. GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR. G.C.I.E. ZULFIKAR JUNG SIPAH SALAR Ameri-Arcot, or Prince of Arcot is the 35th in lineal descent from Hazarath Caliph Omar, the second successor of the Great Prophet Muhammad (peace be on Him). He is the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Carnatic, His late Wallajah Highness Nawab His Excellency Nawab Anwaruddin Khan, father of

His Highness Nawab Wallajah, was appointed by the Nizam as the Viceroy of the Carnatic in 1744. In 1765 the Emperor of Delhi made His Highness Nawab Wallajah the independent Ruler of the Carnatic similar to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The treaty of Paris of 1763 also acknowledged him to be an independent ruler and ally of the King of England. In 1770 Admiral Sir John Lindsay arrived as the King of England. Siminister to the Court of His Highness Nawab Wallajah. Sir John was succeeded by Sir Robert Harland. His Highness Nawab Wallajah was twice called upon by the King of England to perform the function of investiture with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath on Sir John Lindsay and Major-General Sir Eyre Coote in 1771 and on Sir Hector Munro in 1779. The then Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore and Pudukkottah were his vassalls. The Maharajahs of Travancore paid their quinquennial tribute till 1855.

Some of his ancestors were Kings of Kabul, and several of them belonged to the Abbasite dynasty who ruled Persia with conspicuous ability. After their advent in India they occupied high positions in the courts of the Mochul Emperors, Shajehan and Aurangzebe.

His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and thereafter at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras, under Mr. C. Morrison, M.A. He has two Sahibzadees unmarried. He received the title of Khan Bahadur when he was in his teens in 1897, and was created K.C.I.E. in 1999, G.C.I.E. in 1917, and received the title of "His Highness" in 1935. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1928 with great celat. His public activities have been many and manifold. In 1904-1906 he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and in 1910 was an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Later again he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination in 1916. He was present at the Allahabad Hindu-Muslim Conference of 1910,

held the responsible position of the President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League with great credit, and presided over the All-India Muslim League in 1910 at Delhi, on the invitation of His Highness the Aga Khan. He is a member of the Gymkhana Club, Madras and a life member of the Lawley Institute at Ootacamund, as also of the South Indian Athletic Association, Madras, and a Patron of the Madras He has travelled over most of India. Cosmopolitan Club. His great and conscientious labours in the service of the King and country will ever be remembered by both Muslims and Hindus He rendered great and most distinguished services during the great war, which were suitably acknowledged by the then Viceroy of India, and by the Local Government. His Highness was a state guest at the last Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. Highness has a good income from his own property besides the title allowance that he gets from Government, for the upkeep of his position and also has his ancestral endowments in Trichinopoly, etc.

He enjoys in British India the unique honouirs of holding the English Title of Prince of Arcot created by Letters Patent in 1871 and of being the Premier nobleman and the recognised head of the Muslim Community in South India. He enjoys the privilege of an annual exchange of official visits with the Governor of Madras. He is exempt from attendance in Civil Courts of Law. He possesses three cannons to fire Salutes on important occasions. He is allowed to maintain an infantry guard and to have an escort of troops. The title of Nawab Begum Saliba was conferred on His Highness' mother The Dowager Princess of Arcot in July 1852. The present residence of His Highness to the Government of Madras has been provided for the use of His Highness and for his successors to the title; from the time of His late Highness Sir Zahirud Dowlah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the Second Prince of Arcot, the Government attends to the upkeep of the Palace.

In 1929 when His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad visited Madras His Highness entertained him to a Banquet at his Palace. Again when Lord Willingdon visited Madras in December 1933 as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Highness entertained him to lunch at Amir Mahal. It is customary for His Highness to send a Kharita to the out-going and the incoming Viceroys and receive reply Kharitas from them.

STAFF OFFICERS:

Chief of the Staff: Khan Bahadur Muhammad Anwar Sahib Bahadur, Ex-Sheriff of Madras.

Dewan: Khan Sahib Muhammad Jamaluddin Sahib Bahadur. Private Secretary: Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Akhtar Sahib Bahadur, M.R.A.S.

Sadrul Muham: Shamshul Ulama Moulvi M.A.R. Shatir Sahib Bahadur.

Durbar Physician: Hakim Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Ghias, Aide-de-Camp: Libutenant K. K. Aivyanna, I.T.F., 14th Coorg Battalion.

Commandant: Lieut. C. G. Pooviah, Ex. 14th Coorg Battalion. Adjulant: C. Natarajan, Ex. Lieut., 11th Madras Battalion, I.T.F.

Address: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.



PALIHAR RAJ: KUMAR BIMALENDU
ROV OF BALIHAR IS the only son of
Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur
and Rani Kusum Kamini Debi, He was
born in B.S. 1305, and belongs to au
aristocratic family of North Bengal tracing
its origin to the Ruling Houses of preBritish days.

During his boyhood he was placed under the training of the well-known scholar Sreejut Ramdayal Mazumdar, M.A., and was successively educated at the Hare School and the Presidency College, Calcutta, After a brilliant scholastic career he passed the B.A., Degree Examination of the Calcutta University with distinction in 1920.

Although young, he has great administrative abilities. On account of the unfortunate ill-health of his father, who leads a retired life in health resorts, the responsibility of looking after the affairs of the big estate devolved on him early in life.

The estate was heavily encumbered at that time. Nevertheless he first but its finances on a

sound footing and organised the administration of the estate so ably that he now stands high in the estimation of neighbouring landlords and British Officers not only of the Naogaon sub-division but also of Rajshahi and other bordering districts.

He married Srijukta Indu Prava Debi, a highly accomplished lady of Chowgram Raj family, and has three sons, Nizualendu, Purnendu and Amalendu, who are all being properly educated.

A great patron of learning, he maintains all the educational, cultural, and charitable institutions founded by his forefathers, and has added to them High Schools (English) and libraries. He liberally contributes to all public causes for the uplift of the rural masses. A fully equipped and up-to-date charitable dispensary has been maintained at Balihar at the excesses of the Raf for a long time now.

Kumar Bimalendu Roy possesses a good physique and is enthusiastic in spreading physical oulture in Bengal. In his student days he was eagerly sought for to take part in every sphere of sports and physical oulture for his excellent all-round attainment in this direction. He encourages all-round development as distinct from mere intellectual attainment and renders financial aid to movements calculated to further this end.

The Kumar's simple picty, stainless character, untiring diligence, liberal hospitality and above all treating rich and poor alike, have endeared him to his friends and admirers. He delights in living in his country seat at Ballhar in rural surroundings and mixing freely with his tenants whose welfare he makes his orincipal concern.

Situated in the very leart of Bailhar Raj Batate is the Historic Mound of Paharpur which is of great Archaeological interest quite familiar to students of Indian History. This was made over to Government by the Kumar with a view to enabling excavations to be carried out by eminent Archaeologists such as Sir John Manshall, K. N. Dikshit, etc., and other scholars under the auspices of the Calcutta University. The excavations reveal a high standard of sculpture in these relies of ancient Bengal, and prove how closely the history of this baloes is interevore with the traditions of the Ballhar Rai.

The Kumar offered his loyal services to the British Government by joining the Bengal Light Horse at the time of the Great War. A popular figure in the official levies and durbars, his love of sports and hunting has won for him the affection and regard of many British officers. He is a prominent member of the Rajshahi District Board which he has been serving for two consecutive terms with popular approbation. HISTORY:-The Moghal records of this family received the title "Rai" (Raja) and also a "Badshahi Panja" (Imperial Insignia) which can still be seen at the Balihar Palace-from the then Nawab of Murshidabad, while his paternal uncle Ram Ram Sanyal, a great administrator, was granted the title "Rai Chowdhury" in 1729. The latter founded the famous Kali Temple at Dilaipur, which has been spoken of highly by the famous British traveller Dr. Taylor. He was also related to the great Rani Satyabati of historic renown who bestowed mon him a jagir for valuable services. Raja Rajendra Roy, another descendant in the line who lived at the time of the advent of the British in Bengal, installed the brass idol of Raj Rajeswari, constructed many Shiva temples and built a brass chariot which is taken through Balibar eyen today on the occasion of the annual Car festival. After him, his widow who



Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur.

car resultant. And a manufacture of Rani Bhabani of Nattore, well-known for her manificence, was the only grand-daughter of Rani Bhabani of Nattore, well-known for her manificence, got learned Pandits to read the Great Mahabhanata epic spending over a lac of rupees on this account. Her adopted son Shibaprasad Roy died prematurely.



Raja Krishnendra Roy

R AJA KRISHMENDRA ROY BAHADUR who succeeded Shibapressad Roy, in addition to managing the estate, divided his
attention between public service and literary composition.

His poetical works, Banaparajon, Jayuntaparajaya, BritaSanhar, Adhhut Natah, Sitaharan, Sitacharit, Gatahali, Suhtabiran, and his proce writings, Esham Ashi, Suanah Nestitestify to his great genius and culture. He has also translated

Righedi Sandhyaproyega into Bengali. A patron of Indian

Music, he was himself a musician of repute and composer of

songs. In his days English education was first introduced in

Sengal, and limited though his knowledge of English was, he

Bengal, and limited though his knowledge of English was, he

started free schools in his estate to popularise it. He built a hall to be used as a common room by the students of the Government College at Rajshahl and another for the Subdivisional English High School at Naogoan. To combat malaria and other epidemics he founded a free hospital on modern lines and improved sanitation by constructing a drainage system, Gardening was his hobby and the famous Mango Avenue-from Saraswatipur to Balihar, was of his making. He had wide aesthetic tastes which found expression in the fine ornamental masonry work of the tanks at Saraswatipur and Bardapur for which he was responsible. As a shikari he hunted regularly in the company of British Officials such as Collectors and Commissioners of Divisions with whom he was intimate. The British Government conferred on him the titles "Raja " in B.S. 1285 and "Raja Bahadur" on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in celebration of which a fair was held at Saraswatipur near Balihar which is continued even today. On soth of Baishakh 1305 B.S. Raja Krishendra Roy Bahadur passed away at the age of 64 years, and was succeeded by Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur who received thorough liberal education at home. He also earned a reputation for his fine taste in Music and unfailing aim in shooting in the many hunting excursions of his early life.



BODOKHEMIDI; SRI BEERADHI BEERASRA PARATPA SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA ANANGA BHIMA DEV, KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemindar of Bodokhemidi Estate, belongs to the Ganga Dynasty and is a descendant of the ancient Kings of Orissa.

Born: 2nd December 1909. Educated: At the Raipur College.

Succession: He assumed charge of his estate in December 1930.

The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Maliahs. The Zemindar pays a yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants has won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address: Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore (Ganjam).

LEUTENANT CHOWDBURY, DR. KAHAN SINGH, M.A., is a leading Barrister-at-Law of Rawalpindi. Son of late Sirdar Atma Singh Chowdbury of Kahuta (Rawalpindi) and grandson of Chowdbury Guchhe Shah who was a Suba (Governor) under Sikh Rule, Dr. Chowdbury represents one of the oldest landed aristocracy of the Punjab.

Born: 28th April 1889.

Dr. Chowdhury after passing the Civil Service Examination and being called to the Bar in 1921, was posted Probationary Assistant Commissioner at Rawalpindi. After successfully completing the judicial training, he of his own accord resigned the post in favour

of the Bar, in which as is well known, he has made his mark. He has also been Notary Public and Commissioner for Oaths. As Commissioner appointed to enquire into the Shanghai disturbances in 1928, he so distinguished himself and captured the imagination of the public that they accorded him an honour as was never before extended to any Indian and was carried in a procession two miles in length.

During the Great War he served with distinction as an officer and helped the British Government with men and money, in appreciation of which Dr. Chowdhury and his family hold many privileges. Much loved and respected by all, Dr. Chowdhury is connected with many social institutions in the Punjab. Appointed 2nd Lieut. in A.I.R.O., 1937.

Dr. Chowdhury has an international experience and reputation, having served in the Political Department in Baluchistan 1966-1910, and having been seven times to Europe and having twice toured round the world (last time with his wife). He has visited practically all the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates and practised even in Foreign Courts. He is on the approved list of High Court Judges and Secretariat in League of Nations, Geneva, Several Governors have had a very high opinion of him. He was awarded Coronation medal by H. M. Kling George VI.

Married: second time in 1926: Miss Mary Alexandra of Isle-de-France, born 1910, now Mrs. Chandravati Chowdhury, who after taking her M.B.B.S. degree post graduated as L. M. at Ratunda, Dublin. A doctor of eminence Mrs. Chowdhury is in charge of the State Hospital at Bilaspur, and has been highly spoken of by the Hon'ble Sir James Fitzpatrick, who was Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States and His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., Commander-in-

Chief of India, besides others of the profession and State Rulers.

Lt. Pritam Singh Chowdhury, the Doctor's eldest son, is a Supplies Officer in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps. His third son is a Cadet in the Signals Section for King's Commissions, and many of his near relatives hold important posts in the provincial and Imperial services in India.

Address: Ambala, Punjab.



DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE
CAPTAIN MAHARAJA
JAGADISH NATH RAY,
F.R.S.A., of Dinajpur.

Born: December 28th, 1894.
Educated: 4t the Hindu School
and Presidency College, Calcutta,
and has had military training.
He was appointed to be
an Officer in the Indian Land
Forces from January 1924, by
His late Imperial Majesty King
George V. He became attached
to the 11/19th Hyderabad
Regiment, 1.T.F., as an honorary
Lieutenant, and is now an
honorary Capitain of the Force.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur. He was elected member of the

Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated member of the Council of State, 1933. He is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association.

Raia Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinajpur Rai, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the mussnad in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family, Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grand-son Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. Ramnath beautified the palace with touchstone door-ways and exquisite carved images. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. Unlimited charities were distributed by him at the excavation of the artificial lake called Ramsagar. His grand-son Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal, Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the gadi in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Rod—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his contributions towards religious, cultural and charitable institutions are too numerous to mention.

Son and heir: Maharaj-Kumar Jaladhi Nath Ray. Personal Assistant: Babu Abinash Chandra Roy. Revenus Secretary: Babu Nalini Mohon Sinha. Private Secretary: Mr. Sudhansu Bose. Address: Dinajpur Rajbati, E.B.R., & P 210, Russa Road, Calcutta.

JEHANGIRABAD: Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born: 28th June 1886; Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb.

Educated: Colvin Taluqdars' College; at home.

Member, U. P. Legislative Assembly since 1937; Member, U. P. Legislative Council since Legislative Member, Assembly for one term: First Non-official Chairman of District Board. Barabanki for one full Honorary Magistrate term: Honorary Munsif; Life and Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British



Indian Association, Oudh, India; Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years; Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden; Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans; has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are: To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His late Majesty's Silver [ubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants : To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Raja hereditary title, vide F. D. Notification, dated 22nd June 1897.

Recreations: Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address: P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P. India. Telephone: Lucknow Exchange 37. Club: United Service Club.



KANTIT—BIJAIPUR
RAJ: RAJA VENI MADHAVA PRASAD SINGH,
son of Babu Girdhar Prasad
Singh of Kantit, Bijaipur Dist.,
Mirzapur.

Born: 20th October 1883.

Educated: Privately, Is a good scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and English, received administrative training in Rewa State where he also acted as tutor and guardian to the present Ruler.

Married: In 1901 a relation to the Rewa House.

Succeeded: 16th March 1927, Heir: Maharaj Kumar Shri Niwas Prasad Singh.

Estate: Four hundred and thirteen whole mahals and shares in seventy-three mahals, paying Rs. 1,04,626 as revenue annually.

Title: The title of Raja is hereditary and was recognised by the British Government in 1781.

Family History: The family claims descent from Ikshaku of the illustrious Solar Race. The Raja Saheb is head of the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs and is twenty-first in succession to Raja Gudan Deo, the founder of the Bijaipur House and descendant of Maharaj Jai Chand of Kanauj. During the time of Sher Shah Sur Raja Deo Dutta, the elder son of Raja Bhooraj Deo became a Musalman owing to religious persecution and his younger brother Gudan Deo founded a new estate and conquered the whole of Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts with the help of Maharao Raja of Bundi, the maternal uncle of Gudan Deo and Subedar of Chunar. His entire estate was subsequently divided between his two sons, the elder taking Kantit and the younger settling in Khara-Garh Manda. In the days of Raja Anup Singh, owing to river erosion the present home of Bijaipur was chosen. The Rajas held mansabs in the days of Moghals. In the time of Akbar, Raja Sakat Singh conquered the country of the Kols and also founded the fort of Saktesgarh. He married a daughter of the Monas chieftain of Bhadohi and received as dowry the Tappa of Kon, which thenceforth became a part of Pargana Kantit. In 1759 Raja Balwant Singh of Benares conquered Bijaipur and Raja Govind Singh fled to Pratagarh. After the flight of Chetsingh in 1781, the property was restored by Warren Hastings. Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh rendered very valuable services to the Government in the days of the mutiny, and was succeeded by his minor son Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Singh who died on 13th April 1919 leaving a widow, Rani Suraj Pal Kunwar. She held the estate till her death in 1927 when the present Raja succeeded to the Gadi.

Address : Bijajpur, Dist, Mirzapur, U. P.

KISHUN PERSHAD-RAJA-RAJA-RAJAN, MAHA-RAJA BAHADUR, YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIG.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESHKAR, Prime Minister from 1901 to 1912, and President of the Executive Council of Hyderabad State from 2sth November 1926-1937.

Born: 28th January, 1864. Is a direct descendant of Maharaja Chandoolal, the first Hyderabad Statesman, to realise the importance of alliance between his sovereign, the Nizam, and the British Power and who laid down a tradition for charity and



philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated first at the Nizam's college and then privately in Persian and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts. He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a descendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged to the School of Akbar. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur also carried out the tradition of the house and treats Hindus and Mahomedans with equality and without prejudice.

Heir: Raja Bahadur Khaja Pershad also called Raja Bahadur Arjun Kumar.

Born: 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir: 490 square miles.

Population: 123,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has a Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil justice.

Revenue: Rs. 10,16,003.

Mr. Gunde Rao is the Estate Secretary and Sessions Judge.
Mr. Syed Alumbardar is the Special Officer and Private
Secretary.



RISHNAMACHARIAR,
RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A.,
Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925);
Retired President of H. E. H.
the Nizam's Judicial Committee,
Jaghirdar and Advocate,
Madras and Hyderabad High
Courts, and formerly Member,
Legislative Assembly.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non-official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (6 years); appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Goy.

ernment, Legislative Department; Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913. Shortly after. he along with Nawab (now Sir) Nizamat Jung Bahadur reorganised the courts under the orders of His late Highness in the course of which the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions was strongly urged and eventually introduced. On his recommendation the Legislative Council was temporarily enlarged by the addition of elected non-official members from the mofussil but final orders were postponed pending consideration of an elaborate Report submitted by him and still pending decision. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusiee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1918. Was President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views; was the leader of the Centre Party; and was invited by the Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest in Agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.

He recently acquired a valuable Jagir in South India reported to contain inexhaustible quantities of the purest Magnesite and other minerals. He is now actively engaged in developing the mines and owing to the paucity of information in India has sent his son to England to collect data to start a large scale industry.

Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam; Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

UREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAGBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Law and Justice, Bahawalpur Government : belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future achievements.



His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in 1927 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur-a visit which he repeated again in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Rivasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is a member of the Court of Muslim University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 9 years of his incumbency he has introduced many particularly the Municipalities, and the Court of Wards which he has completely reorganised. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court, He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely

popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



KUTWARA: RAJA SYED SAJID HUSAIN, of Kutwara.

Born: 13th January 1910.

Educated: First at La Martiniere College and then at Edinburgh University wherefrom he graduated.

Succeeded his uncle in 1925.

Married: Princess Selma Sultan, grand-daughter of the Caliph, Emperor Murad V of Turkey in March 1937.

History: The Raj was first founded by two brothers in 1007, Rajas Gopi and

Sopi of Perchun and Sopin (Gujrat) who fell victims to Mahmud Ghaznavi, and their kingdom then stretched through Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi Districts. In 1488 Raja Mull 13th in descent from Sopi was converted to Islam by his friend Muhammad Shah Farmuli, who was king of Bahraich and nephew of Bahlol Lodi. In 1680 Raja Baz Khan, the 22nd in descent, lost the kingdom to Aurangzeb but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat, the 25th descendant in 1779. Raja Mandar Baksh Khan ruled from 1827-56, and his widow from 1856-1886. She was succeeded by her grandson, Raja Saiyid Raza Husain, son of Prince S. Nazar Husain of the Royal House of Yaman. He was a very philanthropic and able person and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Saiyed Mustafa Husain, uncle of the present Raja Saheb, 1922-25.

Well-read and widely-travelled, the present Raja of Kutwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts, and is himself a poet in Urdu.

Recreations: Motoring, Riding.

Private Secretary: Sh. Hamid Ali.

Address: Kutwara Raj (Oudh) and Kaisarbagh, Lucknow.

IAQAT HYAT KHAN:
A1 m AD-UD-D OULA,
VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB,
SIR, Kt., O.B.E., K.B., Prime
Minister, Patilala, is the eldest
surviving son of the late Hon'ble
Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan,
C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock
pulstrict of the Puniab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success, His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., as also a grant



of land from Government.

In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness tne Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the administration of some of the most important Departments in the State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the following honours and rewards:—

(1) Title of Aitmad-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and

Tazim (Hereditary)
(2) Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs. 51,000
(Hereditary).

(3) Cash reward of Rs. 1,01,000.

(4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gadi (Masnad-i-Shahi), (Hereditary).

Khillat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and

his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference
and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.
In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon

him the honour of Knighthood. In October, 1934, His Highness conferred upon him the Honorary

rank of General in recognition of meritorious services.

During the tenure of his office the Nawab Sahib has introduced many important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.



AHMUDABAD ESTATE : MITHAMMAD AMID AHMAD KHAN, RAJA MAHMUDABAD (OUDH). of a verv scion noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, and administrative positions and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qaziul-quzat (i.e., Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker).

Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several

pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

Estate: The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born: On the 5th November 1914.

Married: In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad; has two daughters.

Brother: Maharaja Kumar Mohammad Amir Hyder Khan.

Succeeded: His father the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on May 23rd 1931; was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious ancestors by H. E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of the United Provinces on the 4th January 1936.

Educated: In La Martinier College, Lucknow, and at Home.

The Raja has travelled extensively in Europe and the near East. He knows English and Persian, and composes in Urdu and Persian. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics. He was the chief organiser of the momentous session of the All-India Muslim League held in Lucknow in October, 1937, when a democratic constitution was framed for the organisation and the League embarked on a progressive political career. Twice elected President of the All-India Shia Conference. President-elect for the All-India Muslim Student Federation 1938. Reading and painting are his chief hobbies.

Recreation: Riding, Swimming and Fencing.

Address: Butler Palace, Qaiser Bagh, Lucknow and Mahmudabad, (Oudh).

MANGROL: SHAIKH SAHEB MOHMAD JEHAN-GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB of Mangrol.

Born: 29th October 1860.
Accession: 29th June 1908.

Educated: Privately and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Heir-Apparent: SAHEBZADA SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDUL KHALIQ SAHIB. The SHAIKH SAHEB has four other sons and five daughters.

Area: 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue: Rs. 6½ Lacs.

Mangrol Chiefship is an
Administration having plenary

Administration naving plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar.

to those of second class States as shown in Radinavat. He relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari: S. Altaf Husain.

Naib Karbhari and Sir Nyayadhish: Kantilal M. Vasavada, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Assistants: (1) K.S. ABDUL AZIZ, (2) SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN,

Secretary, Husur Office: Madhavlal S. Mehta, B.A.

Revenue Commissioner: K. S. GHULAMALI.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. G. G. GATHA, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary: FASIHULHAQ Z. ABBASY.

Port and Customs Officer: Shaikh Abdul Kadir, B.A.

Educational Inspector: Khwaja Mohd. Iqbal, B.A., LL.B. P.W.D. Officer: Nijsukhrai M. Vasavada, B.A., LL.B.

Head Master: KHWAJA SEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAVED, M.E.E.



YMENSINGH Estate: Maharaja SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAU-DRURY of Mymensingh, one of the Chief Noblemen of the Presidency of Bengal, was born at Muktagacha in Mymensingh on the 24th February, 1886. He is the son of the late Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharyya Bahadur, an illustrious Zemindar of Mymensingh, well-known for his many-sided public activities in the province of Bengal, especially for the bold and courageous stand he took in "unsettling the settled fact of the partition of Bengal," Under the nursing care of his illustrious father Shoshi Kanta received his early education with great care and keen solitude. He was educated at the St. Xavier's College, the Doveton College and the Presidency College, Calcutta, He passed the Entrance examination in the year 1904. He went to England for higher education in the year 1907 and joined Downing College, Cambridge. He successfully passed the

Littlego and Additional Examinations and was preparing for the B.A. & LL.B. degrees and also joined Gray's Inn, to qualify for the Bar, but he had most reluctantly, to give up his much coveted studies in England and hurry back home on account of the sudden death of his father and to shoulder the responsibilities of his extensive estates.

Shoshi Kanta inherited from his father a noble and benevolent disposition and high ideal of public spirit. Though a young man, just above his teens, he began to take lively interest in higher education in his own district and his first act of public benevolence was his princely donation of Rs. 45,000 in the year 1900 to the Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, which in later days, he supplemented by further donations for the establishment of I. Sc. Class in the same College. His contribution of 1,00,000 rupees in the year 1910 towards the Edward Memorial Fund for the improvement of Mitford Hospital at Dacca deserves particular mention, the cause of Amelloration of suffering humanity is innate in his nature. In 1920, when the Mymensingh Hospital required further extension, Shoshi Kanta made a free gift of land worth about Rs. 30,000 for its new site and contributed 1,00,000 rupees to the Hospital Fund to name it after his illustrious father. He has further equipped the hospital with an X-Ray apparatus at a cost of Rs. 38,000 and has granted an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of the hospital. He further gladly made over to the Hospital a sum of Rs. 17,000 received from the Government for value of his lands occupied by the old hospital and now acquired for kotwali thana. In 1910, he contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the construction of the new Ripon College building, Calcutta. The Maharaja contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Madras famine fund. The devastating flood of Damodar in 1913, moved Shoshi Kanta's heart and he readily contributed Rs. 1,000 for relief work. During the great war in 1914 he contributed Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a fleet of six Ambulance Motor cars for the Red Cross Society and paid Rs. 40,000 towards the various war relief and ambulance corps funds. He subscribed to the Indian War loan to the extent of 1,00,000 rupees. He has also contributed Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund and King George Memorial Fund respectively,

Maharaja Sheshi Kanta filled a long felt want in Mymensingh town by establishing at a considerable cost the Carmichael Club, where Europeaus and Indians, officials and non-officials, have an opportunity to meet. It was mainly due to his efforts that electricity is available at Mymensingh. Besides these acts of benevolence, the Maharaja has granted

monthly stipends to many deserving students and has undertaken to defray foreign education of some of them. Many public and charitable institutions and bodies are regularly receiving his contributions and his purse is always open for all deserving causes.

Shoshi Kanta entered public life in the year 1912 when he was only 26. On the formation of the Presidency of Bengal, he was elected by the land-holders of the Dacca Division to represent their interests in the Bengal Legislative Council, When the Reforms were inaugurated in 1921 Maharaja was nominated by the Governor-General a member of the Council of State. In 1927, Maharaja entered the reformed Bengal Legislative Council as an elected representative of the Decca University graduates. His career in the legislatures is marked by his outspoken advocacy for popular cause in principle. Being in Council, he was a real asset to his community and his persistent zeal and unflinching devotion to their cause were amply demonstrated when he took a keen interest in the moulding of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1927 to the satisfaction of landlords and tenants alike. Among his other public activities, Maharaja Shosi Kanta was unanimously elected Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality in 1918 and transacted all its business with conspicuous efficiency till 1921. He also was elected Chairman of Muktagacha Municipality, his native place in 1912. He is connected with various public bodies. He acted as President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association for several years and is the President of the Mymensingh Landholders' Association and the Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association. Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is a liberal Hindu and a great social reformer. He is the President of the Hindu Hita Sadhini Sava, a society formed in 1917 for the elevation of depressed classes and for bringing about social and moral regeneration of the Hindus. As soon as the Harijan movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, Maharaja Shoshi Kanta opened his ancestral Kali and Shiva Temples for worship by all classes of Hindus, He is the President of the Mymensingh Hindu Sabha and presided over the deliberation of Mymensingh District Hindu Conference held at Tangail and was the President of All Bengal Hindu Conferences held at Hilli and Canning Town. He has made over his Palatial House at Benares to the Hindu Mission for the uplift of the Hindus, In Mymensingh Town he has recently constructed a beautiful Siva Temple and has made a free gift of land to the Mymensingh Ram Krishna Pratisthan a social and religious institution of the place.

He is a thorough sportsman and was a very good cricketer in his young days. He was the captain of the Town Club, Calcutta, for several years. To give incentive to Mymensingh Cricket the Maharaja retained many veteran players to coach the local young men. He is also fond of hunting and a lover of games.

In recognition of his public spirit and munificence, His Excellency Lord Hardinge conferred on him the title of Raja Bahadur on the 1st January 1913, at a comparatively young age. Later on, in 1920, the title of Maharaja was bestowed on him by Lord Chelmstord in appreciation of his manifold acts of public utility.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta has married the third daughter of the late lamented Mr. Byomkesh Chakraborty, M.A., Bar-at-Law of Calcutta. He has three sons and three daughters. His youngest son, Maharaj Kumar Snehangas Kanta Acharyya who is a graduate of the Calcutta University has proceeded to England for higher studies. All his daughters are married.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is remarkable for his simple habits, unimpeachable moral character, charitable disposition and unosentatious manner of living. His high culture, affability and amiability of character are too well-known. He is accessible to all from the powerful down to the man of the street, is kind and beenvolent to his tenants and officers, modest and a man of his word, always firm and unyielding in matters of public duty, he is a true ideal, the like of which are very few in these days. By a recent circular, the Maharaja has announced that 5 per cent. of his annual income should be spent for agricultural improvement and for provision of drinking water to the tenants in the villages. In 1987 the Maharaja Saheb was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly by the Daoca Division Landholders' constituency defeating the president of the then Council.

Address: Shoshi Lodge, Mymensingh, Bengal,



MIRZA MOAZZIZ KHAN, EX-NAWAB, of Broach, comes of a respectable and historic family of Broach.

Born: 5th July 1905 at Broach.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1934
Begam Faruk Sultana,
younger daughter of Md.
Moshrraf Yar Khan of
Jaora. Has two sons, Md.
Shujaat Ali Khan and Md.
Azmat Ali Khan

Mirza Md. Moshrraf Yar Khan is related to H. H.

Nawab of Jaora being a grandson of the late Mirza Karim Yar Khan, Commandant Camp-Methpur Malwa. Karim Yar Khan himself was the descendant of Sultan Mirza Hyder Beg Zoogllat, Nephew of Emperor Babar, who conquered Kashmir in 1540.

History: A young man of 32 years, Nawab Mirza Moazziz Khan is the head of the descendants of Nawab Imtvazood Dowlah of Moazziz Maazud Khan Bahadur Dilerjung of Broach who lived during the third quarter of the 18th century and who concluded a treaty of peace, friendship and assistance in 1771 with the Hon'ble William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company. As, however, the terms were not very liberal to the Nawab, hostilities ensued with the result that Broach passed into the hands of the British Government by the treaties of Purandhar and Salbai, but was ceded to Sindhia in 1783. After a number of vicissitudes, Broach finally became a British possession after the Maratha War of 1803, and the descendants of the last Nawab of Broach were granted hereditary pensions by the British Government, which they enjoy even today. The Nawab has direct connection with the Government of Bombay.

Address: Moazziz-Kashana, Jaora, C.I.

ANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. father Raja Sved Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales'

Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs in Paris, London and India. He is also a member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly. He is President of the M. P. Cricket Association and of the U. P. Provincial Moslem League. He is also a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara-a premier estate in the province of Oudh. The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, can well be styled a most generous and towering personality that has ever owned a Taluqa in Oudh. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loval traditions and royal history.

Government Revenue: 3 lakhs.





AWAB SIR MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, the only son of Kazi RAYAZUDDIN MUHAMMAD FAROQUI, was born in the year 1891 and belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Faroqui, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Faroqui, the second Khalif of Arabia, who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaghir (rent-free-land) of two parganas in the district of Tippera in Bengal and the original Sanad conferring the Jaghir by

Emperor Furrokhshiar is still in the possession of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was educated at the Dacca College under the guardianship of Mr. Archibald, the Principal of the College. Even from a comparatively early age he developed a spirit of public service and a love for public life.

He was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the Assam Bengal Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of politics. As the Chairman of the District Board, he took a very active interest in the matter of communications and the results of his endeavours in this direction may now be seen in the improved roads and well-built bridges widely spread over the district. The Comilla Water Works and the Electric Supply, which have done inestimable benefit to the town, came into existence largely, if not absolutely, owing to the untiring efforts of the Nawab Sahib. A service of immense value that he did, while in the District Board, was the provision of rural water supply by boring tube-wells. He encouraged the spread of education, higher and primary, in his district and it was he who was instrumental in raising the Comilla Victoria College from the second-grade to the first-grade institution that it is to-day.

He was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the non-official Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed in 1929 Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Cooperation, Veterinary Department and Public Works. It is a matter of no little honour and distinction that he was elected by the Bengal

Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Simon. Nawab Sir Mohinddin was the Leader of the House in the Council and this was pertaps the only and the first instance in the history of Provincial Councils that a Minister (who was returned as an elected member) had been made the Leader. The services that he gave as the Leader of the House, to the country and the Government were worthy of his trained sagacity, mature experience and wide knowledge of men and matters.

As a Minister to the Government Nawab Sir Mohiuddin gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had. or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the conditions of agriculture and industry of the Province. He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act. a measure of great promise and usefulness, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to small and nascent industries to grow up with aid, as far as possible, from the Government. His scheme for the relief of unemployment amongst educated middle-class young men is of great significance and is the first of its kind since the inauguration of the Reforms, intended to open up new avenues of employment through industrial develop-ment of the Province. The United Provinces Unemployment Committee, presided over by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru. P.C., K.C.S.I., LL.D., has in its report many words of praise for the scheme. He took steps to establish Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and his scheme for restriction in the cultivation of jute with a view to fetch a better income to the cultivators has been a measure of immense bene-He made serious endeavours to improve the animal husbandry of the Province and significant results are already available of the various agricultural researches taken up at his instance. The scheme for the training of detenus (persons detained for political reasons) in industrial and agricultural pursuits in order to afford them an opportunity to prove themselves useful citizens, is now having a trial and its results are awaited with interest all over India. Nawab Saheb was the author of the Water Hyacinth Act which provided for removal of the water hyacinth pests from the province with organised effort. As a result many districts in Bengal are now entirely free from this pest. To give cheap credit facilities to commercial people an Industrial Credit Corporation Bank has been established with ten lakhs guarantee against loss by Government. The Daulatpur Agricultural College has been established for agricultural education and is the only one of its kind in the Province.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924, with that of "Nawab" in 1932. On the New Year's day, 1936, His Majesty the late King-Emperor conferred on him a Knighthood, a distinction which he richly deserved.

He married Quatrina Sultana Zobeida, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal.



YAWAB MUHAMMAD Moin-ud-din Khan, NAWAR MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moinud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1.821 square miles and has a population of 276,533. while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started seven years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR

YUSUF ALI KHAN), one of the premier noblemen of Hyderabad, Deccan, and the sole representative of the illustrious family of Sir Salar Jung the Great of Mutiny fame.

Born: 13th June 1889 at

Educated: At Nizam

Was Prime Minister between 1912-15; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.



Area of Estate: 1,480 square miles.

Population: 202,739.

Revenue: Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History: About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung II., (8) Sir Salar Jung II., (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).



ALL KHAN, ALL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, one of the leading nobles of Hyderabad (Dn.), is the eldest son and successor of the late Nawab Starangang, Aziz-ud-Dowlah Itisamul Mulk Bahadur. His estate covers a rare of 70,000 acres, has a population of 20,000 and the annual revenue amounts to Rs. 1,40,000. The estate consists of 32 villages.

The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines, under the direct control and personal supervision of the Nawab Saheb. There are four schools, judicial courts and a well equipped hospital in the estate. Sanitary

arrangements, Petromax lighting and other public conveniences and amenities have been provided and further improvements are under consideration.

In the beginning of the 15th Century Mir Mohamed Durwish, the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb, came to India and was a constant companion of the Emperor Humayun. His son and grandson fought many battles and held responsible posts at the court of Shahjehan. His grandson, Mir Mohamed Syeed, was granted the Kiladari of Dowlatabad along with a Jagir by Shahjehan.

Few families have such brilliant records of service to their credit. All his ancestors held very important and dignified posts, both at the court of the Moghul Emperors and the Nizams. The family has served the Nizams as Kiladars, Mir Munshis, Nazims Darul Insha, Arz Begis, Bakshiul Mulks, Nazims Makharij, Nazims Khitabat, Mowahir Ataliqs, Offig, Prime Ministers, Ministers, and Assistant Ministers.

The loyalty of the Nawab's family to the Nizam is proverbial. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him by His Highness the late Nizam. His Exalted Highness the present Nizam honoured him with the title of Nawab Ali Yar Jung Bahadur.

He has two sons, namely, Nawab Syed Zainulabuddin Khan and Nawab Syed Farkhunda Ali Khan, who are both very bright and promising youths. The former is Hony. A.D.C. to His Highness the Prince of Berar, and the latter is Hony. A.D.C. to Walashan Prince Muazzam Jah Bahadur.

Address: Malakpet, Hyderabad Dn.

AWAB TILAWAT JUNG BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA MIR TILAWAT ALI KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).

Born in 1879.

Descendant of the Ir. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grand-father being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman The Nawab Saheb is lineage. also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility.



such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhas. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department : Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhas: Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhas Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's only son, was born in 1999. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address: The City, Hyderabad, Dn.



MADRAUNA: RAIA BAHADUR BRAI NARA-YAN SINGH, RATA OF PADRAUNA RAI, in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Naravan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatrivas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 then head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a "Nánkár" grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of

his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Hony, Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council during 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls. the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000 and the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in November 1935. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V he has founded a Club and Library for the use of the public. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

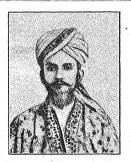
The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran, and owns three sugar factories. The town of Padrauna can be said to possess most of the amenities of modern life including electricity.

PADRAUNA: RAI BAHADUR JAGDISH NARAYAN SINGH, the younger brother of the Raja Bahadur of Padrauna, has always taken active interest in the management of his Estate. He has a soft corner for his tenants and for their welfare he has established Hospitals, Travelling Dispensary, Educational Institutions.



In general, Rural Uplift Work received his enthusiastic attention, and occupies his time. He was born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Honv. Munsiff for life and a widelytravelled man. His tour on the continent, where he came in contact with many important personages, has left a good impression on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He gave a good impetus to the trade of Padrauna by starting a scheme for the Industrial and Agricultural Development of his Estate at an early age. The inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate of which he is the Managing Director was the result of his enterprise. This was followed by the establishment of two more factories and a sugar-cane farm, the latter being one of the largest in the province, These are worked by experts under his supervision.

Address: - Padrauna Raj, Dist. Gorakhpur.



ANNI: Moulvi Mp. KHAN HYDERALL thirteenth in descent from Sultan Soleiman Kerrani who was an independent ruler of Bengal is the head of an illustrious family of zemindare of Karatia, and derives his name Panni, son of Syed Mohammad Gisudaraz Banda-Afghanistan newse of founder of a ruling line. The children of Panni have gradually spread over many parts of India, and assumed different surnames from time to time such as Panni, Karrani (Kerani) and Khan Choudhury, The famous tomb of Sved Muhammed Gisudaraz Bandanewaz is still extant in the Gulburga

sharif of the Deccan, and bears authentic testimony to the antiquity of the line.

Moulvi Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is the son of Hafes Mahmudali Khan Panni, A landlord of Karatia, Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is a popular and godly zemindar and owns an estate which extends over many districts of Bengal such as Pabna, Bogra, Rajshahi, Dacca, Mymensiceh and others. Hindus and Muhammedans are equal in his eves. Himself a pious Muslim he is above prejudice against followers of other religions. During the last communal riots he made the best of efforts to bring about reconciliation between the two communities. He is courteous and kind, A disciple of the famous late Hazrat Moulana Abdul Hai, he has imbibed the religious and spiritual ideals of the Moulana. Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is always fond of the company of religious devotees. Many times he has been away from home. wandering through thick forests haunted by ferocious animals and spending his time in contemplation of God. He delights in bestowing his gifts quietly and truly can it be said of him that "His left hand doth not know what his right hand doeth." A silent worker. he is quite indifferent to fame and honour alike. He makes it a point of personally supervising all acts of charity and is never satisfied unless he does so.

Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is a famous Shikari in Bengal. A noted marksman of unerring aim, he recently bagged a tiger measuring to feet 8 inches in length.

Sons: Md. Mehdiali Khan Panni, ex-student of Raipur Rajkumar College and Md. Sayed Khan Panni, M.D. (Homœo.).

Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is nearly 58 years old. He received in 1911 the Delhi Durbar medal and has served with remarkable ability as Honorary Magistrate.

Address : Karatia P. O., Dist. Mymensingh,

ARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN Maharaja Sri Sri Sri KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJA-PATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi. Ganjam District, in Orissa Province. The Maharaja Saheb is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of square miles; and of Gonduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang, Balarampur and Budhakera Estates in Orissa.

Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.



The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a first grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-37.



PIRPUR: RAJA SYED MOHA-MAD MAHDI, B.A., M.L.A., Talu qdar of Pirpur, Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh) and Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Association of Oudh, Lucknow.

Born: December 27th, 1896.

Educated: In Arabic and Persian; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaun-

pore, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs. 1,10,000.

Public Career: In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council of which he remained a member till the New Constitution was introduced. The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon. Secretary. In 1931 when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges. In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He has organised a number of District Land-holders' Associations. He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzzaffarnagar in November 1934. He was returned to the U. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937.

The Raja Sahib owns a rich library of old and valuable manuscripts. He has travelled widely in the continent of Europe and the Near East. Besides English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu he has a fair knowledge of French and German. In recognition of his services the British Government conferred on him the title of RAJA as a personal distinction in January 1932. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in March 1936. His public donations amount to more than half a lac of rupees. Address: Pirpur Palace, Lucknow.

AMGARH RAI: MAHA-RAIA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR Of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar. Born: 10th August 1916. Assumed full control, 10th August Educated: At the Raikumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmere. Married : The eldest daughter of His Excellency General Shingha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal in February 1936.

Family History: The ancestorsofthe Rajare Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Joychand of Kanouj. About 600 years ago Maharaja Baghdeo Singh Bahadur and Maharaja



Singhdeo Bahadur left Manda and established their new dynasty at Urda in the Pargana of Karanpura. Maharaja Dalel Singh Bahadur removed the capital first to Badan and afterwards to Ramgarh where he built a large Fort. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the capital to Lhaba. It was removed in 1873 to Padma, the present capital.

Renowned for its munificence, the Estate has donated — R. 1,00,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 67,000 to the Sadar Hospital Building, Rs. 54,000 to the Mission Zenana Hospital, Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial

Fund and Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund.

The Maharaja Bahadur is the Vice-President of the Bihar Kshatriya Mahasabha and was nominated a member of the General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur, by H. E. The Governor of Bihar and has now been elected to the Managing Committee of the same College. He is also the Vice-President and a member of the Finance Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association.

Natural Wealth of the Estate: Iron ore, Coal, Mica, China clay, Limestone. Forest Produce: Bamboo, Sabai, Lac, Kath, Gum and Silk Cocoons.

Area: 4,800 square miles.

Income: Over Rs. 14,00,000 (1936-1937).
There is a big waterfall at Rajrapa and hot water springs at Bara-Katha, both of which are easily accessible by car.

Younger Brother: Raj Kumar Basant Narain Singh (Chief Secretary).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deugar: Chowdiny Robian Lat.
General Manager: Rai Bahaddur G. S. Upaddya, B.A.
Hauvi Scotchy; R. K. Singh, Esg.
Assidant Manager: Baha Digual Kindone Paasab,
Sasidant Manager: Baha Digual Kindone Paasab,
Pathal Scotchy; D. D. Siramah, Bisq., B.Sc. (London), M.A.H.S.T. (Hawail),
Chief Electhed Engisser: D. H. Kerre, Esg.



AM SARN DAS, Lala. Honourable Rai Bahadur. C.I.E.. Kaiser-I-H i n d Gold Medal, (1914); Chairman. Council of State: Leader of Opposition in the Council.

Born: Lahore, November 1876 : son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram.

The family is a very ancient one and its members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjitsingh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom was the General of the Army and also held the command of the famous Gun "Zamzama"

Educated: Government College. Lahore.

He is one of the leading Zemindars and Industrialists of the Punjab. He has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities

and takes keen interest in public activities.

He was a Member of Lahore District Board; was Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, for over 15 years; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London: Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers, (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Director, Imperial Bank of India; was Member, U.P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; Director, Adarsh Chitra, Ltd.: ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session, 1933, in London; Member, All-India Land-holders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board : Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha; President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; President, Sanatan Dharam College Managing Committee, Lahore: Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; Director, O.K. Electric Works, Lahore; Chairman, The Lahore Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. Address: 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

RAO BALBIR SINGH, CAPTAIN
RAO BAHADUR, H.A.R.O., O.B.E.,
M.L.A., Dharambhushan, RaisJagirdar and Hony. Magistrate,
Rewari.

Born: 12th October 1884.

He is a great sportsman, swordsman and a marksman. Love of adventure and spirit of enterprise are his distinguishing features. He comes of an illustrious family with heroic traditions. 'Simple living and high thinking' is his motto. His is a truly noble character adorned with sweet manners and an amiable disposition. Intellectually alert, he is accurate in thinking, keen in observation and quick in judgment. His profound insight into human nature, and real understanding of human affairs make him the master of every critical situation. He is the host of the poor, refuge of the oppressed and patron of poets and artists. He is also the born Raja of the Yadavas.



His able mother, Rani Suraj Kunwar, early perceived that her son showed marks of genius. She arranged to provide him with an all-round education at home and personally supervised his training. Balbir Singh evinced a great interest in philanthropic works even when he was young.

He opened the Yadava Boarding House. The Yadavas all over India elected him their president several times.

During the Great War he placed all his resources and influence at the disposal of the Government and alone supplied 20,000 combatants at his own cost. He was made an Hony-Asstl. Recruiting Officer. His name was mentioned in the London Gazette of the 11th June, 1920, for distinguished services. At Saugech le was accorded a grand military reception and a sword of Honour was presented to him. In 1936, the King-Emperor honoured him with the distinction of O.B.E. (Military Division), and the Viceory continered upon him the title of Rao Bahadur. In 1920, he was confirmed and Lieutenant. He received a handsome Jagit, and became a provincial Durbari. The Punjah Government presented a Gold Watch ohim. In 1919, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer wrote: ".... tis his large measure owing to his efforts (Balbir Singh's) that this sturdy tribe (Ahti) has won such a name for itself in the War. By his influence and personality during the War, he has set a fine example of manyl and practical loyalty." In the same year Col. A. C. Ellilott, Commissioner, Ambala Division, wrote: ".... deeds and not words' is the line which he prefers to take."

Presently the mantle of the Great Saint, His Holiness Shrl late Swami Parmanand Ji Maharaj fell upon him. Thenceforward he threw himself heart and soul into the regeneration of the extremely backward people of this area. Under the guidance of the Saint he founded the Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewarl, that has done pioneer work in the cause of Cow-protection, female education, village uplit, rovival of Oriental learning and culture and blind relief. Four times successively he has been returned to the Panjab Legislature. Shri Bharat Dharam Mandal and the Brahman Shastri Samitt, Hardwar, Legislature. Shri Bharat Dharam Mandal and the Brahman Shastri Samitt, Hardwar, conferred upon him the title of Dharambhushan. He has great influence with the Public, with the Government and with the Indian States. He is the president of the Satsang Sabha, Simila, and of the Blind Relief Association.

Address : Rewari.



SAYANA: DIWAN BAHADUR NARAYANRAO VITHAL

Born: 2nd January 1902.

The Diwan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who undertook the construction of such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum, the General Post Office, the Science Institute, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, the Small Causes Court and numerous others, and who during his lifetime donated a sum of Rs. 51,000 to the Maharashtra

Education Society, Poona, and was renowned for his charitable disposition.

Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao entered the business of his father at the comparatively young age of 18, and since then, has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees.

He has donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for building a civil hospital at Thana, the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay. It was named "Vithal Sayana Hospital" to perpetuate his father's memory, and opened by Lord Brabourne in 1936. He also runs a free dispensary at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, the late Gangoobai Vithal Sayana, and it is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao is very religious and a devotee of the Deity" Dattatreya" whose temple he has constructed at Thana.

He has founded a free library in the compound of his temple at Than and recently he donated a large number of books to the Telugu Free Library, Bombay. He takes a keen interest in education and sports and is a life-member of the Cricket Club of India. Simple, generous and kindhearted, he helps the poor and the needy, and his annual expenses in charities alone amount to more than Rs. 15,000.

The Government of India conferred on him the title "Diwan Bahadur" in the year 1937.

Address: Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.

HAH; SADAR, DIWAN BAHADUR MOTI-LAL TRIKAMLAL. A well-known Landlord and Jagirdar and President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad, is one of those few men who can honestly find time to work for the public. Rorn: 8 th August 1856.

Educated at R. C. High School, Ahmedabad. After his school career he joined Government service in 1898 and served continuously in various capacities in the Postal and Telegraph, Opium Preventive Departments, and as an in Excise Inspector Department. Resigned 1909. Even from his early days he showed great interest in public affairs. He was a member of Taluka Local Board from 1913 to 1924, and has been an elected member of the District Local Board from 1922 to 1938. He was elected President of the District Local Board in 1927 and was re-elected successively thrice and thus in all was



elected four times up to 1938 in spite of strong and determined opposition of hostile elements from various quarters. He takes very active interest in the efficient running of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad. His administration of the Board in its various activities is a record achievement which is mainly due to his exceptional abilities. His presence on the Board is a very valuable stabilizing factor in its administration, and his strong controlling personality is mainly responsible for the smooth and efficient working of the Board. He also takes keen interest in the Primary Education of the District. He has an excellent record of public services especially in connection with the last Gujarat Flood Relief Work in 1927. He was a member of the Flood Relief Committee, Ahmedabad City and District. He visited the flood affected area of the Bhal tract of Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas at the risk of his life, which was greatly appreciated by the District Local Board and the people of the District. He rendered appreciable service to the Presidency Agricultural Show at Ahmedabad in 1928, was a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Visitors' Committee of the Presidency Agricultural Show, and as Chairman has a very fine record of services which were specially recognised and appreciated by Government. He was Vice-Chairman of the General Committee and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Ahmedabad District Agricultural Show held at Sanand in 1937; was and is a member of various Associations in Ahmedabad and also of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. He is a member of the Local Self-Government Institute since 1927, and he was also an elected member of the Provincial Council of the Local Self-Government Institute for eight years. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Village Uplift Committee of the District and takes active interest in propaganda work. He is one of the members of the Divisional Committee for Communications in the Northern Division since 1927. The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1932, and he was created Second Class Sardar in 1933. He has been awarded the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals in 1935 and 1937 respectively in recognition of his public services. His extensive generosity and charitable disposition among all classes of people has extended the circle of his admirers. He is a very determined gentleman who has dedicated his whole life to public service and he still possesses a buoyant spirit and enthusiasm in spite of his shattered health.

His conspictions administrative abilities, powerful personality and distinguished local care have been very highly spoken of by Their Excellencies the Governors of the Bombay Presidency during his period of Presidentiship.

Address: Ahmedabad (Guiarat).



HAMRAJRAJA, Member of H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council, in charge of the Public Works Department, belongs to one of the most illustrious and historical Hindu Noble families of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Family History: Some of his ancestors served the Nizams as Ministers, and one of them, who bore the same name as the present Minister for P.W.D., was once the Chief Minister to the Nizam. The story of how Raja Rai Rayan family rose to eminent position first at

the court of the Moghul Emperors and then at the court of the Nizams of Hyderabad forms one of the most romantic episodes in the history of those times. The family supplied a line of treasurers and ministers of the exchequers to the Emperor Shah Jehan. Nizamul-Mulk, the founder of the present Asaf Jahi dynasty, was a great friend and patron of the family at the Moghul Court, and it was through this friendship that a branch of the family came to the Deccan and settled in Hyderabad.

Born: 15th of August 1898.

Educated: At Nizam College.

Raja Shamraj Rajwant is a lover of Art and Literature and his museum contains a valuable collection of Old Indian Paintings. He has lavished much care and money in installing a first rate Library in his palace, which he has generously opened to the reading public.

Area: 400 square miles.

No. of Villages: 122.

Population: 66,000.

Revenue: Rs. 3,75,000.

Appointed Member of the P.W.D. on 1st June 1935.

Address: Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SONI: RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAG CHAND. Elected Member of

the Central Legislative Assembly, 1934 and Proprietor of the Banking firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal.

Born: at Ajmer, 11th November 1904.

Educated: —Government High School, Ajmer.

Family History: More than 100 years back, the family migrated to Ajmer from the neighbouring Kishengarh State and established their banking business here. The great grand-father of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhag Chand Soni, the late Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chand Soni was a philanthropist and a



public spirited and leading business man of Rajputana. He amassed great wealth and gave away large sums to charities. A magnificent Red Stone Jain Temple built by him in Ajmer is one of the beautiful sights of Ajmer and is visited by all pilgrims and tourists.

Seth Bhagchand Soni is the leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajputana and a director of:—

(1) Binod Mills Co., Ltd.,

(2) Rutlam Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,

(3) Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,
 (4) Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,

(4) Amaigamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

(6) Mewar Textiles Ltd.,

and has over 20 branches in big cities of India and the Rajputana States. He is also a Treasurer of the B. B. & C. I. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways; State Treasurer, Bharatpur and Dholpur States. Residency Treasurer, Jaipur, Gwallor and Bharatpur. Honorary Magistrate since 1930 and Municipal Commissioner for several years till 1934. Vice-Patron, The Girl Guide Association, India; Life Member, the Red Cross Society: President, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, November 1935-36. Awarded title of Rai Bahadur by the Government of India in 1935. The All-India Digamber Jain Community honored him by awarding the title of Dharam Veer in 1936 at Indore Session and All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha by the title of Jati Shiromani in 1937. He was also awarded Tazim and Gold Honor by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur in 1935.

Address: Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.



SHRI SHANKAR MANIK
PRABHU MAHARAJ,
MANIKNAGAR. Holder of
the Gadi of SAKALMATACHARYA
SHRI SADGURU MANIK PRABHU
MAHARAJ.

Born: At Maniknagar in October 1895.

Educated: At Maniknagar and Hyderabad. A lucid orator and a master exponent of the Vedant branch of Indian Philosophy. An Advocate of the High Court of Hyderabad, worked as Secretary of the Shri Manik Prabhu State during the lifetime of the late Shri Marian Mar

MAHARAJ. Came to the Gadi in March 1936, after the demise of the late Maharaj. He has been quite successful in his administration.

The founder of the Gadi or the institution was-

Sakalmatacharya Shri Sadguru Manik Prabhu Maharaj.

Born: In 1817 A.D., at Ladwanti (a Paigah village). Manohar Naik, the father of Shri Prabhu, was a member of a wealthy "Naik" family of Kalyani. He died when Shri Prabhu was only four years old. Shri Prabhu spent his boyhood at Kalyani at his uncle's house. Even when he was a boy of eight or so, he performed many strange and extraordinary miracles, which convinced people around of his greatness, and they were inspired to regard him as an incarnation of God. Later, Shri Prabhu made Maniknagar his place of residence. Maniknagar, which today stands on the inam lands of the State, was a thick forest haunted by robbers and highwaymen, before Shri Prabhu came to stay, here. This was a period of tumult and unrest in the history of the Deccan. The struggle for existence had been very hard, and the rivalry between the different communities very keen.

At this critical juncture Shri Prabhu founded his "Sakalmat-Sampradaya"—a sect which comprehends all thoughts and creeds. A perfect seer and a saint, he preached by personal action and spread the cult of universal love, brotherhood and co-operation.

Sakalmat-Sampradaya. as he named his sect, believes that soul-force is the foundation of everything, and the source of

all desired objects in this world or rank. Forms worship mere

beyond. One single soul pervades the universe, and whatever is created has its use and value. Each one of us is on the same pathway to God, though the form of worship may vary according to individual taste and spiritual being expedients will always multiple. This sect proposes to guide to salvation any one who seeks help without compelling him to give

The Founder:

up his own sect. It believes in revealing Godhead to the Yogis in their Yoga, to the Reliritualists in their rituals.

> gious opinions have no reason to breed hatred. Hatred is never begotten by a truly religious view, but by the vulgarised pride of the Fetish. To annihilate such hatred, to help men realise in their practised life that blissful state which Shri Shankaracharya sang, liberate fallen from the clutches of ignorance. and bring salvation to mortalevery the these 210 which aims for the Sakalmat sect stands.

Shri Prabhu was famous for his liberal charities and open-handed gifts. True to his cult of love and toleration, he celebrated the festivals of the Hindus and the Mohamedans alike, with great pomp and dignity.

Shri Prabhu has been Universally acknowledged as an "avatar' OF SHRI DATTATRAYA. Endowed with supernatural powers, his life was studded with miraculous acts from boyhood till the end. One of the many such miracles in which Shri Prabhu saved a sinking ship from his seat has been alluded to by Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur in his memories "Jajbat-e-shad"

Shri Prabhu observed "brahmacharya" up to the last, and chose to close the chapter of his existence by entering "samadhi" in 1865. His mission was successfully continued by his two nephews:

SHRI MANOHAR MANIK PRABHU (1865-1877). (2) SHRI MARTAND MANIK PRABHU (1877-1936).

Mr. Appasaheb Deshpande, an Inamdar of Kalyani, manages the institution as the Secretary. A graduate of the University of Bombay, he was a Daxina Fellow at the Deccan College, Poona. He took a keen interest in the activities of the college and has aptitude and zeal for public work which has enabled him to adapt himself easily to the present environments and spiritual developments.

Address :- Maniknagar, Hominabad,





NIARA: RAO RAJA
S A R D A R S I N G H J I
BAHADUR Of Uniara.
Born: On 3rd October 1894.
Succession: 1913.
Married: The daughter of

Thakur Sahib of Lakhtar, has four sons.

A Kachhawa Raiput, the Raja Saheb traces his descent Udaikaranii of Amber whose great-grandson Narooii founded the Naruka House and left five sons. The eldest Rao Dasa was the ancestor of the Uniara family, and the second Rao Lala, of the Alwar family. The Rao Raja Bahadur is the head of the Naruka branch of that family settled in Jaipur, a powerful feudatory of the State. paying a tribute of

Rs. 38.338 to the Durbar, and holding an area of some 400 square miles at a distance of 70 miles to the south of Jaipur. Rao Chandrabhan was a Mansabdar of the empire and participated in the Balakh, Badksha and Kandhar expedition of Shahiehan, and his son Fatehsinghii participated in the war of succession against Dara Shikoh. In the battle of Sambhar-Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur versus the Syed Brothers Hussainali and Abdullakhan-Rao Sangramsinghji won the day, snatching the flags from the Syed, which with the village Jaisinghpura given by the Maharaja of Jaipur still constitute the property of the chiefship. Rao Sardarsinghii I received the title of Rao Raja Bahadur with Char Hazari Mansab, 2,000 cavalry, Nakkara and Nishans from the emperor Shah Alam the I. Maharaja Sawai Pratapsinghji conferred upon Rao Bishensinghji the hereditary title of Rao Raja, a salute of 5 guns, and Morchhals in Sambat year 1843-the recognised emblem of royalty. In the same Sanad the Maharaja recognised the civil and judicial and administrative powers of the chiefship. This Sanad was reconfirmed in Sambat year 1889 by Maharaja Jaisinghji.

The Rao Raja Bahadur enjoys all the hereditary honours and titles and carries on the administration of the chiefship in accordance with the spirit of modern times. He has opened a dispensary at Awan in addition to one at Uniara, has raised the upper primary school to Middle school and opened branch schools in all the Tchsits. He is very social and popular. In the Great War he furnished 250 recruits and subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the War Loan.

There are many places of historical and architectural importance in the territory. *Population*: 36,763. *Revenue*: Rs. 4 lacs.

Heir-apparent: Rajkumar Rajaindersinghji.

Address: Uniara, Rajputana.

USUF: NAWAB SIK MONTH NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD. biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of selfgovernment in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.



The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and uniting efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusafi in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and propalarily of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement of the province of the contract of the province of the

His services in the cause of the landholders are too well-known to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, be carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, I would be not consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, I would be not provided the position of the zemindars. In fact, I would be not provided the position of the zemindars. In fact, which we will be not provided the position of the zemindars. In fact, we will be not provided the

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and children that the disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is covered by so many today. He has always been very popular in the council and during his term of office as Minister whelfed encomous influence over the members of the legislative council. He is the best speaker on government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the government and the public at large.

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All-India included in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his particular, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims, and in him one can find a real example of a selfies worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims allies in these provinces.

Address: 57, Newberry Road, Lucknow.



The problems and intricacies of Income Tax are dealt with in a concise and exceptionally clear form in "The Times of India" revised Handbook:—

INDIAN INCOME TAX SIMPLIFIED

HOW TO MAKE YOUR RETURN WHAT YOU CAN RECOVER

New Assessment Basis for Salaries, Businesses, etc., and all possible reliefs carefully explained.

DRICE ONE RUPEE

ENGLISH, GUJARATHI & MARATHI
EDITIONS

by FRAMROZ R. MERCHANT, F.S.A.A.
Incorporated Accountant, Bombay.

BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA & LONDON.

The Calendars.

the system arranged A.D. 398. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3.760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning
of this book. Below are given details of the
delic Calendar is necessary to the delication of the Rejira and Sanuvat years by the
delic Calendar is in accordance with years seems also to have been related at one
the result of the results of the

The Samuat era dates from 57 B.O., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two The Mohammedan, or era of the Heijira, lotting the state from the day after Mahomet's flight leach fortnight contains 15 tithis, which rumish from Mecca, which occurred on the night of the dates of the civil days given in our caleadars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1938.

1 UDi	NO HOLLD	1120 111 10001	
Parsee (Shehensha	ahi).	Hindu.	
Jamshedi Navroz	March 21	Makar-Sankranti	Jan. 14
Avan Jashan	April 13	Maha Shivratri	Feb. 28
Adar Jashan	May 12	Holi (2nd day)	Mar. 16
Zarthost-no-Diso	June 13	Ramnavami	April 8
Gatha Gahambars (1 day)	Sept. 3	Cocoanut Day	Aug, 10
New Year	,, 5 & 6		
Khordad Sal	,, 11		,, 19
		Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvatsari	. 29
Parsee (Kadmi).	Samyatsari	oct. 4
Avan Jashan	March 14	Divali	,, 22 & 24
	April 12		,,
Zarthost-no-Diso		Jewish.	
Gatha Gahambars		Pesach (1st day)	April 16
New Year	,, 6	Pesach (2nd day)	,, 22
Khordad Sal	,, 12	Shabouth	June 5
		Tishabeab	Aug. 7
Mohammedan (Sur	mı).		Sept. 26 & 27
Bakri-id (id-ul-azah)	Feb. 12	Kippur (2 days)	
Muharram	March 12	Sukkoth (2 days)	., 10 & 18
Id-e-Milad	May 13		
Shah-e-Barat		Jain. Maha vir Ja vanti Chaitra Sud 13	April 12
	Nov. 25		
Mahim Fair (Bombay City	Dec. 7	Chaitra Sud 15	., 14
only)	Dec. 7	Sharavan Vad 13, 14, 30 &	
. Mohammedan (Sh	iai	Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	
		Pajushan	,, 30
	Feb. 12	Kartik Sud 15	Nov. 7
	March 12	Christian.	
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan	April 29	New Year	Jan. 1
Id-e-Milad	May 18	Easter	April 16 & 18
Shahadat-e-Hazarat Ali	Nov. 14	Christmas	Dec. 24 & 25
Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr.)	25	New Year's Eve	,, 81
	A 1 77 31		

Notes .-- (1) If any of the Mohammedan sectional holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Mohammedan servants of Government (Sunni or Shia as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday in lieu of a holiday on the day notified,

(2) King-Emperor's Birthday, June 9.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

	Ma	hon	nedan.	- 1 -	938.	1995.	
	938.		1356.	October November	8	Karttika	
January February	8 2			1 Liovember	22	Marga	
			1357.	December December	8	Marga	
	1938.				22	Pausha	٠. ١
March April	3		Safar		Felugu &	Kanarese.	
May	31			1 (S	-Sudee.	B = Budee.)	
May June	31				938	,	
July	29		Jamada II	i		1859	
August	27	٠.,		January January	1	Margasir Pushyam	
September		• • •	-				••
October November	25 24	••		l January l February	17	Pushyam Magham	٠.,
December				1			٠.
December				March	15 3	Magham Phalgun	••
			alaa	March	17	Phalgun	::
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